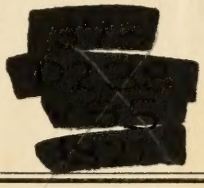
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 1 JANUARY, 1921 WHOLE No. 341

OLD WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE: PRESIDENT-MAKER

By Lelia Montague Barnett

FOREWORD BY REAR ADMIRAL CARY T. GRAYSON
Medical Corps, United States Navy

FORWARD-LOOKING Americans generally realize the necessity, from the standpoint of National progress and security, of teaching our own children and the children of our foreign-born, to look back on our early beginnings as a Nation with the deepest reverence.

The College of William and Mary may rightly be classed among these beginnings. It is second only to Harvard in date of actual founding, and from 1693 to Revolutionary days it played a notable rôle in the policy of Colonial expansion. From the time when Patrick Henry was speaking in Williamsburg and young Thomas Jefferson was attending classes in the brick collegiate structure designed by Sir Christopher Wren, down to the present, its record has been distinguished. It is discouraging, however, to realize how few of us educated Americans are familiar with the story of William and Mary, with its part in the Nation's development and with the struggle of this ancient foundation to maintain its importance among American colleges and universities.

Doubtless, few Daughters of the American Revolution realize that the college which trained Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler, John Marshall (the great Chief Justice), Winfield Scott and Peyton Randolph, the President of the Continental Congress, has failed to receive the support of modern philanthropy. Set in the midst of an historic environment about midway between Jamestown and Yorktown, here is an institution perfectly equipped by its historical tradition to serve in the same relation to inculcating Americanism as a laboratory is to the teaching of the physical sciences. It is a pity that our great present-day philanthropists have not eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity to endow liberally a college whose alumni gave to America the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine, and which took a leading part in the struggle that determined the foundation of a new country. Their failure to do so may be ascribed to the fact that William and Mary, which remains one of the "small colleges" of Webster's famous classification, has worn its honors modestly and has been partially obscured in the tremendous increase of similar institutions. The restoration of William and Mary should proceed at once, if her career is to continue on a plane of competency in keeping with her place in history. That such an institution should be fittingly preserved for posterity is imperative. To-day, with her doors recently opened to women, she is the sole non-sectarian co-educational college in Virginia.

As an alumnus of William and Mary, I have accepted the chairmanship of a committee

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Pearl K.

which will seek the sum of $1,400,000, to provide an endowment and increased equipment. Among the things to be provided for by this sum are included the following: $350,000 as an endowment for increasing the salaries of professors; $200,000 for the founding of the Marshall-Wythe School of Constitutional History and Law in honor of our Chief Justice, the great expounder of the Constitution, and his teacher at William and Mary, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson's closest friend; $200,000 to erect the William Barton Rogers Science Hall, in honor of the William and Mary graduate who founded Massachusetts Institute of Technology; $150,000 for a new girls' dormitory; $100,000 for a men's dormitory; $100,000 for a memorial assembly hall to the fifty founders of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, which was founded at William and Mary, and $100,000 to provide a new gymnasium, which is greatly needed. All of these, as planned, will provide for necessities, not embellishments but they will combine of course, to perpetuate the glories of the Virginia college.

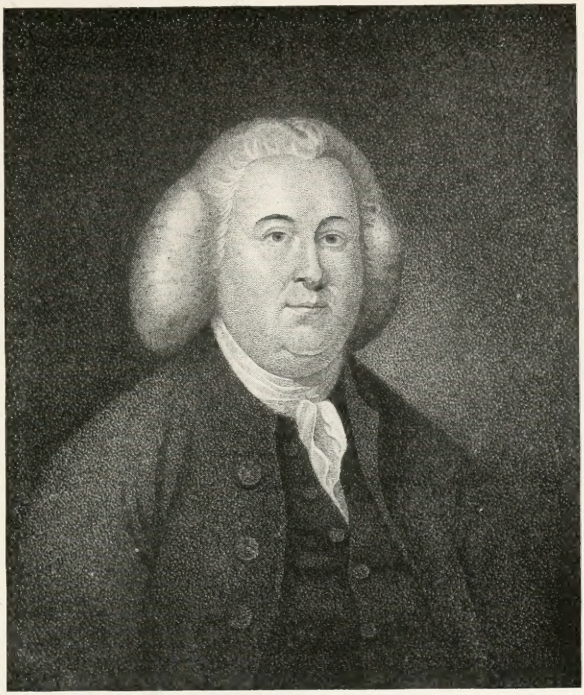
The present enrollment at William and Mary is 435, with 200 more attending a summer session, and about 500 more expected to be enrolled this session in extension courses conducted by the college in Norfolk, Richmond, Newport News and other Virginia cities. It will be seen from this that William and Mary is a vital factor in the educational life of the Commonwealth. Her potentiality for service under improved conditions is so vast that it gives reason for optimism.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, in accepting the post of chancellor of the College of William and Mary in 1788, wrote that he was influenced "by a heart-felt desire to promote the cause of science, and the prosperity of the College of William and Mary in particular." His stately letter of acceptance hung in the historic halls of William and Mary until the buildings were destroyed by one of the numerous fires which devastated the College at various periods of its existence.

In a masterly appeal for Federal aid, the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, came nobly to the assistance of the struggling Southern institution. He said: "Whenever by accident or design these institutions have been injured in war, such governments desire, if possible, to make reparation." And he added, "You will scarcely find an incident in England or America where a school or college wisely founded has died. William and Mary has her peculiar claim on our regard. The principles on which the rights of man depend which inspired the statesmen of Virginia at the period of the Revolution are the fruits of her teaching. The name of Washington ..... is inseparably connected with William and Mary. She gave him his first commission in his youth, he gave to her his last public service in his old age. Jefferson ..... drank his inspiration at her fountain. Marshall . . . who imbedded forever in our constitution doctrines on which the measures which saved the Union are based, was the son of William and Mary. The hallowed associations which surround this college prevent this case from being a precedent for any other. If you had injured it, you surely would have restored Mt. Vernon; you had better honor Washington by restoring the living fountain of learning whose service was the pleasure of his last years than by any useless or empty act of worship or respect towards his sepulchre."

I had the great pleasure through Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, of calling the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the project to reëndow old William and Mary College and to enlist the patriotic coöperation of the National Board of Management of the Society to the extent that at the June, 1920, meeting of that Board a resolution of endorsement was passed. A committee of men and women, interested not only in the past, as all true Americans must be, but in the future as

well of this college, is being organized under the able leadership of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, United States Navy, physician to the President. Admiral Grayson kindly consented to explain the aims and objects of his committee as a foreword to this account of the historical incidents in the life of the Alma Mater of some of America's greatest men. Full information will be furnished by him to those interested in aiding the old college in becoming once more a dominant factor in American scholastic life.



From painting by E. W. Peale

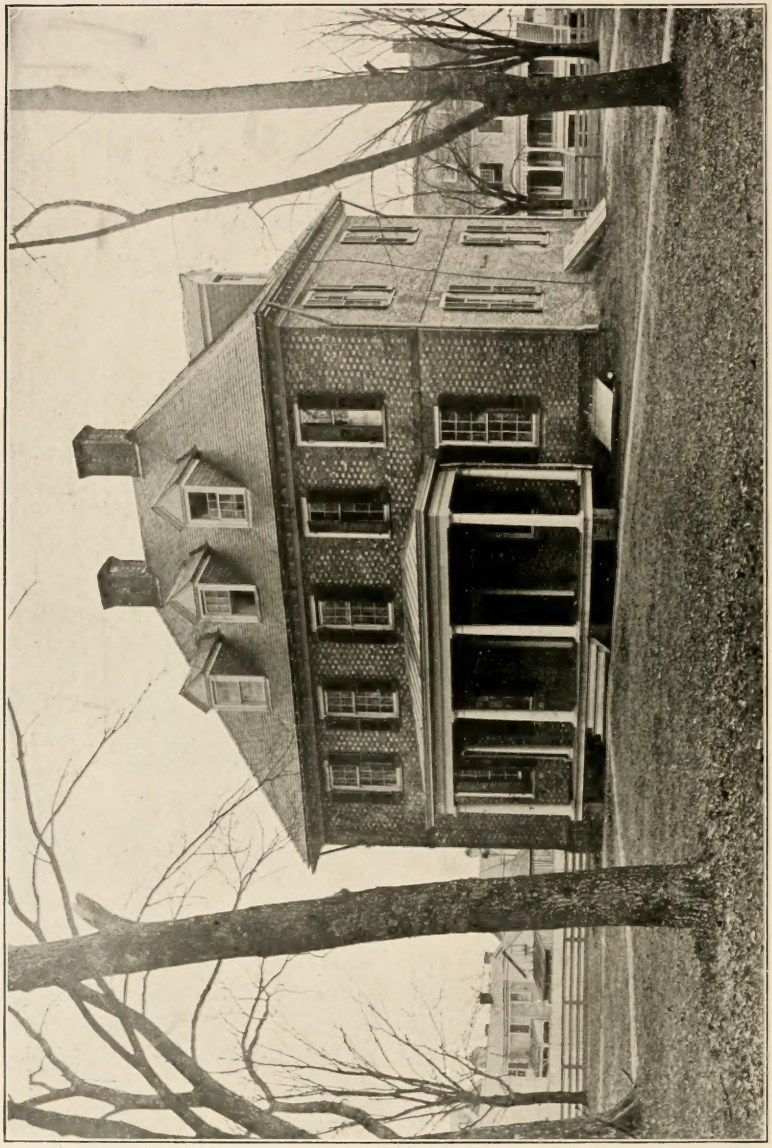
PEYTON RANDOLPH, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

HIS COLONIAL ANCESTOR, WILLIAM RANDOLPH, WAS A FOUNDER AND TRUSTEE OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, AND HE WAS ONE OF THE FORTY GRADUATES OF THE RANDOLPH NAME IN THE CATALOGUES OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE. PEYTON RANDOLPH'S BODY IS INTERRED IN THE CHAPEL OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

The founding of William and Mary College reaches down into the very roots of the Virginia colony and is even interwoven with the pathetic and romantic history of Pocahontas. Her baptism into the Christian faith and the quickness with which she acquired the ways of the white man crystallized at the time of her noted visit to England, in 1616, when she was received as a forest princess and accorded regal honors, in overwhelming interest in the "natives of Virginia" and the desire to extend to them the benefits of Christianity and education.

Touched by the beauty of the Indian maid and her poetic story, King James, in 1617, issued his letters to the Bishops of England for collecting funds for a college in Virginia to educate Indian youths. Inspired by the action of the King, the Virginia company of old England, through its president, the gentle Sir Edwin Sandys, moved the grant of ten thousand acres of land for the establishment of a university at Henrico. The proposed grant, which was duly made, included one thousand acres for an Indian college; the remainder was to be "the foundation of a seminary of learning for the English." Meantime, the bishops of England had managed to raise 1500 pounds for the same laudable purpose. Thus was anticipated the latter combination of church and state in the endowment of such institutions in the new world.

When the news of the successful efforts in England for the project reached the settlers in Virginia they were greatly gratified and the General Assembly of Virginia, that first legislative assembly in all the world which marked the beginning of a government of the people, by



THE HISTORIC BRAFFERTON BUILDING, ERECTED IN COLONIAL DAYS, IS NOW USED AS A DORMITORY

the people, for the people, in 1619, petitioned the London Company to send "when they shall think it most convenient, workmen of all sorts, for the erection of the university and college."

The company acted as promptly as possible in those days of difficult travel and an even more delayed post than at present, and in 1621 sent to the new colony about an hundred persons, some farmers to till the land and others tradesmen, brickmakers, carpenters, smiths to assemble and prepare the material for the erection of the college buildings. Interested parties presented communion set, library and money to the college. A scholar of London, one Richard Downes, came over, hoping to become one of the first professors of the college, and George Thorpe, of the King's Privy Council, became the manager, or superintendent, of the university itself.

The Indians, however, for whom all this preparation was being made, appear to have resented it somewhat, for on Good Friday, 1622, the Red men rose and massacred Superintendent Thorpe and 346 of the settlers of the neighborhood, with the natural consequence that the zeal for the higher education of the Indian was temporarily abated.

The cause of education was always dear to the Virginia planters. Every Virginia boy of good family had a thorough working knowledge of the classics and much of the scheme of representative government, which characterized the Virginia legislative attempts, showed evidences of a familiarity with the principles of ideal governments as outlined by the Greek and Latin writers.



VIEW OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE TODAY

Curious donations were often made to the great cause of education. The records show that in 1675, one Henry Peasley gave "ten cows and a breeding mare" for a free school in Gloucester County. A tax was imposed upon all imported liquors "for the better support of the college so as some part thereof shall be laid out and applied for buying books for the use of the scholars and students in the College. Such books to be marked, 'The gift of the General Assembly of Virginia.'" This is probably the best use of a liquor tax on record.

The colony itself revived the question of a college in 1660. The General Assembly passed a resolution "that for the ad-

vance of learning, education of youth, supply of the ministry, and promotion of piety, there be land taken upon purchases for a Colledge and free schoole, and that



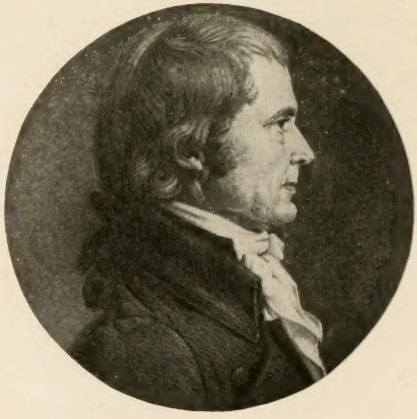
THOMAS JEFFERSON
GRADUATE OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE AND LATER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

there be, with as much speede as may be convenient, housing erected thereon for entertainment of students and schollers." Another resolution authorized the various commissioners of the county courts to solicit subscriptions on court days for the college, and plans were made to collect from inhabitants in every parish.

The bluff old tyrant, Sir William Berkeley, subscribed " a considerable sume of money and quantityes of tobacco " to the college fund. Sir William did not believe, probably in popular education as it is now understood. Regarding elementary instruction, he said that Virginia pursued " the same course that is taken in England out of towns, every man, according to his ability, instructing his children. We have forty-eight parishes, and our ministry are well paid and by consent should be better if they would pray oftener and preach less."

In 1688, 2500 pounds were subscribed for the project by a few wealthy gentlemen in the colony and merchant friends in England, and all it needed was a man back of the enterprise with force enough to push it through to completion. At the appointed time came such a man in the Rev. James Blair, the commissary, or representative, of the Bishop of London to whose diocese the far away Virginia colony was accredited, who was sent in 1685 to his post in the new world. Assigned to Henrico County, the parish of Varina, he early learned of the several attempts to found a college there and became most enthusiastic over the place. A man of letters, devoted to the cause of education, James Blair took up the nearly defunct proposition and revitalized it. The Assembly, appreciating his interest, made him agent for the college and had the good sense and discrimination to send him to England in 1691 to work for a charter for the college and an endowment.

Blair appears to have been a diplomat as well as a scholar, and he found the open sesame to the court through my Lord of Effingham and the then Archbishop of Canterbury. When he gained



JOHN MARSHALL
CHIEF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

audience with the King he wasted no time on fine prefaces but knelt down straightway and said, " Please, your Majesty, here is an humble supplication from the

government of Virginia for your Majesty's charter to erect a free school, and college for the education of their youth." "And so," he continues in his narrative of the interview, "I delivered it into his hand." The King answered, "Sir, I am glad that the colony is upon so good a design and will promote it to the best of my power." William was evidently flattered by the appeal to his supposed scholarship and he seems to have maintained a kindly interest in the infant educational project overseas. It is said that Queen Mary, too, influenced the decision and the royal pair pledged 2000 pounds out of the quit-rents of Virginia toward building the college.

But trouble arose when Blair went to Attorney General Seymour with the royal command to issue a charter. He hemmed and hawed and said that as the country was at war it could not afford to plant a college at that time in Virginia. Mr. Blair urged that as the college would prepare men for the ministry, it would help save the souls of Virginians. "Souls,"



JUDGE WILLIAM HENRY CABELL
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, 1805–1808; GRADUATED FROM WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN 1793

said the material Seymour. "Damn your souls! Make tobacco!"

Despite Seymour's opposition, Blair finally won his case and a year later, on September 1, 1692, in the absence of the King, Queen Mary presided over a meeting of the Privy Council where the following sources of revenue were provided for the college:



ST. GEORGE TUCKER

1. The sum of £1985–14s. 10d. from quit-rents in Virginia.
2. The proceeds of the tax of one penny a pound on tobacco exported from Maryland and Virginia to all foreign ports: other than England!
3. The profits of surveyor general of the colony.
4. Ten thousand acres of land in the Pamunkey Neck and 10,000 acres on the Blackwater.
5. The quit-rent of two copies of Latin verse yearly delivered at the house of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor every fifth of November.

Doctor Blair, while waiting in London for the royal action, did not waste his time. He discovered two other sources of revenue for the college which are most remarkable, to say the least. One was gained by a compromise between Doctor Blair and three pirates, Edward Davies, John Hinson and Lionel Delawafer. A short time before the English authorities had made it known that pirates, coming into port by a certain date, would be forgiven their past transgressions and permitted to retain a part of their loot. Doctor Blair's three pirates came in after

this date, and were arrested and thrown into jail. The worthy doctor saw his chance, went to the pirates and offered his influence on their behalf for the sum



LANGDON CARTER

or value of 300 pounds sterling of the goods under seizure, for the benefit of his college. His unique offer was accepted, and an order was actually entered by the Privy Council to release the pirates and restore their treasure minus the amount promised to the college in Virginia. And so with liquor tax, tobacco money and pirates' gold the college was doing fairly well!

Doctor Blair also secured another fund through his foresight on hearing of the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, the eminent philosopher who died in January, 1692, leaving 4000 pounds sterling to be devoted to "pious and charitable uses." No beneficiary was named and Doctor Blair conceived the plan and actually put it into successful execution of inducing the Earl of Burlington, Boyle's nephew and executor, to turn over the legacy to him for the use of the infant college in the Virginias. The Earl invested in an English manor called the "Brafferton" for the benefit of the college and by the terms of the deed the college was to keep as many Indian children in meat, drink, washing clothes, medicine, books and education from the first beginning of letters until they should be ready to receive orders and be sent abroad to convert the Indians, at the rate of 14 pounds for every such child as the yearly income of the premises should amount to.

The bestowal of the charter, despite the King's consent, dragged its slow way through the red tape of officialdom but was finally signed on February 8, 1693—the fourth year of the reign of William and Mary, and the college was named in their Majesties' honor.

The College of Heralds issued authority for its coat-of-arms. The true college colors should be green, silver and gold (not the orange and white in use now) as the heraldic device calls for "On a green field, a college building of silver, with a golden sun, showing half its orb, rising above it."

The charter was very carefully drawn, and among other officers there was to be elected every seven years a chancellor



LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, 1833–1836; UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1824–1832

who should be some "eminent and discreet person" capable of giving good and sound advice. One year before George Washington was elected President of the

United States, he was made chancellor of the University and remained in that office until the day of his death.

The provision for faculty, trustees and students was as follows: A president, six masters or professors, and a hundred scholars, with a self-perpetuating board of eighteen trustees, resident in the colony. The trustees possessed the appointing power and also formed the board of governors or visitors. A rector was to be selected each year from their number and every seven years a chancellor. By the charter the Rev. James Blair was one of the original trustees, also the first annual rector and president of the college for life. The charter made Henry Compton, Bishop of London, the first chancellor. The first trustees included Francis Nicholson, William Cole, Ralph Wormely, William Byrd, and John Lear, Esquires; James Blair, John Farnifold, Samuel Gray, clerk; Thomas Milner, Christopher Robinson, Charles Scarborough, John Smith, Benjamin Harrison, Miles Cary, Henry Hartwell, William Randolph and Matthew Page, gentlemen. The studies authorized were in Divinity, Philosophy, Languages and other "good Arts and Sciences." It was a Colonial reproduction of the higher education of England as fostered at Oxford and Cambridge during the seventeenth century.



THEODORIC BLAND
MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1780–1783

The Indian students at the college in its early years formed one of its most picturesque features, and the Brafferton Building on the college green was used for this purpose. Naturally the most elementary lessons were chosen and it was a unique sight to see the sons of the forest struggling with the "A, B, C's" of childhood. The tributes of peltry were remitted on condition that children of the chiefs of the nearby tribes were sent to Williamsburg. Juvenile hostages were also taken from hostile tribes for the same purpose. The wise old Indian chieftains seemed to appreciate the advantages afforded their children and the intercourse cultivated a spirit of amity between the two races. Among the Indians at the college in 1712 were the son of the queen of Pamunkey, the son and cousin of the King of the Nottoways, and the two sons of the chief rulers of the Meherrin Indians. Early hours obtained at the college and classes began at 7 in the morning and continued until 11 A.M.; then after dinner from 2 to 6 P.M. Many of



JAMES BARBOUR
UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1815–1825, AND AUTHOR OF THE ANTI-DUELLING ACT

the students brought their negro boys with them who kept their studious young masters in proper trim.

The first site of the college was to have been on a broad plateau above Yorktown; but the General Assembly selected the middle Plantation. The plan of the college was drawn by the eminent architect, Sir Christopher Wren, but before his beautiful and spacious building could be erected the funds gave out and Doctor Blair was sent to England again. He met with renewed difficulties, but finally was successful in raising funds to complete the building.



JAMES BRECKENRIDGE
GRADUATED FROM WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN 1785, AND COÖPERATED WITH THOMAS JEFFERSON IN FOUNDING THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

There is so much comment to-day and justly, too, of the poor rewards of school teachers and the impossibility of their living adequately on the meagre stipends received by them that it is most interesting to learn how they were paid in those days.

The stipend of the master of the grammar school was 80 pounds; with a fee of 15 shillings per scholar. In 1770 the president of the college received only 200 pounds per annum, less than an unskilled laborer commands to-day. The professor of divinity was given 100 pounds, the janitor 5 pounds, the librarian 10 pounds—a singular contrast to the 30 pounds paid to the gardener! And the chaplain set the feet of the young entrusted to his care on the right path for 50 paltry pounds yearly.

Although Mr. Jefferson wrote that Williamsburg was " reasonable cheap and affords genteel society," and Judge John Coalter expressed the opinion that it should justly receive the title, which Homer gives to Greece, " 'the land of lovely dames,' for here may be found beauty in perfection and not only beauty, but sociability in the ladies," the college would have no " female society."

The marriage of Mr. Camm, Professor of Divinity, caused the decree that " all professors and masters hereafter to be appointed, be constantly resident in ye college and upon the marriage of such professor or master that his professorship be immediately vacated."

Parson Camm's courtship recalls that of John Alden. He went to the sprightly Betsy Hansford of his parish on behalf of an unsuccessful suitor, and in his discourse quoted the Bible to her. His special pleading, however, met with little favor and Betsy suggested that he go home and consult 2 Samuel, 12th Chapter, 7th Verse, for the reason of her obduracy. This Mr. Camm did and read: " And Nathan said unto David, Thou art the Man." The Virginia *Gazette* soon afterwards announced the marriage of Parson Camm and Miss Betsy Hansford.

On April 18, 1743, just half a century after the college charter was granted, Doctor Blair died and true to his one love —his beloved college—he left his books and 300 pounds to the institution out of his small estate accumulated through years of savings from his pittance.

He was succeeded by the Rev. William Dawson. During the years prior to the

Revolution the college went on steadily and surely building men for those "times which were to try men's souls." In 1760 and thereabouts several internecine frays developed among the masters and professors which seriously crippled the college for several years, combined with the unsettled state which prevailed before the Revolution. One of the masters, William Small, the mathematical genius and professor of natural philosophy, exerted his master influence on the minds of Thomas Jefferson, then a red-headed lanky country boy student of the college, and John Page, another Colonial leader. Among the students of note in the college at this time were Dabney Carr, Walter Jones, John Walker, James McClurg, Robert Spotswood, Champion Travis, Edmund Pendleton, Jr., and William Fleming.

The Revolution came and many of the students in the senior classes forsook their books for the sword, but about forty remained and even these were possessed with military fever and drilled constantly in a company of their own, waiting for the moment when they, too, could take up arms for the Colonies.

The first intercollegiate fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, now no longer a fraternity as such but the mark of distinguished scholarship the world over, was organized in the College of William and Mary in December, 1776, and Captain John Marshall became a member. At the same time, Elisha Parmalee, a student from Connecticut, was granted permission to establish chapters at Harvard and Yale.

In the years immediately preceding the Revolution and for a generation or two after it we find names to be written high in Colonial annals enrolled on its undergraduate lists. They figure in church and state, on the bench, in military pursuits and arts and letters. If the playing fields of Eton won the battles of Britain, in no less true a sense Colonial boys learned on the playing fields of William and Mary the courage, strength and determination that meant victory in the end. Among its graduates were Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Tyler, all Presidents of the United States in later years; John Marshall, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Langdon Carter, John Page and Archibald Cary, Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State; St. George Tucker, John Blair, Jr., George Wythe, Spencer Roane, John Tyler, Sr., William H. Cabell, John J. Crittenden, Joseph C. Cabell, William T. Barry, General William B. Taliaferro, James Barbour, Littleton W. Tazewell, Peyton Randolph, Theoderic Bland, Peter Jefferson, James Breckenridge and Hugh Nelson.

William and Mary was also "first" in having the privilege of an election of studies and also in the delivery in its halls of the first regular course of lectures on physical science and political economy ever given in the United States. At this time, 1779, the "Honor System" was also begun. It was the aim of the originators to control the students through this method without espionage in the classroom and on examinations. The principle grew up outside of the rules, and did not receive printed recognition until 1817. The influence upon the characters of the students was overwhelming and they responded nobly to the call made upon their sense of honor.

When Jefferson founded the University of Virginia, he copied from William and Mary the honor system and the lecture and elective systems, acknowledging in quaint fashion their source.

The State university at Charlottesville

had the natural effect of drawing students from William and Mary, and it was with difficulty that the older institution kept its head above water and the classrooms filled with pupils. In fact, during the incumbency of Rev. Dr. John Augustine Smith as President, the trustees seriously considered removing the college to Richmond. A majority voted for such removal, but opposition developed among the alumni and friends and the proposition was rejected in the legislature. By this time love for the original site was so implanted in the minds of graduates that they regarded the proposition almost in the light of a sacrilege, and the college was permitted to remain where it had taken root.

Fire again laid low the main buildings in 1859 with staggering loss of the library of some 8000 volumes, the gifts of kings, archbishops, nobles, Colonial governors and the Assembly, and priceless records dating back to the commencement of the college. Again the sturdy and determined friends of education rallied around the ruins and one year after its destruction "the capstone of the building was laid by the Grand Lodge of Virginia" and studies were resumed.

The first rumble of the war between the States was heard. As in the Revolution the patriotic sons of Virginia threw down school-books to grasp the sword handle. It is almost too much to ask of young manhood to study the feats of ancient heroes and warfare when at hand waits the Great Adventure for God and country. Early in May, 1861, the war forced the college to suspend its exercises and the president of the college, its professors, and all the students hurried into the Confederate army.

The main building was occupied by Confederate troops, first as a barracks then as hospital. When General Johnston retreated in 1862, the Federal troops took the building. While garrisoned by the 5th Regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, Williamsburg was surprised by a detachment of Confederate cavalry who captured a part of the Federal troops and drove the rest to Yorktown. The Federals soon after returned and, provoked by defeat, under the influence of liquor, and before their military organization was restored, fired and destroyed the new building. At later periods of the war much further damage was done. The vaults of the college chapel were opened and the silver plates on the coffins removed. This desecration was stopped when it became known to the military commander.

When the war was over the burnt buildings were restored, but the repairs and the heavy expenses caused so great a drain in the endowment fund that President Ewell was obliged to suspend exercises in 1881. No indemnity could be obtained from Congress and the college seemed doomed. It was during this period that the president—the indomitable Doctor Ewell—rang the bell the 1st of October in order to keep its charter alive.

After seven years of suspension, during which time the revenues of the college were well husbanded, it was determined by the Board of Visitors to apply to the legislature for aid to connect a system of normal training with the college course. The plan went through and a bill was enacted by the Virginia State legislature appropriating annually $10,000 to the college. Now the college receives annually $35,000 from the State and its endowment fund is about $150,000.

For many years Lyon G. Tyler, son of President John Tyler, of the United States, was president of the college.

What the College of William and Mary asks is a chance to continue its conspicuous rôle of usefulness during future generations in memory of the giants among men who graduated from its honored halls in the most trying periods of our national history. We need such institutions stamped with the sanction of years and consecrated to scholarship, Americanism and the proper training of the youth of this country to acquit themselves like men when their hour strikes.

NOTE.—The St. Memin Portraits of distinguished Revolutionary graduates from William and Mary College are reproduced from the collection owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.—EDITOR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO D. A. R. MEMBERS

The Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., desires to call the attention of all members of the National Society to the following notice from the Fatherless Children of France, Inc.:

Under no conditions are any collections or subscriptions to be made by any local committee in the name of the Fatherless Children of France, Inc., after December 31, 1920, excepting for the payment of unfilled pledges.

D. A. R. Members who wish to continue to contribute to the support of French war orphans can do so by sending their remittances direct to the orphans in France or their guardians.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 29TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress are now ready for distribution.

To meet the increased cost of printing it has been necessary to charge $1.50 for each copy, which price includes mailing. Send all orders together with remittance to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN'S CREED CARD

Copies of the American's Creed, with information on the reverse side as to its origin, may be purchased for fifty cents per hundred from the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

THE PILGRIM MOTHERS

By Anne Rogers Minor
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Address Delivered at Tercentenary Celebration, Provincetown, Mass., August 30, 1920

A POPULAR idea of the Pilgrims is that they were men well advanced in years, who landed first on Plymouth Rock, praying and singing with Bible in one hand and sword in the other, a few women behind them in a cowering, frightened group.

It is time that a picture of the reality should supplant this popular and fictitious idea. The Pilgrims were not old, but young men and women in their twenties and thirties. Old people could not have entered upon such an adventure. Twenty-six or twenty-seven of the hundred passengers were women with a number of little girls and a "sucking babe." They landed first at Provincetown, not Plymouth, much as an exploring party would land on an unknown shore to-day. Bradford writes that "a few of them tendered themselves to go by land" and find "a place fitted for habitation," and were permitted to attempt this dangerous venture; whereupon sixteen of them, armed with muskets, went ashore led by that young fighter of Spaniards, Miles Standish, and scouted along the coast.

Nothing is said about Bible and sword, and the women were by no means a frightened group huddled together upon the sand and sheltered behind the men.

It is high time, also, that the part these women took should be better realized. The Pilgrim Fathers loom so large in people's minds that the Pilgrim Mothers have been hidden out of sight behind them. Even in Bradford's own history of this great pilgrimage, the women are rarely if ever mentioned.

They figure only in the list of passengers, and then only by their first names as some man's wife or daughter. We read of "Mr. John Carver; Kathrine, his wife; Mr. William Brewster, Mary, his wife; Mr. Edward Winslow, Elizabeth, his wife"; etc. The woman's family name mattered not in those days. She was a necessary factor in the rearing of families and the building of homes. These were plain, humble folk, most of them, who "came over in the *Mayflower*" and family lineage had but little significance, especially in the female line. Yet these women braved this great adventure the same as the men. They had no luxurious ocean liner to come in. They endured the hardships and dangers of a voyage of over two months in what to-day would be no more than a fishing smack. They were tossed about in storms until "one of the maine beams in ye middships was bowed and cracked," as Bradford wrote, and there was doubt if their cockle-shell

of a ship would hold together to complete the voyage. One woman gave birth to her child in these dangerous, crowded and nerve-racking conditions. They came to land on a wild and desolate shore, and in the dreariest of all months without sight of human being. To face these hardships took a courage higher even than man's; for the women of that day did not share in man's knowledge of the way. They followed blindly, more like children, yet upheld by maturer principle and faith. They bore hardship and danger unflinchingly. They endured all and dared all with strength, fortitude, self-reliance.

Governor Bradford so vividly describes their arrival that I quote it here. Let us listen with thought especially for the women who suffered and were a part of it.

He writes as follows:

Being thus arrived in a good harbor and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees & blessed ye God of heaven, who had brought them over ye vast & furious ocean, and delivered them from all ye periles & miseries thereof, againe to set their feete on ye firme and stable earth, their proper elemente. Being thus passed ye vast ocean, they had now no freinds to welcome them, nor inns to entertaine or refresh their weather-beaten bodys, no houses or much less townes to repaire too, to seeke for succoure. It is recorded in scripture as a mercie to ye apostle and his shipwraked company, yt the barbarians shewed them no smale kindnes in refreshing them, but these savage barbarians, when they mette with them (as will after appeare) were readier to fill their sids full of arrows then otherwise.

And for ye season it was winter, and they that know ye winters of yt countrie know them to be sharp & violent & subjecte to cruell & feirce storms, deangerous to travill to known places, much more to serch an unknown coast. Besids, what could they see but a hidious & desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts & willd men? and what multituds there might be of them they knew not. Nether could they, as it were, goe up to ye tope of Pisgah, to vew from this wildernes a more goodly cuntrie to feed their hops; for which way soever they turned their eys (save upward to ye heavens) they could have little solace or content in respecte of any outward objects. For sumer being done, all things stand upon them with a wetherbeaten face; and ye whole countrie, full of woods & thickets, represented a wild & savage heiw. If they looked behind them, ther was ye mighty ocean which they had passed, and was now as a maine barr & goulfe to seperate them from all ye civill parts of ye world!

Facing the rigors of a New England winter, with scant food, no shelter, no hopes of another supply ship before spring, they reconnoitered a strange shore where they had not planned to settle, and finally on " ye 15 of December they wayed anchor to go to ye place they had discovered " which " was ye best they could find, and ye season and their present necessitie made them glad to accept of it."

On the 16th they arrived safely in Plymouth harbor, and on Christmas Day " began to erect ye first house for common use to receive them and their goods."

Time does not permit our following the fortunes of these Pilgrims through the grim years that followed, nor is it needful. The tragic story is well known—how half of them died the first winter, and how at one time only six or seven remained well enough to tend the rest through this, " ye first sickness," as Bradford called it. The first woman to die was at Provincetown. The first American child to be born was there " borne a ship-board " and called " Peregriene."

Thus life and death began immediately together with the great problem of how to survive. We can imagine how women of their calibre faced their share of this mighty task, how they worked side by side with the men, cheerfully, bravely, prayerfully. In those first years they faced starvation and terrible diseases, death and sorrow and torturing anxiety; to them also came love and marriage and little children.

Yet it was not all tragedy. There was the joy of freedom; the inspiration of a common struggle for aims held close at

heart; the strength that comes from bearing one another's burdens; the friendship that is born of universal suffering and rejoicing, of mutual hopes and fears, of expectations fulfilled or disappointments; and there was the gladness of success won by united effort as the colony grew in numbers and prosperity.

Through all this the women ordered their households as women will; cared for their children; tilled the fields and tended the gardens; stocked the larder with food when it was plenty, and made the best of it when there was scarcity; mended the clothing until more came, or until there was wool and flax with which to spin and weave.

Until you can imagine to yourselves a colony of men only, cast away, as it were, in a wilderness, you cannot picture all that the Pilgrim mothers meant to the fathers and all that depended upon women's work in those early Colonial days.

At Jamestown, in Virginia, there was a colony of men only. There was not a woman among them at first to make a home. These men were of a different type, it is true, from the Pilgrims, nevertheless the lack of women was one of the elements which nearly wrecked the colony. Not until the women came did the Jamestown colony commence to prosper.

Not so at Plymouth, where the feminine half of mankind was on hand to do woman's work, to build up homes, to care for the common needs of the colony in woman's way. The Pilgrim mothers did all this. They laid their full half of the foundations of this nation. They brought with them the ideals and practice of the English home. They and all other women colonists who have come to these shores, have set up a standard of home life and community life which we must maintain if this nation is to endure. To-day a new vow should be registered to preserve the spirit that brought them across the trackless ocean and sustained them in the equally trackless wilderness of forest and plain.

It is significant that this memorial to the Pilgrim Mothers should be almost coincident with the political enfranchisement of the women of to-day.

From the "Compact" in the cabin of the *Mayflower* and the first legislative assembly in Virginia has grown the Constitution of the United States with its latest widening of the franchise. The Pilgrim Mothers did their full share of the work in their little state, but they had no part or parcel in the Compact. History makes but little mention of them, yet they helped to discover a world and to found a nation. Almost exactly three hundred years later women have entered upon their full measure of citizenship. They are now part and parcel of the government that their foremothers helped to establish. In all the intricate activities of modern government and civilization they have a full share. But with these rights have come vast responsibilities. To meet these responsibilities the modern woman needs all the high qualities of the Pilgrim Mothers. The spirit of those women must live again in ourselves if we are to do our full duty toward the state—if we are to preserve and build up our homes and guard our children as they did when this land was a wilderness. These three hundred years have seen the gradual emancipation of women from the condition of mere chattels to that of human beings having equal rights to life, liberty and property under the law, and a voice at last in their own government. It remains to awake to a full realization of the duties that these privileges involve.

Like the Pilgrim Mothers we must be filled with the same spirit of service to

the common cause, the same faith, courage and unselfish devotion that lead them into a strange world and enabled them to build the homes that they have transmitted to us to preserve.

One more thought is brought to mind by these Tercentenary celebrations. It is the thought of "Old England" from which these women came. They were English to the core, were these Pilgrims and their wives.

They sought a new world not only to gain freedom of thought but to preserve their nationality. They have left to us the sacred legacy of kith and kin, the legacy of a common language and literature, common laws and principles of representative self-government, common ideals of home and morality. The greatest memorial we could possibly erect in their honor is to maintain friendliness and good-will between our land and the motherland from whence they came.

We are English even as they—English in our heritage, English in our history and tradition. Other nationalities have helped to found this country, but they have become Anglicized in the end—and here as everywhere the English have gone, the Anglo-Saxon race has predominated.

One of the biggest results of this Tercentenary movement will be and ought to be the closer drawing together of Great Britain and America. We each need the other in a world now torn by radical doctrines which seek to overturn all those liberties that England and America have stood for and fought for. A closer union and a more cordial understanding between the two great English-speaking people is the most stabilizing influence that we can bring to bear upon the world to-day.

On June 1, 1785, John Adams, our first minister to the Court of St. James after the close of the Revolutionary War, spoke these words to George III:

"I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in restoring an entire esteem, confidence and affection, or in other words, the old good-nature and the old good-humor between peoples who, though separated by an ocean and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion and kindred blood." And the old King replied: "Let the circumstances of language, religion and blood have their natural and full effect."

If the embodiment of uncompromising liberty and the embodiment of uncompromising autocracy could thus meet and bury animosities after a long and bitter war, surely we can let good-will spring up in our hearts for the land of our Pilgrim ancestors. The following words of Governor Bradford are almost prophetic in their application to this solemn obligation of the present: "May not and ought not the children of these fathers rightly say: Our fathers were Englishmen which came over this great ocean and were ready to perish in this wilderness."

The inmost soul of liberty-loving England came over to these shores in the *Mayflower*. It was sternly rugged, virtuous and righteous, trusting in God and loving His ways. We honor ourselves in honoring the memory of those women who possessed this soul in abounding measure—our Pilgrim Mothers.

SOME YOUTHFUL MEMORIES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN

By Charlotte Taylor Evans

CHARLOTTE TAYLOR, the wife of Robley Dunglison Evans, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, was born in Washington D. C., December 9, 1836. She died there November 24, 1919, at 324 Indiana Avenue, N. W., the home built by her father in 1860. She was the eldest child of Franck Taylor, an Englishman by birth, who came to America in his boyhood and was for the greater part of his life a resident of Washington, with the business and social activities of which he was closely identified.

Mrs. Evans' mother was Virginia Neville Simms, a granddaughter of Colonel Charles Simms, of the Virginia Line in the American Revolution, a neighbor of General Washington and a pallbearer at his funeral. Mrs. Taylor's mother was Emily Morgan Neville, a granddaughter of Brigadier General John Neville, of the Revolution, and through her mother, of Major General Daniel Morgan, the victor of the Battle of Cowpens.

Mrs. Evans' three brothers—Major Franck Taylor, U. S. Army; Rear Admiral Harry Clay Taylor, U. S. Navy; and Colonel Daniel Morgan Taylor, U. S. Army—held the unique distinction of membership at the same time in the Society of the Cincinnati as representative of these three Revolutionary ancestors—General Morgan, General Neville and Colonel Simms.

In 1871, Charlotte Taylor became the wife of Robley D. Evans, then a lieutenant commander in the Navy, who, as an acting ensign (regular) at the age of 18 had won distinction and been lamed for life in the attack on Fort Fisher in 1865. Retired for disabilities in the line of duty, he was restored to the active list by Act of Congress and advanced in numbers for conspicuous gallantry and unusual fitness for the Service, amply proved by his subsequent career.

After her marriage Mrs. Evans travelled extensively, as naval wives do. The old house in Washington, however, remained headquarters and finally became her own at her mother's death. To the present-day Washingtonian and the conducted tourist it is known as the residence of Admiral Evans; or, to speak as the man with the megaphone, "Fighting Bob."

From her youth Mrs. Evans' associations were with people of culture and achievement; her memories of men and events were rich, her experiences varied and full of interest, sometimes exceptional, as the private audience granted to her by the Empress Dowager of China, when Admiral Evans commanded the American fleet on the Asiatic Station. Her gifts as a conversationalist made these experiences vivid to family, friends and acquaintances. Shortly before her death, at the solicitation of her daughters, she began to put some of these memories into writing in an informal fashion. The attempt ended with the fragment here printed.

A very interesting memory to me has always been that of the inauguration of President William Henry Harrison, "Tippecanoe" as he was lovingly called by the Whigs of 1840.

My parents were living at that time in a large brick house on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington City and the inaugural procession passed in front of the house. On Inauguration Day I was seated on an old-fashioned broad window seat on two or three large books with my back against the window jamb and my feet on the window-sill. The seat was contrived for me by an adored uncle,

who was fondly beloved by me until he died in a beautiful old age some ten years ago. For the Inauguration Day he had also provided me with a silken flag with which to salute the President. The flag was some twenty-seven inches long by about eighteen wide, and I particularly recall the staff, which was covered with an embossed silver paper which I regarded with a sort of passionate awe as a thing too rich and rare to be carelessly handled. I have since seen state treasures, crown jewels and other glories, but in memory that flagstaff shines with a fairer luster.



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MRS. CHARLOTTE TAYLOR EVANS
WIFE OF REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS, UNITED STATES NAVY

My mother's drawing-room was filled with ladies and gentlemen, though I do not recall them, except in the mass. As the crowd increased in the street below and the cheering seemed to come nearer, my young uncle brought a tall glass vase, shaped like a champagne glass, which my mother ordinarily used for flowers, set it on the window sill, immediately in front of my feet, and held it steadily while my father poured into it a bubbling, sparkling stream of "hard cider." Just as the Presidential coach passed slowly in front of the house, the ladies in the drawing-room stepped to the window and touched their lips to the glass, while I vigorously waved my flag as my uncle bade me. A gentleman in a large open coach rose to his feet and lifted his hat, bowing repeatedly in response to the ladies' toast. Then the coach passed. President Harrison died a month later, and in all probability I saw also his funeral procession, but have no recollection of it.

It may be of interest, as illustrating somewhat the manners of those days, to speak of the tall glass from which my parents' guests drank their toast to the incoming President. Some time before there came to Washington a young man—I think from North Carolina—who was well born and, for those times, well to do. He was of amiable character, generous nature and charming address, I have been told. I do not recall that I ever saw him. His mode of life, which was a round of amusement, prevented my father's seeing much of him; but friendly relations existed between them, and I remember my father's look of dis-

tress when he told my mother of his death. Shortly afterward his effects were sold at auction, and my father bought the glass at the sale as a souvenir. He told my mother that no champagne glass seemed to the youthful reveller large enough to offer wine in to his friends and he had had made to order a dozen like the one my father bought to use at his "supper parties." As I never heard my father and his friends speak save in the most affectionate terms of his young friend, it can do no harm to give his picturesque name—Shockoe Jones.



ROBLEY D. EVANS, LIEUTENANT, UNITED STATES NAVY, 1866

About two months after President Harrison's inauguration, I was taken by my mother to a "May Ball"—an old Washington institution which would be much disapproved of to-day, as young children were taken to it and allowed to remain as long as they could hold their eyes open—sometimes longer, as I have seen them carried away toward midnight fast asleep in nurses' arms.

At the ball of which I speak, I remember standing beside my young and beautiful mother and immediately in front of two elderly gentlemen, one of whom wore a richly colored, red waistcoat that I earnestly admired. As the procession to crown the Queen of the May passed us, the gentleman in the red waistcoat said, with a twinkle in his eye, to his companion: "Perhaps we shall see a real queen in this country some day, Mr. Adams." To which the other gentleman replied hastily and with fervor: "I trust in God *not*, sir; I trust in God not!"

Young as I was, the marked manner of the two men—we called them *gentlemen* seventy-five years ago—made such an impression on me that I asked my mother who they were and she told me:

"The British Minister, Lord Ashburton, and Mr. John Quincy Adams."

It must have been in the winter following Harrison's inauguration that my mother took me and my young sister to a house on Third Street about midway between Pennsylvania Avenue and C Street, N.W. It had snowed the previous day, I suppose, for the steps leading to the front door of the house had little patches of ice upon them and as we children began to ascend them my mother warned



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THE HISTORIC HOME OF MRS. ROBLEY D. EVANS

us to go carefully—perhaps she lifted my little sister up some of the steps. Suddenly the front door opened and a large, impressive-looking man came out. He seemed to my baby eyes overwhelming! He stood midway on the short flight of steps, stooped and slipped his hands under my arms and swung me to the top saying: "Go up, red cap!" Then reaching for my little sister, he swung her to a place beside me as he said: "Go up, blue cap!" Lifting what seemed to me an enormous black hat to my mother, who smiled as she greeted him, he passed on down the street. I always "wanted to know, you know," and so asked who he was. My mother answered that he was Daniel Webster, which meant nothing to me then, but has been very interesting to me in later years.

It was probably some two years later that being with my parents at a summer resort called "Piney Point" on the Potomac River, my little sister and I were charmed with the long gallery which formed the passage-way in front of the bedrooms in the ramshackle wooden hotel. Taking each other's hands, we ran as violently as my sister's four years of age allowed along the gallery until we met three ladies, who checked us and bade us not to run so fast or we might hurt ourselves. One of the ladies was tall and appeared taller, I suppose, by reason of a large white turban which she wore. There was a younger lady on either side of her, but I only recall their presence and not their appearance. The grand lady asked our names and I told mine, which she did not seem to notice, but when my beautiful little sister, with her heavenly blue eyes and exquisite golden-

brown ringlets, gave her name "Virginia Simms Taylor," the lady remarked to one of her young companions: "Why, these must be Virginia Simms' children!" to which I answered: "Yes, that's my mother." When I told my mother and asked my usual question: "Who was that?" she said: "Oh, that's Mrs. Madison," and I was satisfied.

I do not recall that I ever saw Dolly Madison again, but some time after that my mother was at a ball in Washington where she met Mrs. Madison, who asked if she were well, saying she looked somewhat pale. My mother replied that she had had a slight headache all day, to which the dear lady replied: "We may all have our headaches, my dear, but we need not distress our friends by looking *pale*," which has always seemed to me a delightful remark.



MRS. VIRGINIA NEVILLE SIMMS TAYLOR, WIFE OF FRANCK TAYLOR, AND GREAT-GRANDAUGHTER OF GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN, VICTOR OF THE BATTLE OF COWPENS

Some thirty years later I mentioned our childish encounter to my sister, saying I did not suppose that she could remember it; but she declared she recalled it vividly and reminded me that Mrs. Madison had worn a beautiful scarlet shawl draped across her shoulders. I said I had been sure all through my childhood that the lady was a queen, to which my sister replied: "Oh, did you? I did not. I thought she was *a giant!*"

Among my early memories is one of a gentleman whom my father greatly liked and whom I recall as having once sent, or brought, to my father a present of bear's meat. I remember much talk about it at our dinner table, but do not recall that I ate any of it. The friend who gave it to my father was a Mr. Joe Johnston, whom we were to recognize later as a brilliant soldier of the Southern Confederacy—General Joseph E. Johnston. He and his brother, Edward Johnston, were frequently at our house; but Joe Johnston in some way disappeared from our horizon and, with the carelessness of childhood, I believe I never asked what had become of him. I suppose now that he must have been called away to service in the field, Indian fighting, or service in California.

But Edward Johnston continued to frequent our house and as I grew old enough to appreciate him I developed a warm affection for him, which was

strengthened and deepened as I became more and more capable of really knowing his qualities of mind and heart.

Then came his removal from Washington, I do not know whither, and he passed out of my life. But before going he had taken me to see an interesting personage—the widow of Alexander Hamilton. I recall her as a small, delicately made woman, who sat habitually in a large armchair, was dressed in black and wore a close-fitting, plain white cap and looked frequently at a large portrait of a gentleman which hung on the wall of the drawing-room. I do not remember anything that the venerable lady said to me or in my hearing but Mr. Johnston took me several times to see her, so I fancy I must have amused her—at least not wearied her. Mr. Johnston was engaged upon some literary work, and, I believe, was editing some papers of Hamilton's. Mrs. Hamilton was at that time, living in a large house on H Street near Fourteenth Street, N.W., in Washington, on the site of what is now "The University Hospital," and the house was called the "Chain Building," because the driveway was marked by heavy iron chains swung from stubby, stone posts. I do not remember that I felt any special interest in Mrs. Hamilton beyond being sorry for her when she looked at the portrait on the wall. I suppose I was too young to be told anything about her—*si la jeunesse savait!*



REAR ADMIRAL H. C. TAYLOR, UNITED STATES NAVY

I remember very well the excitement of the Presidential Campaign of 1844, because my father was an ardent Whig, a devoted friend and champion of Mr. Clay, whom we children were taught to revere "next to General Washington," as my little brother said. Once, when Mr. Clay had been dining at our house (it was an informal "Sunday dinner" at three o'clock) we children were called before he went away and were much impressed by his kissing us and patting us on the shoulder. Also he asked for sugar on his green peas which seemed to me sublime.

The election, bringing Mr. Clay's defeat, passed by and on the fourth of the following March, while the rejoicing over Mr. Polk's inauguration was going on, my mother gave birth to a son who was at once named Harry Clay.* When the

* Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, U. S. N.

boy was about two years old, Mr. Clay wished to see him and my parents took him to the hotel where Mr. Clay was then lodging. There was another child present, somewhat older than my brother, and Mr. Clay drew the two children to him, encircling each with an arm, and looked earnestly at them. Then kissing the elder child he said: "This boy was named for me in my palmy days," and, turning to my golden-haired little brother, he embraced him with both arms and said: "But this one was named in the hour of my adversity!" which reduced my mother to tears and my father to much clearing of the throat and use of his handkerchief.

When I was six years old, I was sent to a school for small children, kept by an old English lady, a Mrs. Schofield, who was an excellent teacher, so far as she attempted instruction. Among the pupils were the children of two branches of the Washington family and of three branches of the Bradley connection, which will assure any old Washington resident of the social status of the school. One day our recitations were interrupted by the arrival of a young lady attended by several gentlemen. The lady was Miss Annie Ellsworth, daughter of H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, who came to find her nephew, or younger brother, Henry Ellsworth. I gave no heed to her conversation with Mrs. Schofield, but presently I was told to get my hat (I think it was a sunbonnet) and go with Miss Ellsworth. I do not recall any other children in the party.

We went to a place on Seventh Street, between E and F Streets, and into a small shop where some conversation went on between Miss Ellsworth and her friends which meant nothing to Henry and me. I fancy we thought it just some of the futilities to which "grown-ups" were prone! Miss Ellsworth leaned upon the counter and wrote upon a piece of paper; a little pause ensued, broken by some exclamations from the group, then Miss Ellsworth, with a beaming smile, turned to her companions and everybody shook hands with everybody else—except Henry and I! Miss Ellsworth's eyes brimmed over with tears, which distressed me—the first telegraphic message had passed between Washington and Baltimore! But although the scene made so vivid an impression upon me that I have never forgotten it, I did not know until long afterward that I had been present at a most important occurrence.

And, curiously enough, no one explained it to me, nor questioned me about it. It was so important that probably the grown people thought that *of course* we children understood about it. The words Miss Ellsworth wrote were: "What hath God wrought."

I have no recollection of ever seeing Miss Ellsworth after that day, but her appearance is clear in my mind. I suppose I must have been about seven years old, but as I was rather precocious, my memories were more trustworthy than might be those of a more backward child.

The outbreak of the Mexican War is marked for me by many little incidents: the leave-taking of my parents' friends and relatives as volunteers, and much sadness as a consequence of their departure.

My father's elder brother was killed in the war, but I have no especial memory of the event. I was greatly interested in the prints which were shown in the shop windows of different battles and other Mexican scenes and even to-day, when Mexico is again of vital importance to us, I am conscious that my idea of the country is based on those colored lithographs with their spikey aloes, prickly

pears and very green "chapparal" relieved against extremely yellow soil and with an intensely vivid blue sky over all. That is Mexico to me!

When the war was past, I was one day with other children on Pennsylvania Avenue when we saw an old gentleman walking alone looking about him quietly. One of my companions said: "There's the President; let's go speak to him!" and we ran toward him. Zachary Taylor stopped, gave us a kindly smile, patted some of us on the head and went his way. A few weeks afterward he died, and Millard Fillmore, the Vice-President, succeeded him.

Mr. Fillmore had been my parents' friend from their young days and they always loved and admired him. I recall him distinctly as one of the handsomest men I have ever seen and distinguished in manner. My mother told me that in her young girlhood she gave to Mr. Fillmore the nickname of "My Lord Filigree" because of his air of elegance.

It must have been during Mr. Fillmore's administration that I first heard any talk of "Abolition" and some important occurrence in connection with slavery and slave institutions must have been about that time, but I have no recollection of it.

My family at that time were not slave holders—my father was English born and his family traditions were opposed to slave-holding. My mother inherited slaves, but she was early left an orphan and her trustees and guardians thought slave property undesirable for her. But almost all servants in Washington were negroes or rather "colored people," for I do not recall many, if any, really black people in those days. So the slave question did not touch us very nearly.

I have once or twice mentioned my mother, so I will now record that she was a very beautiful woman, full of wit, vivacity and charm. One of her striking beauties was the shape of her hands and arms. They were so perfect that the sculptor, Persico, modeled them for the hands and arms of his statue of Peace which occupies a niche on one side of the door leading into the rotunda in the eastern portico of the Capitol at Washington.

My mother kept her beauty all her life and when travelling in Italy when she was between sixty and seventy years of age, the people in the towns used to exclaim at her beauty: *"Ah, la bella vecchia!" "Ah, bellissima Madama!" "Gran Dio, che belta!"* In Genoa two gentlemen exclaimed at her beauty and, as she sat in an open carriage at a shop door they ran across a "piazza" to the Stock Exchange whence they quickly returned leading a number of others, until there were twenty or thirty of them standing about the carriage and commenting with Italian freedom upon her personal appearance. A few months later, when she was in Naples, the beggars on the Santa Lucia stopped their importunities, lifted up their little children to the side of the carriage that they might kiss the hands of the *"Signora vecchia"* and then ran into their poor holes and corners to bring her presents—flowers, bright pebbles and shells and fruits—among the latter, the largest lemon I have ever seen.

My mother received all tributes with an untiring sweetness and affability that sent every one away from her touched and gratified.

When I was about ten years old, Jenny Lind (that enchanting personality!) came to Washington and one of my beloved and ever-indulgent uncles insisted that I should go to her concert, so in all the glory of a new crimson merino frock I accompanied him. Our seats were near

the front so that I could hear and see satisfactorily, and the concert hall was, I fancy, unfinished, for I have an impression of some rough planks where I did not expect them. The stage was large and uncarpeted, save for a single strip which ran through the middle of the orchestra, who were *all* upon the stage. Among the songs that I recall, probably because they were familiar to me, were "Hail, Columbia" and "Home, Sweet Home."

At one point my uncle took my hand, led me behind the orchestra and we stood at the edge of the strip of carpet used as the Diva's pathway to the front of the stage. As she returned from acknowledging one of many recalls, she was almost running with her head bent low and one hand lying on the front of her corsage. Her face was quite close to mine as she went by, and I could see her lovely smile as she turned toward me, and I noted the masses of her soft bright hair. She was dressed in sky-blue satin nearly covered with flounces of very delicate white lace. I do not recall that she wore any jewels (they must have impressed a child had she worn them), but she had a vivid scarlet velvet ribbon tied about her throat with long ends floating down her back; some of the same ribbon was tied around the pretty coil of hair at the back of her head. More of it went around her wrists and fell in loops from the fastenings. There could not have been less than ten or twelve yards of ribbon in the whole *parura*. It was pretty, effective and becoming.

We had not yet learned to shudder at "primary colors, oh, South Kensington!" and my memory of the dear lady is one of brightness and happiness. Perhaps I should mention that her corsage was reasonably décolleté, and her neck exquisitely white; her skirts were long and very full.

Hoops were not as yet, but some of the ladies of my mother's acquaintance wore seventeen petticoats of white cambric, fully starched, supported by an underskirt of heavy white cotton, starched with flour paste and not subjected to the mollifying influence of the iron, but dried over a hogshead, covered with a clean white cloth. Can the present generation wonder that the name of the beautiful Empress Eugénie was blessed when she made "hoops" fashionable under her brilliant and evanescent reign?

The same young uncle—I had a number of them!—who took me (Miss Burney would say "carried" me) to hear Jenny Lind, about this time took me to the theater to see a pretty play called "Meeta, the Maid of Mariensdorp," in which the title rôle was played by Miss Jean Davenport, afterward Mrs. Lander. During one of the intermissions, I was attracted by voices behind me and looked around to see who spoke. Such a vision met my eyes that I turned about and gazed at the beautiful young man until my uncle made me resume my seat, telling me it was not polite to stare. But I have never forgotten the sculpturesque perfection of the features and the delicacy of coloring, *nor* the enchanting white waistcoat with an under vest of brilliant rose color. Later on I saw him several times but not until many years after did I know that he was "Owen Meredith," the son of Bulwer-Lytton, the novelist, and subsequently the first Earl Lytton, who was at that time an *attaché* of the British Legation—as yet we had no embassies.

It was probably during Mr. Fillmore's administration that the Swedish novelist, Frederika Bremer, visited Washington, and one day at my father's

house I was presented to her. I was still in my young "teens," but she was very gentle and gracious to me, and when a reception was arranged for her she asked that I should be invited. But I was too young for any such entertainment and went to bed when my parents went to the party. Miss Bremer did not forget me, however, but sent me her own nosegay of lilies of the valley and a card on which she wrote: "For Charlotte (Franck) Taylor, with the love of Frederika Bremer." It is easy to imagine how an enthusiastic girl in her teens would prize such a token from a delightful writer.

About this time I heard my parents speaking of a young man whom they sometimes met. He did some remarkable things which puzzled his friends, as there seemed no reasonable explanation of them. "Table-tipping" was talked of at that time and was a new thing.

Washington in those days was just a big straggling village, and one evening, when some friends of my parents were giving a "party," their little daughter sent me a note asking me to come "to keep her company" as her bedroom was to be used for a dressing-room, and she could not retire until the guests departed. I was rejoiced to go, to sit with my friend in a corner "like little Miss Horner" and watch the grown-ups. At the party, I was quite excited to find young Mr. ——— and learn that he was the person my parents had been discussing. I had known him at dancing-school, where he was perfecting himself in his dancing and was a favorite with the children.

After much talk among the elders, the young gentleman suddenly came toward the corner where we little girls were sitting and asked if I would help him, to which I at once assented. Then my friend and I were sent to bring into the drawing-room a small, light, unpainted wooden table about three feet long by two feet wide and having a drawer in it. My friend used it for her school books, copy books, pens, etc. We took them out and carried the table into the drawing-room, placing it nearly in the center of the room. I describe these simple matters so minutely in order to show that there was no trickery possible.

Then I was called to stand beside the table, Mr. ——— placed himself behind me (I was very small for my age), reached over my shoulders, placed his hands lightly on mine, which were lying flat and inert upon the table and the table rose up, endwise, and stood upon two legs with its top at an inclination of about forty-five degrees. With no hands but mine touching it, but with occasional light touches upon mine of Mr. ———'s hands, the table remained in that position for about fifteen minutes, while several of the gentlemen present endeavored to press it down with its four legs touching the floor. I could feel it yield under my hands, but instantly rise again as if there were springs under it. At the end of the time I have named Mr. ——— said laughingly: "As you, gentlemen, do not seem able to hold the table down, perhaps you may be able to hold it up," and the table began to sink under my hands. Several gentlemen at once tried to hold it up, but the table (and I) were too strong, and in a few moments it broke through their grasp and struck the floor with quite a bang.

I immediately left the group of seniors, who were all talking eagerly and questioning Mr. ———, and returned to my little friend. Presently the young magician came to us and

thanked me for having "helped" him, so I was emboldened to ask him how he did it, to which he replied that he did not know. I then asked him if it were "spirits," to which he answered that whatever it might be it was not *that*, for, he continued, "I do it myself and when I am not bothered I can make a large round table with a marble top come across the room and get up on the sofa beside me."

There was never any explanation that I heard of this phenomenon; the young magician was in a social position and of a personal standing to render it incredible that there should be any trickery in the matter, and it remains inexplicable to-day, so far as I know.

The house where I met Mr. ——— was the residence of the Reverend Orville Dewey, an Unitarian clergyman, the revered and beloved friend of my parents—indeed of my whole family circle. His children were my dearest friends and I was much with his family. On another evening when I was at his house I found myself in the presence of William Makepeace Thackeray and of Miss Furness, afterwards Mrs. Wister; charming Anice Furness, "Miss Nannie" her young cousins and I called her.

I was somewhat in awe of Mr. Thackeray; he was so big, with such bushy eyebrows, such an ugly nose and such a loud voice! Miss Furness sang, and I recall some of her songs even now, among them "The Two Grenadiers," which I heard for the first time with a delight which has been renewed each time that I have heard it through the "circled years." Presently I found myself quite under the great writer's wing, and almost nestled under his right arm while we both leaned on the piano to see Miss Furness as well as to hear her sing.

Mr. Thackeray was delivering some lectures in Washington at that time and by chance I was taken to one of them and in the charm of his recital, his beautiful cordiality to Dickens, as he told of the "little girl who read 'Nicholas Nickleby' through all her joys and woes," I lost all impression of fear which had been made upon me by his abruptness, for I think it was nothing more, when I first saw him.

When Mr. Fillmore's administration closed, he was succeeded by Franklin Pierce, another handsome, courteous, pleasant gentleman, whom I vividly recall, as I was, under his administration, taken to what we called in those days "the President's Levée," which we pronounced without the smallest recognition of its accent! I do not think that Mrs. Pierce assisted the President to receive the evening that I was presented; she was probably ill, as her health had been shattered, just before her husband came to the Presidency, by the death of a beloved child—I think her only one—and she was rarely seen in public.

My dress for the "President's Levée" was my first really grown-up gown and would hardly be approved by the present generation. It was of cherry colored tarlatan, a kind of cotton gauze, quite cheap, but very effective, in the style of that day, when a young lady's dress was supposed to look—first of all—fresh and crisp like a newly opened rose. My tarlatan was made with a double skirt, the upper one reaching about to the knees, the lower one long all around, trailing at the back and six or eight yards wide; the décolleté corsage and the short bouffant sleeves were trimmed with a "shell trimming"

of inch-wide satin ribbon, the exact shade of the tarlatan and between the ribbon and *me* was a soft frill of white narrow lace. Around my throat was a narrow black velvet ribbon from which hung a small, plain, gold heart about half an inch long and a cross of the same style about an inch in length. Simple as this adornment was, I recall being perfectly contented with my toilet, not desiring anything more sumptuous! So I infer that most of my young friends must have been attired much as I was.

The fate of my dear cherry colored frock—for it was pretty, dear girls, with your slim, dabby frocks slopping about your legs and your heels hanging out—may interest some one. I never wore it again, for, in order to preserve its freshness, it was not consigned to any closet or wardrobe, but allowed abundance of space in a large storeroom, where it hung on two of a row of large hooks. Some deep, rather narrow, fire buckets—it was before the city water had been brought into Washington—hung near my gown, which was protected by a covering of white cambric. But one day, the door of the room being open for a few minutes, a pet squirrel belonging to my sister, found his way inside and was inadvertently shut in there.

He was soon missed and searched for, but no one thought of the storeroom for some days, and we gave up "Bunnie" as lost. The storeroom being again entered, a forlorn looking scrap of something was observed dangling from a fire bucket and, on following the clue, my gauze gown was discovered crammed and stuffed into several of the buckets, the ribbon trimming pulled and chewed and torn until it was just a dirty red string and not a half yard of the gauze was left undamaged; but "Bunnie" had provided himself with a series of soft nests in the bottom of several of the fire-buckets. He was joyfully received by his fond mistress, who cared more for him than for many dresses—of other persons!

Upon Mr. Pierce's retirement from the Presidency, he was succeeded by James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, another kindly, courteous gentleman, whom my father liked and admired, although a Democrat!

During Mr. Buchanan's Presidency, the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, made a visit to this country and was a guest at the White House, where the domestic arrangements were of a plainness and simplicity that must have been startling to His Royal Highness. I saw him once, a gentle, pleasant youth, but was not presented, so have only a faint impression of him. He had not his father's great personal beauty nor Queen Victoria's majestic presence.

Miss Harriet Lane, a favorite niece of the bachelor President, presided over the White House during the Buchanan administration and was all that could be desired in that important position.

Miss Lane's stately beauty might have given the impression of haughtiness, but for the gracious sweetness which characterized and adorned her long life. I never heard of an act of discourtesy on her part, nor a *brusquerie,* nor a neglect. Her old age was as "serene and bright" as her exquisite youth gave promise of.

After the death of President Lincoln came the distressing administration of President Johnson. Many persons imagined that some of the eccentricities which marked his conduct might be attributed to the treatment he had re-

ceived at the time of the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attacks upon the members of his Cabinet. The President was not an habitual drunkard and some persons supposed some drug had been given to him which, more or less permanently, affected his brain.

At the time the impeachment of President Johnson was talked of there came into prominence Senator Joseph Smith Fowler of Tennessee. There was much doubt as to which political party Senator Fowler would side with up to the very moment when his vote was given. I was in the Senate Gallery that day through the kindness of a friend, Representative Baker, of Illinois, who gave me one of his tickets.

The gallery was, of course, crowded, but as we were early in our attendance I had a seat almost immediately above Mr. Fowler, whom I knew quite well. He was a man of slight figure, rather tall than short, somewhat reddish hair and the delicate, pallid complexion usual to persons of that type. On the day to which I refer, Mr. Fowler was of a deadly pallor, almost green in tint, and had a shrinking, nervous manner distressing to view.

The proceedings in the Senate were keenly interesting, some Senators speaking with much earnestness and power on their respective sides. Then came the vote as to whether the President should be impeached. Mr. Fowler was a Republican and his deciding vote was needed, as the question had become largely a party matter. When Mr. Fowler's vote was called for he rose in his seat and stood for an instant, visibly trembling. He made an effort to speak, but no sound came. Another attempt resulted in silence, and then an indistinct " no " came from him, so indistinct that the presiding officer asked: " Do I understand the Senator to say 'No'?" To which Mr. Fowler assented and sat down. I must have been greatly excited, for I remember nothing of the subsequent proceedings. Very soon thereafter Mr. Fowler left Washington and I never saw him again.

The turbulent, distressful administration of Andrew Johnson passed from sight and was succeeded by that of General U. S. Grant, to the great joy of us who knew and loved him well. We felt that the country was safe in his hands and even his enemies knew that he was not a man to trifle with! A volume would be needed to continue the eulogium I would wish to write of him, instead of the few lines to which I feel restricted in these pages.

I first saw him at a wonderful reception in his own house; I think in 1866. The throng was so great that my mother and I would have withdrawn without entering the house, but when we realized the situation it was too late to retreat and we were borne by the struggling crowd into the front door, through the corridor and up the staircase without being able to extricate ourselves until we reached the rooms used as vestiaries on the upper floor. Once there I refused to risk again becoming entangled in the crowd, but my mother and several friends who had accompanied us, did so, while I remained up stairs.

It was a disappointment to me, as General Sheridan was receiving with Grant that evening and I had never met either of them, and especially wished to see Sheridan, whose gallant and dashing exploits had captivated my imagination.

Finally one of our friends came to me with a message from my mother, telling me to go to her as the drawing-rooms were nearly empty. I went

gaily downstairs with my escort who told me I should find the two generals still on duty at the door of one of the drawing-rooms, and he led me to them.

Grant stood next to the door as we entered, my escort presented me and the general himself introduced General Sheridan. They were both short men, rather weather-beaten in aspect and strongly built. Neither one was handsome, but each had an air of *power* better than beauty, and Sheridan had a brilliant glance and striking manner which he never lost.

But I hardly noted him, so impressed was I with the quiet, rather slow-mannered man who stood beside him. I never met a look which gave such an impression of weight until I saw Victor Emanuel II, King of Italy, *il Re Galantouomo*, as I had from those gray eyes of U. S. Grant.

We later became intimate friends of General and Mrs. Grant.

An occurrence in the Grant family seems worthy of commemoration as it portrays one aspect of a great man's nature.

Mrs. Grant, who was very pleasant to look at without being "a beauty," had a defect of the eye which surgeons thought might be easily corrected. Arrangements were made, a room prepared, the surgeons in attendance, and Mrs. Grant seated in a large easy chair, while the general walked up and down the floor. The principal surgeon announced that all was ready, at which the general advanced to Mrs. Grant's chair and said: "Don't touch her; I am afraid you will hurt her. I like her that way. I fell in love with her that way, and you must not touch her!" And doctors, surgeons, instruments and all were bundled out of the Grant house and the dear lady left, as she always had been and as her husband "liked her."

At General Sherman's house I met Prince Arthur of England, Queen Victoria's second son. There was a large reception held in the Prince's honor, and I recall him as a sweet-faced lad, in his "teens" and very attractive in appearance. The Prince was better known as the Duke of Edinboro, and always seemed to be much beloved by those who came in contact with him.

In 1871, on my marriage to Lieutenant Commander Evans, U. S. Navy, I left Washington for the little town of Annapolis, where we lived while my husband was on duty at the Naval Academy and there I knew the noted man who as Captain Worden had commanded the *Monitor* in the sea fight between that vessel and the *Virginia*, previously the *Merrimac*, in which the latter was sunk. Worden was a gallant and able man, and caused great interest and enthusiasm among the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, where he was superintendent, whenever he appeared in their midst. His face was marked, especially around the eyes, with the powder, the explosion of which had nearly blinded him during the memorable fight between the *Monitor* and the *Virginia*.

In 1871, or early in the following year, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, with his suite, visited the Naval Academy and I met and talked with his Imperial Highness. He was one of the handsomest Royalties I have ever seen, very tall, well-made, with fair hair, blue eyes and a frank, open manner.

In 1873, my husband's four years of duty at the Naval Academy being ended, he again sought sea service and was ordered to go to Europe and report for duty to the Commander of what was then called the Mediterranean Squadron, and we left Annapolis in June of that year.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

WE are beginning a New Year of opportunity. In this New Year I want to emphasize the national character of our Society and its work. The power, the value and the influence of the National Society all depend upon keeping the national idea uppermost. Our chapters are merely groups of National Society members banded together " for purposes of convenience " to do our National Society's work and advance its objects in the various localities where they are formed. The chapters are valuable working units of our national organization; they are themselves the National Society working in groups. They may take up purely state or local objects which are in keeping with the general patriotic objects of the Society—but these are secondary. The first duty of every chapter is to do its share in the national work of the organization, undertaken by vote of the state and chapter representatives in our Congress or on the National Board.

It is this national scope of our work which brings us the recognition we receive from our Government, from the public at large and from other organizations which are constantly seeking our endorsement or coöperation. It is the national character of our patriotic service which entitled us to receive our charter from the United States Government, under which we are obliged to report annually to the United States Senate. It is this national character by reason of which we enjoy exemption of our property from all taxation, and of our entertainments from war taxation of their proceeds—for they are exempt by a ruling of the Federal authorities on the ground of our educational objects.

What are the big national things we have done in the past and must keep on doing in the future?

First and foremost there was the awakening of the spirit of Americanism; the revival of a true and vital patriotism; the teaching of American ideals. There was the revival of interest in American history and the aims and ideals of the forefathers. There was the preservation of fast vanishing records. There was the promotion of a realizing sense of all that America stands for in the world. There was the teaching of the duties and solemn privilege of citizenship. There was the erection of countless memorials to perpetuate the memory of patriotic deeds and hold them up as an example to be followed.

Of these memorials the greatest is Memorial Continental Hall, built by the concerted efforts of all our chapters—the visible monument of all that our Society stands for in thus perpetuating the spirit of the American Revolution. There is the land back of it, similarly bought and paid for, which we loaned rent free to the Government—a patriotic service during the war.

There are the Magazine and the Lineage Books, both of them valuable historical and genealogical publications, the Magazine being also a valuable influence for Americanism. There was the raising of the Liberty Loan Fund for our Government during the war; the Tilloloy Fund for stricken France; the concerted work for the support of French orphans, and all other war work suggested by the National Society.

It is our national work that has made our Society great and influential. Let us remember this. It is the continuance and enlargement of this national work that is going to make us an asset to our Government and to America.

State and local work must be done, but not at the expense of national work. Our power as a Society consists in these three fields of service—the nation, the state, the locality of each chapter, but the greatest of these is the nation. Our national work is *your* work as members of the National Society. You cannot be chapter members without being National Society members first. Therefore, loyalty to our national work, and active support of it, are the first duty of every member, state and chapter of our splendid national organization.

May our Society, and every part of it, make good its wonderful opportunities all through the coming year.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

FOREFATHERS' DAY

By Anna Barrows

BETWEEN Thanksgiving and Christmas was a day which deserved special observance, Forefathers' Day. The President's Proclamation suggested that December 21st "be observed throughout the Union with special patriotic services." December 22nd was the date recognized in the early celebrations of the Pilgrim "landing" which has meant so much in the development of America. Undoubtedly there were a succession of landings during that winter when the *Mayflower* was their shelter.

For a century the New England Society of New York has held a celebration on December 22nd. The Old Colony Club of Plymouth owes its existence to an assembly on December 22, 1769, to commemorate the "Landing of the Pilgrims." The dinner at Mr. Howland's tavern included staple dishes of the past, served in this order:

Baked Indian whortleberry pudding.
Sauquetach (succotash) (maize and beans).
A dish of clams.
A dish of oysters, and a dish of codfish.
Haunch of venison, roasted by the first jack brought to the colony.
A dish of sea-fowl, a dish of frost fish and eels.
Apple pie, cranberry tarts and cheese.

More than a hundred years later this menu was served at Delmonico's to the New England Society:

Cape Cod Oysters. Pickles.
Clam Chowder. Turtle Soup.
Boiled Codfish, Egg Sauce.
Cucumbers. Potatoes.
Saddle of Down-East Mutton.
Stuffed Tomatoes.
Breast of Plymouth Rock Chicken.
Green Peas.
Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread.
Nantucket Duck.
Three kinds of Pie, Sage Cheese.
Rhode Island Greenings.
Ice Cream. Nuts and Raisins.
Coffee and Doughnuts.

From these two menus, we may select some dishes suited to our own purse and family for our home celebrations this year.

There are few whose forbears have lived in America for three generations who would not find in their family tree some members of the early Massachusetts colony, even if there were no direct contact with the *Mayflower*. All such should endeavor to do honor in some way to their ancestors.

Suppose we try to put ourselves in the place of the brave Pilgrims, who after a long voyage in the crowded little *Mayflower,* reached the New England coast in winter. Can we imagine their isolation and worse yet, their dangers? Is there to-day a hunting camp in Northern Maine, Michigan or Canada that is not luxurious compared with the quarters of the Pilgrims that first year? Think of the lack of variety in their food while they depended on the supplies brought in the *Mayflower!* Compare the daily meals with those of a modern ocean liner.

There was no cold storage plant, nor

even tinned fruits or vegetables. A survey of the cookbooks of English housekeepers of that period would show us the dishes that were in common use and the herbs and vegetables. Doubtless the women of the *Mayflower* brought many seeds from their home gardens, and perhaps cuttings from vines and fruit trees.

It would be interesting to know from whose salad garden "escaped" (as the botanists put it), the purslane or "pussley" which tries the patience of modern gardeners.

The feeding of the Elizabethan period has been classed as Homeric; there were few of the delicacies of later times. Chocolate, coffee, forks, and even sugar were just beginning to come from Italy and the East.

There were no "ready-to-eat" foods, no ground herbs and spices, no gelatines or baking powders, the mortar and pestle must powder the spices. A "gang" of calves' feet must be cooked to secure gelatine and the stomach of young animals cleaned and dried to curdle the milk for cheese. The ashes from the wood fire on the hearth furnished the potash for soap-making or even for neutralizing the sour milk for the corn bread.

The memorial halls at Plymouth and other New England towns, or collections in public libraries, etc., show us some of the cooking utensils and tableware of three hundred years ago. Even if they did not all arrive on the *Mayflower* in any of its voyages, they indicate the customs of the period.

Anyone who has visited Anne Hathaway's cottage at Stratford-on-Avon, will recall the trenchers and wooden plates hollowed from substantial blocks, very different from the wooden plate now in use. During the colonial days there were "bees" for making trenchers as well as for husking corn or drying apples or making fruit butters. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle says that: "In every household every spare minute was occupied in doing something that would benefit the home."

Wood was abundant and the jackknife was a common tool, by aid of which bowls and paddles and spoons and clothespins were fashioned during leisure moments. Brooms were made from the twigs of fresh hemlock or sweet fern tied securely around a stick. The birch broom came later and appears to have been learned from the Indians, like the canoe and snowshoe. For their special purpose modern ingenuity has not been able to improve upon the skill of the Indian. Shells set in handles of wood served for spoons.

Pewter as a tableware was at its height at about the time the Pilgrim went to Holland and some pieces doubtless came in the *Mayflower*.

During their stay in Holland the Pilgrim Mothers doubtless learned much from the thrifty Dutch housekeepers. The cooky, and the doughnut are supposed to be of Dutch origin. Rev. W. E. Griffis in his "American in Holland" says "the smaller cakes are of course called 'koejes,' which we call cookies."

He further refers to the little diminutive tail or annex, Dutch "je," English "ey," Scottish "ie," and says that the koeje has survived as cooky even when transplanted to America. Washington Irving told of the Dutch Olykoeks which were evidently the ancestors of the later fried cake or doughnut. The rich crullers are of Dutch origin, and may derive their name from their shape, which resembles closely the twisted ornaments worn by Dutch girls in their hair.

During the twelve years in Holland the Pilgrim company is said to have increased threefold and they were counted as useful citizens. Evidently they depended

somewhat upon the public bakers, from this record.

"And first, though many of them were poore, yet their was none so poore, but if they were known to be of ye congregation, the Dutch (either bakers or others) would trust them in any reasonable matter when they want money. Because they had found by experience, how careful they were to keep their word."

After the first two or three years the thrifty Pilgrims had no lack of good food. According to some old records, breakfast was mainly hasty pudding, or pea or bean porridge. Tea and coffee were unknown, and it is considered doubtful whether tea and coffee pots belong to that period or came in the *Mayflower*.

Dinner was much like breakfast with brown bread and rye pudding. Poultry was plentiful but beef and mutton were luxuries. Fresh fish was likely to be the main dish at supper. Butter and cheese were abundant later. Rye and Indian breads were more common than any other. Potatoes were not used to any extent until the Revolutionary period, but turnips were a staple. Peas seemed to have been in general use and were baked like beans. Pumpkins grew with the corn and beans, and were added to the corn bread for variety, and seem to have been preferred to squashes. During colonial days they were so important that one record thus put it.

"We have pumpkins at morning and
pumpkins at noon,
If it were not for pumpkins we should
be undoon."

The baked bean was well adapted to the condition of a pioneer people. One historian failed to recognize the calorie value of this combination, and stated that the union of the meanest flesh with the poorest of vegetables indicated a time of great scarcity in Colonial days.

With the pageants and family reunions that doubtless will continue another year and longer, it should be worth while to study the genealogy not only of our families, but of our foods.

During the war one New England college of agriculture, through its home economics department, started the students collecting family recipes and those from old cookbooks of the colonial period.

A survey of such collections would show how many of our modern dishes have come to us from the far past, and give much light regarding the history of foods.

Sir Kenelme Digby collected many formulas for home brewing of wines, metheglin, "sider," etc., "together with excellent directions for cookery." From a copy of his "Closet" printed in London in 1669, the following recipes are selected: Undoubtedly they represent the type which had been in use for a century back, and such as were brought over in the *Mayflower*, if not in print, at least stored in the minds of the housekeepers.

"Closet of the Eminently Learned Sir Kenelme Digby.

Wheaten Flommery:

"In the West-country, they make a kind of Flommery of wheat flower, which they judge to be more harty and pleasant than that of oatmeal Thus; Take half, or a quarter of a bushel of good bran of the best wheat (which containeth the purest flower of it, though little, and is used to make starch) and in a great wooden bowl or pail, let soak with cold water upon it three or four days. Then strain out the milky water from it and boil it up to a jelly or like starch. Which you may season with Sugar and Rose or Orange-flower-water, and let it stand till it be cold and jellied. Then eat it with white or Rheinish wine, or Cream or Milk or Ale.

An Oatmeal Pudding:

"Take a Pint of Milk; And put to it a Pint of large or midling Oatmeal—let it stand upon the fire, until it be scalding hot; Then let it stand by and soak about half an hour: Then pick a few sweet-Herbs and shred

them, and put in half a pound of currants; and half a pound of Suet, and about two spoonfuls of Sugar, and three or four Eggs. These put into a bag, and boiled, do make a very good Pudding."

"The Queen's Closet Opened," 1696, is another choice collection including recipes approved by Queen Elizabeth, King Charles I, and many physicians, and lords and ladies of the court.

These are mainly household remedies for all sorts of diseases, in which every possible herb is used. A single one will suffice.

Syrup of Turnips:

First bake the Turnips in a pot with household bread, then press out the Liquor between two platters; put a pint of this Liquor to half a pint of Hysop water, and as much brown Sugar candy as will sweeten it and boyl it to the consistence of a Syrup. It is very good for a Cold or Consumption."

The "English House-wife," 1683, by G. Markham gives few recipes, but many general directions for "skill in cookery."

To bake a Pudding-pye. Take a quart of the best Cream, and set it on the fire, and slice a Loaf of the lightest white bread into thin slices, and put into it, and let it stand on the fire till the Milk begins to rise, then take it off and put it into a bason, and let it stand till it be cold; then put in the yelks of four Eggs, and two Whites, good store of Currants, Sugar, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, and plenty of Sheep's Suet finely shred, and a good season of Salt, then trim your Pot well round about with Butter and so put in your Pudding and bake it sufficiently, and when you serve it strew Sugar upon it.

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Definite dates must be given when engaging the lectures, and it is imperative that all slides and lectures be returned to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, immediately after use, as these lectures are in great demand. They are sent on schedule to individual members and Chapters, and are engaged far in advance.

When there is delay in return shipment of the lantern slides and lecture manuscripts (which must be packed together) to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, it disarranges these carefully planned schedules and often causes the postponement of advertised lectures for which tickets have been sold.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

THE BREACH WITH ENGLAND, 1765–1775.

The latest authoritative work on the Revolution and the events leading up to it is Channing's *History of the United States,* vol. 3. Howard's *Preliminaries of the Revolution* (American Nation, vol. 8) covers the ground implied in its title. An impartial discussion from the English Whig standpoint is to be found in Lecky's *History of England in the Eighteenth Century;* the chapters on this topic have been edited and separately published by Prof. J. A. Woodburn as *The American Revolution,* 1763–1783.

For a summary of the whole period read:
Bassett: pp. 161–184.
Elson: pp. 220–250.

1. England and America, 1763.
   England:
   Bancroft: *History of the United States,* iii, 1–17.
   Wilson: *History of the American People,* ii, 210–218.
   America:
   Trevelyan, G. O.: *The American Revolution,* pt. i, pp. 38–63.
   Becker: *Beginnings of the American People,* 160–200.
2. English Politics, 1760–67.
   Fiske: *American Revolution,* i, 32–45.
   Green: *Short History of the English People,* 761–768.
   Lecky: *England in the XVIII Century,* iii, 166–178 (New Edition, 1893).
3. Grenville's Colonial Policy.
   Wilson: ii, 150–162.
   Channing: iii, 29–46.
   Lecky: iv, 52–67.
4. The Stamp Act.
   Becker: pp. 214–224.
   Bryant & Gay: iii, 338–350.
   Channing: iii, 54–71.
   The Stamp Act Congress.
   Howard: *Preliminaries of the Revolution,* 154–157.
5. The Townshend Acts.
   Channing: iii, 81–104.
   Howard: pp. 181–187.
   Bancroft: iii, 287–291.
   Non-importation agreements.
   Channing: iii, 105–107.
   Bancroft: iii, 343–348.
6. The Boston Massacre.
   Bancroft: iii, 371–378.
   Bryant & Gay: iii, 359–362.
7. Committees of Correspondence.
   Howard: pp. 253–258.
   Channing: iii, 124–127.
8. The Tea Duties and the Boston Tea Party.
   Fiske: i, 82–93.
   Bancroft: iii, 443–458.
9. The Boston Port Bill.
   Fiske: i, 95–103.
10. The First Continental Congress.
    Wilson: ii, 192–202.
    Howard: pp. 285–295.
11. Lexington and Concord.
    Fiske: i, 120–126.
    Bryant & Gay: iii 383–394.
    Bancroft: iv, 152–166.
12. Bunker Hill.
    Bryant & Gay: iii, 397–406.
    Fiske: i, 138–146.
13. The Attempt on Canada.
    Winsor: vi, 160–167.
    Channing: iii, 241–245.
14. The Siege of Boston.
    Bryant & Gay: iii, 406–429.





DuPuy

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Grubb

DEPEW, DUPUY, DU PUY.*

In 1033 Emperor Conrad, with his army, conquered the baronies of Arles & Bourgogne, in France. Raphael Du Puy (Latin, Podio), "grand Chambellan de l'empire" followed him. He was one of the Governors whom the Emperor appointed over the new possessions.

In 1610, the tomb of Raphael was opened by order of M. Le Conte de la Roche, "Gouverneur de Romans en Dauphine." The corpse was extended upon a marble slab, his spurs on one side, his sword on the other & upon his head a helmet of lead with a copper plate bearing the inscription, "Raphael de Podio, General de la Cavalerie Romaine et Grand Chambellan de l'empire Romaine."

His son Hughes Du Puy, 1st Seigneur de Perens, d'Apifer, and de Rocheport, went to the Crusades in 1096, taking his wife & three of his children. He founded the Abbey d'Aiguebelle, Order of St. Bernard. Was one of the Generals of Godefroi de Bouillon, & for his bravery was granted the "Sonverainete la ville d'Acres."

His grandson Hughes Du Puy, Chevalier, went to the Crusades 1140 with Ame III, Comte de Savoye.

Nine generations later Jean Du Puy became the founder of the Protestant family of Cabrielles, upper Languedoc, 1583.

His great-great-grandson Bartholomew Du Puy, born 1650, was a trusted Lieutenant in the household guard of Louis XIV. He went to England 1699 and in 1700 came to America & settled in the Huguenot Colony on the James River, Va.

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*This line and arms used through the courtesy of Miss Jenn Coltrane, Historian General, National Society, D. A. R.

GRUBB

The Grubbs belong to an old English family, the name appearing in the records of Kent, Cornwall, Hertfordshire and other counties in the thirteenth century.

Since 1127 the Grubbs have been one of the most distinguished families of high rank in Austria. But the English stock is of Danish descent.

Henry Grubb, Member of Parliament, elected in 1571, had a grandson Thomas born in Wiltshire & graduated from Oxford University, M. A., who took Holy Orders & was rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

His son John Grubb, of Bedfordshire, was a Royalist & a supporter of the Church of England. After the death of Charles I, he settled in Cornwall & married Helen Vivian.

Their son John, born in Cornwall, 1652, came to the Delaware River in America, 1677, & obtained a grant of land at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, 1679, & another at Grubb's Landing, New Castle County, Delaware, 1682, one of the first shipping points on the Delaware River. In 1693 he was commissioned Justice of New Castle County, 1692, 1698, 1700 was a member of the Colonial Assembly.

He married Frances Vane, of Bradford Twp., Chester County, Pa., & their daughter Charity Grubb married Henry Beeson.

The Beesons emigrated from Lancashire, England, & landed at Baltimore, Maryland, 1682. & vested lands in New Castle County, Delaware. Richard, a grandson of the emigrant Richard, was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, 1743, and married Mary Martin.

It was their son Henry Beeson who married Charity Grubb & was the founder of Beesontown, or, as it now is Uniontown, Pa.

STATE CONFERENCES

GEORGIA

The John Benning Chapter, Moultrie, was hostess for the Twenty-second Annual (Reconstruction) Conference of Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, April 6th–8th with Mrs. James S. Wood, State Regent, presiding.

Moultrie extended a cordial welcome and lavish hospitality to her visitors. As is the custom the first session was given over to addresses of welcome and pleasing responses. Greetings were extended the visiting D. A. R. by Mrs. R. S. Roddenbery Regent of the hostess chapter, who also introduced the State Regent, Mrs. James S. Wood. Mrs. Wood formally opened the Twenty-second Conference of the Georgia D. A. R., making the subject of her address "Patriotism and Americanism."

The State Regent presented Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, our beloved Vice President General from Georgia, who brought greetings from the National Society and made an important address on the work. Other distinguished guests present were: Mrs. J. E. Hayes, President of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Frank Harrold, President Georgia Division U. D. C., and Mrs. Howard McCall, Honorary State Regent.

The other meetings were devoted to business, interspersed with beautiful musical numbers. There were 88 delegates, officers and chairmen attending the Conference, representing 78 chapters of Georgia, all full of enthusiasm and an earnest zeal for advancement in their many lines of endeavor. Splendid reports were given from many of these chapters. The State Regent reported that even the Georgia Daughters themselves little realize the vast magnitude of Americanization, Education and Philanthropic work, as well as Historical Research carried on by the 3522 members of our state organization. The Georgia D. A. R. have for years fostered Patriotic Education, which but slightly differs from the title "Americanization."

A resolution was introduced by Mrs. James S. Wood, State Regent, that "Conference undertake in a greater measure the great work of Americanizing the foreigners in our midst, and that each chapter endeavor to support a teacher in its vicinity to carry on the work, and to contribute towards the support of teachers at large in the state." Further resolved, "That this work be carried out in a systematic way through scholarships, chapters to secure 'Americanization Scholarhips,' to be given boys and girls of foreign parentage." Mrs. Max E. Land, new State Regent and Chairman Americanization, was the author of a resolution which was adopted, "That the Georgia D. A. R., in conference assembled, indorse the movement to eradicate illiteracy in Georgia, and each chapter pledge coöperation to the Illiteracy Commission."

Among other important resolutions passed was that of taking Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, under the supervision of the chapters of the state, each chapter enjoying the privilege of contributing towards the upkeep of this historic shrine. A perpetual $5000 scholarship at the University of Georgia in memory of our soldier heroes who gave their lives in the World War was launched by the Elijah Clarke Chapter, Athens.

When the time arrived for the nomination of state officers, and Mrs. Max E. Land, of Cordele, was nominated for State Regent, a most spectacular demonstration occurred, when the entire assembly of Daughters rose to second the nomination. Other state officers for the ensuing year are: State First Vice Regent, Mrs. W. C. Vereen; State Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles Akerman; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Julius Talmadge; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. J. Durrett; State Treasurer, Mrs. George Hope; State Auditor, Mrs. Rufus Brown; State Librarian, Mrs. S. J. Jones; State Historian, Mrs. O. C. Bullock; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. J. L. Walker; State Editor, Miss Alice May Massengale; Assistant State Editor, Miss Maud Clark Penn. Mrs. S. W. Foster, the Vice President General from Georgia, was unanimously and enthusiastically elected Honorary State Regent of Georgia.

By no means was the social side of Con-

ference left to chance. Most enjoyable were the luncheons by the John Benning Chapter at the Country Club, and by the Moultrie McNeil Chapter U. D. C.; the buffet supper by the Worth While Club, and the reception tendered by Mrs. W. C. Vereen and Mrs. R. S. Roddenbery the automobile drives, and band concert.

(Mrs. T. J.) Jessie Frazer Durrett,
State Corresponding Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The nineteenth annual State Conference of the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Memorial Parish House, Concord, Wednesday morning, October 6, 1920, guests of the hostess chapter—Rumford.

The meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett. Prayer was offered by the Rt. Rev. Edward M. Parker, Bishop of New Hampshire. The American's Creed, led by Mrs. B. C. Boyd, State Chairman of the Americanization Committee, was next recited, followed by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," after which the Salute to the Flag was given, led by Mrs. G. L. Chase, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee. Interesting addresses were then given by Hon. Harry T. Lord, ex-President S. A. R., and Mr. Philip W. Ayres, Forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Greetings were extended to the Conference by Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Regent of Vermont, and Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, Ex-State Regent of Massachusetts. Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, Ex-Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R., gave a touching In Memoriam for the Daughters who died during the year.

Interesting reports were read by Chapter Regents and State Chairmen. The election of State Officers resulted in electing Mrs. Lorin Webster, of Plymouth, for our incoming State Regent, and Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, of Rochester, for State Vice Regent to be confirmed at our next Continental Congress in April, 1921.

A luncheon was served on Wednesday in Memorial Parish House for all Daughters and their guests, and that evening a delightful reception was given by the Rumford Chapter at the home of Mrs. Benjamin S. Rolfs.

The Conference proved one of the most interesting held in the state, being largely attended and ably presided over by Mrs. Charles Barrett, our State Regent, who was the recipient of many beautiful flowers, indicating her deserved popularity.

The reports showed much work accomplished in various lines during the year. Every chapter reported Americanization work; for the American International College $800 was given in scholarships to young women pupils. We voted $25 for our "Neighborhood House," at Dover, $25 to the New Hampshire "Children's Aid and Protection Society," and $25 to the New Hampshire Forestry Association, besides other gifts.

We are so fortunate as to have two Real Daughters, who sent greetings; both are interesting and delightful women and much appreciate the kind attentions of our Society.

Ada G. Holden,
State Secretary.

VERMONT

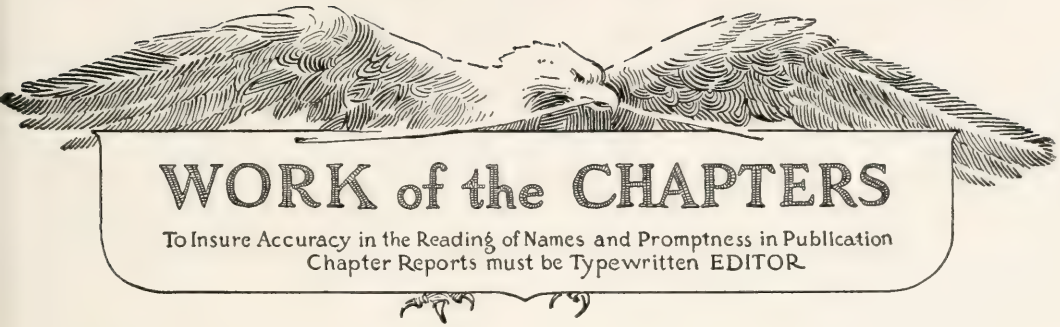
The twenty-third Annual Conference of Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was held with the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter at Woods Art Gallery, Montpelier, September 29, 1920. It proved the most successful Conference held in recent years, and was honored by the presence of our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor. The Conference was opened by our State Regent, Mrs. John H. Stewart. Mrs. Farnham gave the welcome to Montpelier, Miss Valentine, the response. Mrs. Minor brought greetings from the National Society. Mrs. Allen, President of the Colonial Dames, gave greetings. Reports by Committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. Walton; Proper Use of the Flag, Mrs. Emily Moore. Greetings from Mrs. Charles Barrett, State Regent of New Hampshire; greetings from Mrs. J. G. S. Christopher, Honorary State Regent of Florida.

The Conference voted to pay its share towards the Sarah Thacher Guernsey scholarship in the International College at Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Harris R. Watkins was made an Honorary State Regent.

The Conference voted $100 towards the restoration of the "Old Constitution House."

One hundred and forty-seven registered. Of the oldest of these was Mrs. Hindes, who celebrated her 82nd birthday. She has attended all but two of these conferences. The following officers were elected: Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Regent, Middlebury; Miss Jennie A. Valentine, State Vice Regent, Bennington; Mrs. Winfield S. Huntley, Corresponding Secretary, Middlebury; Mrs. J. A. Rust, Recording Secretary, Burlington; Mrs. R. W. McCuen, State Treasurer, Vergennes; Mrs. E. H. Prouty, State Auditor, Montpelier; Mrs. F. H. Gillingham, State Historian, Woodstock; Mrs. A. B. Engrem, State Chaplain, Rutland, and Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, State Librarian, Brattleboro.

Ada F. Gillingham,
State Historian.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Pasadena Chapter (Pasadena, Calif.). The work of our Chapter for the year ending June, 1920, has been along the Americanization lines suggested by our national officers. At each of the monthly meetings we have had special speakers to present the various ways in which our efforts in this direction could best be expended. During the year five of our members have taken a special course in this subject. Our able Historian, Mrs. Hulda Richards, has given much time and effort to the very important work of preparing the Honor Roll of the Chapter, presenting it in an attractive and permanent form to be kept with our most treasured papers. Among the 23 names on the Roll is that of one of our own members, Miss Genevieve Church Smith, who spent a year overseas in the entertainment branch of the service. We have 77 active and 13 associate members. During the year 10 have applied for papers, nine joined by transfer and seven became associate.

Miss Pompilly, chairman of the French Orphan Fund, has devoted herself faithfully to this branch of our work, bringing a report of eight orphans being cared for through our Chapter. with over $900 raised during the last three years.

On February 14th, the day following the State Conference held in Los Angeles, the Pasadena Chapter, together with the Martin Severance Chapter, gave a reception to the State Officers and visiting delegates. The program consisted of a number of Colonial living pictures of the valentine type. The playlet was written by one of the members of the Pasadena Chapter, Miss Alden. The play, together with dancing of the minuet, singing of old love songs, instrumental music on the violin and mandolin furnished an unusually delightful afternoon. Refreshments were served during the social hour.

We close the year with a balance of $90, and $150 invested in Liberty Bonds after having met all the calls for our usual work at the Junior Republic, assisting the Mexican Settlement and entertained at the graduating exercises of the citizens' class, numbering 80. The year has been full of endeavor for the Daughters, with an all-American standard of measurement. We are planning for greater activity during the coming year.

(Mrs. George) Jennie G. Hopkins,
Recording Secretary.

The General Frémont Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.) is the youngest of the seven D. A. R. chapters of Los Angeles, Calif., having been organized January 28, 1916, at the home of the Vice Regent, Mrs. John Skelly. But had it been organized one day earlier it would have been a twin with the El Camino Real Chapter, both coming in at the State Conference held that year in the south.

The Chapter is still a small one, but very much in earnest, and ever desirous of doing all that is expected of it.

The Chapter gained its name from the fact that the last home of General Frémont, 28th and Hoover Streets, was within the locality where the Chapter was organized, and it has been the ambition of the Chapter, with the permission of the owner, to some day mark the spot with a tablet placed on the iron fence which now surrounds it. The house was removed at the time of purchase, and the ground made into a tennis court.

The Organizing Regent was Miss Amelia Phelps Butler, who remained in office until May, 1918. Her chief work was to hold the Chapter together and to build up a strong, firm, enthusiastic organization, whose members were willing to lay aside all personal motives and ambitions and work only for the good of the Chapter. Her successor, Miss Joey Denton, built up the Chapter to 37, only 13 from the coveted 50 which will entitle it to a representative delegate in addition to its Regent. It now remains for its third Regent, Mrs. C. E. Rawson, elected May, 1920, to arouse and stimulate in the new members the same enthusiasm and loyalty toward our grand patriotic society that has been manifested from the beginning.

Our programs are almost entirely home talent. Most interesting papers have been read on the Order of Cincinnati, International Relations, Old Trails and Historic Spots, Conservation of Our California Forests, Immigration in the Southwest and kindred subjects in which the Chapter is deeply interested. As we have no Revolutionary monuments in this faraway land, we keep up our enthusiasm by having in each year's program an Ancestors' Day, *talking* of the brave deeds of our nation's past which elsewhere are engraved on bronze and stone. Besides we have some very interesting ancestors. One member came in as a descendant of Captain Thomas Moffatt, honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York. She afterward brought in six more members on the same line, making seven who trace back to this highly prized order, a rare thing for a small chapter on the Pacific Coast. An ancestor of two other members is William Kenly, Financial Agent for the Colony of Pennsylvania, his signature appearing on the currency issued during the Revolution. Another member's ancestor is John Suggett, whose name, with his wife's, is inscribed on the "monument erected by women to women" at Bryant Station, Ky., as patriot defenders of that fort. Another ancestor of four members is Captain David Marchand or Marchin. An heirloom in this family is a black iron kettle which he brought with him when he came from Germany in 1765, and which he carried through the Revolutionary War. Having been on the Atlantic Coast 150 years, the kettle traveled across the Continent, and at a luncheon given the Chapter in June it occupied the post of honor, filled with gay California nasturtiums. In fact, all of the members who have hunted up the record of their ancestors have been able to give us something of real interest.

The range in National numbers is also very interesting. The Organizing Regent became a member of the National Society January 3, 1900, her National number being 30481. The National number of the last member received into our Chapter, February 5, 1920, is 151538, showing the wonderful growth of our Society in the last 20 years of 121,057, an average of 6000 a year.

In regard to our work, I am sure the State Officers will testify that we have been a very busy chapter. Our Historian for 1918–1919 sent in the following report: During this year of world war the members of the Chapter devoted their best energies to Red Cross and other agencies of war relief work. Miss Edna Earle went to France as a Y. W. C. A. Hostess House worker, where she remained for nine months. Several members did splendid work selling Liberty Bonds; two members received the Red Cross button and one stripe for 1600 hours registered war work. The quota for Tilloloy and our National Society Liberty Bond was completed very early. A Chapter service flag was made containing 14 stars.

The last year's work was largely given to Patriotic Education. Over $40 was spent in contributing to the D. A. R. annex to one of our alien schools; also to the Y. W. C. A. work among the Italians and Russian Jews, and to the California D. A. R. Scholarship at the International Institute at Springfield, Mass. The Chapter also undertook a work that was distinctively its own. Learning that in the grade schools, where the teacher was expected to teach all her children the American's Creed, she was obliged to keep it written on the blackboard, the space often being needed for other work, the chapter ordered a number of artistic wall cards with the creed printed in large type and offered them in different schools. They were gladly received by the teachers in every case, and the Home Teachers, of which Los Angeles boasts 22, asked for them to place in the homes of the newly naturalized citizens.

AMELIA PHELPS BUTLER,
Historian.

Berkeley Hills Chapter (Berkeley, Calif.). The year 1919–20 brought to our Chapter a large measure of joy and service.

After two years of strenuous effort devoted to wartime activities, the Chapter decided upon a peacetime program of reconstruction and conservation.

Miss Kate Cole, who had been chairman of our Red Cross Auxiliary during the war, reviewed the extensive service the Chapter had rendered, and Miss Annie Smith, State Chairman of Conservation Work, sounded the keynote in the message on conservation from the National Society.

Americanization was chosen as a theme for the year. Both the programs and field work of the year were centered about this theme. Practical work was done in the community about the American House in Berkeley.

Some of the members taught in the night school, some aided in the home visiting, while others rendered assistance by furnishing auto service to the Home Teacher, the late Miss Lona Williams.

Meantime the usual chapter work was not neglected. Miss Cole unearthed some old

landmarks and the work of tracing the early history of Berkeley and the Bay Region was continued.

The philanthropic work in connection with the Indian Mission, Sailors' Y. M. C. A., and the Scholarship's fund received the usual attention and increased donations.

As the work of the year was reviewed in detail, the members all felt a renewed call to service, and looked forward to the opportunities to be offered during the coming year.

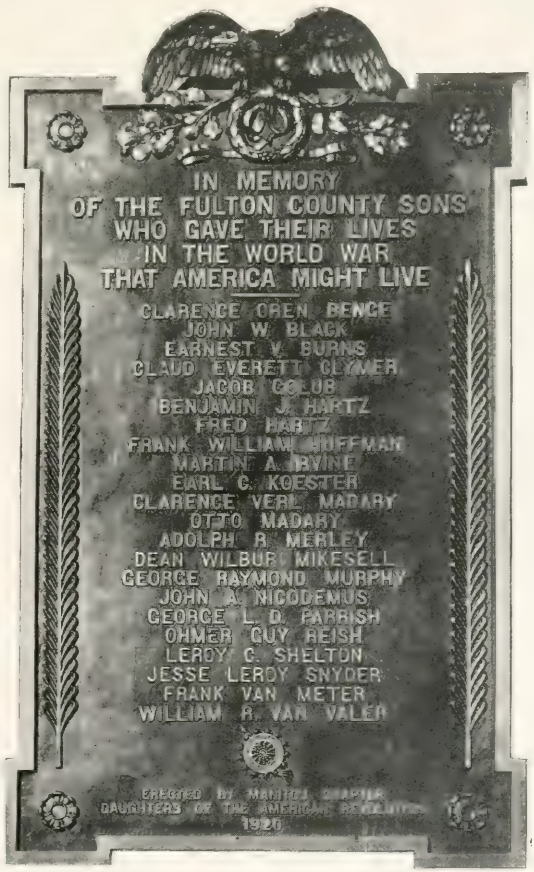
B. JEANNETTE BARROWS,
Historian.

Manitou Chapter (Rochester, Ind.) was organized in 1908 with 21 charter members; the present membership numbers 27. The graves of two Revolutionary soldiers were discovered in our county and properly marked: John Johnson in Shelton Cemetery and Samuel Lane in Akron Cemetery.

The town of Akron, Fulton County, is located on the crossing of the original Indian trails of the Black Hawk, Miami and Pottawattomie tribes. A bronze tablet was erected on the Akron State Bank Building, which is located within 10 feet of the exact spot of the crossing. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremony on Sunday, November 25, 1918. Daniel Whittenberger, the sole survivor of a colony that settled Akron in 1836, gave the necessary information to procure the marker; also a generous contribution, enabling the Daughters to purchase such a beautiful tablet.

Mr. Whittenberger was in his 94th year, with well-preserved body and mind. He could recite the incidents relative to pioneer life in an interesting manner, and lived to see the old trail give way to dirt roads, corduroy, gravel, paving; he saw the coming of the steam railroad and the electric line pass his door. When a boy of 11 years he helped the original colony to cut the sapling for seven miles along the trail, so their wagons, drawn by oxen, could pass through the dense forests where wagon wheel had never rolled. He helped hew the forest, build the cabin, till the soil, build schoolhouses and churches; lived in one community 83 years, less 60 days, a wonderful span of time. He saw the furnace fire replace that of the fireplace; the log cabin give place to stately homes; electric lights succeed all others from the tallow dip. He rode in the settlement in the first wagon; lived to see the airplane circle over his home—all this in one community. Truly the civilization planted by this colony of emigrants from Dina County, Ohio, was deeply rooted. Mr. Whittenberger was the grandson of two Revolutionists who helped establish American independence. In his honor a bronze plate bearing his attest was placed beneath the one marking the trail and dedicated by the Chapter. The Chapter members appreciated the information given by this worthy pioneer, who died May 4, 1919. The tablets were unveiled with Mrs. John R. Barr as Regent. Mrs. Ina Whittenberger Brundige, Chapter Historian, read an interesting history of early events. Mrs. A. E. Babcock explained the object of the organization; Mr. George W. Holman urged the Daughters to continue their excellent work, and bank officials expressed their gratitude for the tablet being placed on their building.

Others present spoke briefly of the excellent work of the Chapter. The



TABLET ERECTED BY THE MANITOU CHAPTER, D. A. R., ROCHESTER, INDIANA

Chapter has supported a French war orphan since the first appeal for the cause; responded liberally to all war measures; was the first organization in the county to contribute to Americanization and to Armenian Relief. In every way the Daughters have sustained the noble spirit of their Revolutionary ancestors.

INA WHITTENBERGER BRUNDIGE,
Historian.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Wash.) held a triple celebration, Flag Day being its annual meeting and the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the Chapter. So the celebration was in three parts; first, an elaborate luncheon; second, the annual meeting with reports of officers; third, a special program.



MRS. ROBERT LOVETT TAFT
HONORED MEMBER OF THE ESTHER REED CHAPTER, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

The Chapter had three guests of honor, Mrs. Robert L. Taft, who is nearly eighty years old and who has been for many years an honored member of Esther Reed Chapter; Mrs. Matilda Delaney, in her 81st year, a surviving witness of the Whitman massacre; and Ezra Meeker, the 90-year-old pioneer, whose efforts made the marking of the old Oregon trail a fact.

The luncheon was served in the tea room of the Crescent, and the tables were decorated in blue and white, with flags in evidence everywhere. The guests of honor had special bouquets of white syringas and blue forget-me-nots. The Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. L. B. Cornell, said grace, which ended with the Lord's Prayer repeated in concert by all.

The annual meeting was held in the Crescent auditorium. The center of the stage was occupied by a large American flag draped over a pedestal and held in place by a golden eagle, in whose beak was a garland of golden laurel leaves which outlined the upper edge of the flag. The meeting opened with the reading of the ritual, and the Salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. A. T. Dishman, a former Regent of the Chapter.

As soon as business was disposed of, the special program in honor of Esther Reed Chapter's twentieth birthday was given. Mrs. Fleming played a piano solo, and the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Chase, asked the charter members who were present to stand. Three, Mrs. C. K. Merriam, Mrs. J. G. Slayden and Miss Katherine U. Taft, responded. Four Past Regents, Mmes. M. A. Phelps, E. C. Fleming, W. B. Roberts and A. T. Dishman, were present.

Mrs. Chase said that she had asked Mrs. Taft, the oldest member of the Chapter, and Mrs. M. A. Phelps, twice Regent of the Chapter and ex-State Regent of Washington, to tell what the D. A. R. meant to them. Mrs. Taft said that the Civil War taught her what her country meant to her and her membership in the D. A. R. gave her the opportunity to make practical use of her love of country. Mrs. Phelps said that the D. A. R. had given her opportunities for service, the greatest thing in life. She made a plea that the Esther Reed Chapter stand for simpler living as proof that the members placed the higher things of life above the superficialities.

In introducing Mrs. Matilda Sager Delaney, Mrs. Chase said that Esther Reed Chapter had been honored by being allowed to sponsor Mrs. Delaney's account of the Whitman massacre, which has just been published in pamphlet form. Mrs. Delaney told of her first visit to the site of the present city of Spokane. Then it was only an Indian camp. The Spokane River had been forded by the party 24 miles below the present site of the city. The only familiar sight Mrs. Delaney found in Spokane was the falls of the Spokane River (one of the great beauties of Spokane). Mrs. Delaney thinks " we are living in a push-button, penny-in-the-slot

age," and she cannot "see that it has improved anyone."

Mr. Ezra Meeker, the 90-year-old pioneer, was the only man present. He is a picturesque figure with his flowing white hair, which he says he allows to fall on his shoulders because it is a good advertisement for the "Old Oregon Trail"—the marking of which, with the preserving of its landmarks, is the great object of Mr. Meeker's activities.

Mr. Meeker was greatly excited because he had come from Lewiston, Idaho (146 miles), in an airplane, making the distance in 80 minutes. The first time he had made the trip. 70 years before, he had come in an ox-team which made two miles an hour. He brought a bouquet of roses, grown in his home garden, to the Regent of Esther Reed Chapter.

During the meeting the Chapter members sang "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

MARY L. MALKOFF.

Toussaint du Bois Chapter (Lawrence County, Ill.). The organization of this Chapter was confirmed by the National Board at their last meeting, October 18, 1919, in Washington, D. C. This article will show principally how this Chapter derived its name.

Jean Baptiste du Bois, his wife Euphroysne, and sons François, James and Toussaint, left France at an early date, doubtless intending to take up their abode in New France, or Canada, largely settled at that time by the French. From Lower Canada it was natural to follow the water courses, which eventually brought them into the vast region from which ultimately were carved the great States of the Middle West—Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

The seat of the Empire of France in the Ohio Valley was for many years the trading post and fort "on the banks of the Wabash," known as the "Post," but later called "Vincenne," or as Anglicized, Vincennes, as a starting point, and many settlements were made by the French in this vicinity, including those first found in Lawrence County, now in the State of Illinois.

Casting in their lot with the new country, du Bois and his sons proved themselves ever ready to defend, succor and advance its best interests, and the changing conditions of this section plainly showed the great need of loyal, faithful service from those finding here a shelter and a home.

Jean Baptiste du Bois was in Vincennes, Ind., at an early date, being sent by the King of France as commandant of Post O'Vincenne, or Fort Sackville. He had a store, from which the priests bought their supplies.

After the taking of Kaskaskia by George Rogers Clark, he sent for Father Gibbault, of Vincennes, to aid in securing the place for the Colonies. Father Gibbault held many secret meetings in the house of Jean Baptiste du Bois and his son Toussaint, and they arranged that he and Toussaint should be the first to take the oath of allegiance to the American cause. The following day the French residents met in the little log church of St. Xaviers, and the oath was administered in the most solemn manner, the father and son being the first to take it and the others then pressed forward to follow their example.

Toussaint (meaning "All Saints") du Bois was an intimate friend of William Henry Harrison, and was sent by him to confer with Washington over supplies. He married Jeanne Bonneau, whose father settled in Vincennes prior to 1783, to whom tracts of land were donated. Toussaint du Bois became an expert in fur trading, hence his influence in adjusting difficulties with the Indians.

Upon offering his services, he was given the rank of captain and had charge of the scouts and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign. When General Harrison was President of the Board of Trustees of Vincennes University, Toussaint du Bois was one of its members. He died in March, 1816.

In appreciation of the efforts of Mrs. Arthur Huntington, of Springfield, Ill. (great-granddaughter of Toussaint du Bois), toward the organization of the Chapter, we have given it his name. The organization meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Kirkwood on October 13, 1919, with Mrs. Nelson Bennett, of Pinkstaff, Ill., as Organizing Regent. Twenty members-at-large were enrolled at that time, and Mrs. Bennett appointed as officers: Honorary Regent, Mrs. Lucinda Porter, a real Daughter; Vice Regent, Mrs. Leonora Kirkwood; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Blanche Moore Jackson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mildred Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. Byron Lewis, of Bridgeport; Registrar, Miss Laura Pinkstaff, of Pinkstaff; Historian, Mrs. Mary Tracy White.

A unique feature of this meeting, and an honor of which very few chapters can boast, was the presence of *one* of the *two* of Illinois' Real Daughters, Mrs. Lucinda Porter. In this Society we have also three real granddaughters, of whom we are very proud.

Our plans are to take up work along historical and educational lines. We face the future with enthusiasm to make our Chapter an active and efficient part of the National Society.

(MRS.) MARY TRACY WHITE,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

8984. CALKINS.—Wanted, names of w & ch of Simon Calkins, June 10, 1736–1820, Rev sol in Capt. Harding's Co., Brigg. Defense, Colony Service, who had son Abram Calkins, 1761–Mar. 4, 1833, who m Eliz. Freeman, 1732–1829, dau of Elisha Freeman, son of Samuel & Bathshua Freeman.

(a) BOYNTON.—Wanted, gen or any data of Jerusha Daley Boynton, g-mother of Dexter Hall Dean. She had a dau who m John Haven.—J. B.

8985. JACKSON.—Wanted parentage, place of birth & Rev rec of Daniel Jackson, father of Orren Jackson, who m Hannah Frisbie & lived in Wolcott, Conn.—L. M. S.

8986. SATTERWHITE.—Wanted, name of w of John Satterwhite, Sr., who moved from Charlotte Co., Va., to S. C. prior to Rev.

(a) Wanted, maiden name of Capt. John Lark's w Rachel. Moved from Mecklenburg Co., Va., to Edgefield Co., S. C., prior to Rev. Will of Dennis Lark, father of John, Feb., 1775, probated Sept., 1775, mentions 5 daus & 2 sons, Robert, Jr., & John, as sole executor.

(b) MCKIE-MERIWETHER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Capt. Michael McKie, sometimes spelled McKee, pronounced Macky. Wife Susan Meriwether. Wanted, her parentage. Family moved from Charlotte Co., Va., to S. C. after Rev.

(c) BREEDLOVE-COMER.—Wanted, parentage of Samuel Breedlove & also of his w Rebecca Comer; also record of Rev service. They married & lived in Putnam County, Ga.—W.

8987. HALL—Three bros., Timothy, Amasa & Joel Hall, left Tolland, Conn., in 1815 for Ohio. Did they have Rev ancestry?—A. M.

8988. FISH.—Wanted, parentage of Lydia Fish or Fiske, who m abt 1785–90, Eldad Richardson. They lived in Pelham & Swanzey, N. H., & Erieville, N. Y.—E. M. L.

8989. ALLEN.—Wanted, parentage of the following: Susannah, b July 2, 1762; Henry, b Nov. 29, 1765; John, b Jan. 12, 1768; Eliz., b Sept. 8, 1770. This Allen family lived in Elizabeth, N. J., during Rev.

(a) WYKOFF. — Wanted, gen of Jacob Wykoff, Rev sol, b Nov. 3, 1754, in Monmouth Co., N. J.

(b) FARMER.—Wanted, parentage of Sarah Farmer who m David Powers & was living in Butler Co., O., 1813.

(c) MILLER.—William & Sarah Miller were living in Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1804; had ch Arthur; Joseph; Francis, b Apr. 22, 1804; Sarah Clark; Polly Cornwall; Celestia, m James Hall; & others. William moved to Connorsville, Ind., where he was a Baptist minister & operated a mill. His son Arthur became a minister & d in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he was pastor of a Disciple church. Wanted, gen of Wm. Miller & maiden name of his w Sarah.

(d) AMMERMAN-SIMPSON.—Wanted ancestry of Wm. & Anna Ammerman Simpson, who moved from Tioga Co., N. Y., to Ind. abt 1816. Their ch: James; Eleanor, b Aug. 21, 1803; Seely; Miles; Matthias; Lawrence, born April, 1808; Esther and Harriet. Anna had brother Lawrence Ammerman.

(e) HALE.—Wanted gen of Capt. Minnierva Hale, b in Mass., m Lucinda Patrick, b in Coventry, Conn., & d in Sangerfield, N. Y., Jan., 1840. Capt. Hale had a bro Hezekiah, among whose ch was a son Austin. Did Capt. Hale give sea service during Rev.?—E. M.

8990. MASON.—Wanted, parentage of Sarah (Sallie) Mason who m Phillip Pullig, of S. C. Masons moved from Va. to S. C. Was there Rev rec in this line

(a) HOOKER.—John Hooker m a Miss Freeman, of Va. He d abt 1860 at the home of his son John in S. C. Was there Rev service in this line?

(b) CORBITT.—Wanted Rev service of John Corbitt, a taxpayer in Green Co., Tenn., in 1783; also his wife's name.

(c) MERCER.—Wanted, name & Rev service of father of Silas Mercer who was son of Thomas Mercer, a native of Scotland. He m his 1st w in Va. & came to Curratuck Co., N. C.—G. M. H.

8991. FLETCHER.—Jesse Fletcher, son of Timothy, b in Westford, Mass., Nov. 9, 1762, m Aug. 8, 1782, Lucy Keyes, of W., who was b Nov. 15, 1765. Their son Miles J., b Nov. 11, 1799, m Eliza Bloomer, Apr. 26, 1822. Wanted, Rev service of Jesse & Timothy Fletcher, & Keys & Bloomer gens.—O. N. F.

8992. BARBIE.—Wanted, rec of Rev service of John Barbie of Culpeper Co., Va., who m Phyllis Duncan after the war.—C. F.

8993. MITCHELL.—Wanted, information of the Mitchell family of Md. Ada Mitchell, dau of Kent Mitchell, m Ephraim Cole. Wanted, name of Kent Mitchell's w. Was he a son of James Mitchell, of Bel Air, Md.?

(a) THOMAS.—Jeremiah Thomas, son of Nathaniel, b in Middleboro, Mass., 1765, m Philomela Davis, who d in Woodstock N. H., 1834. Wanted date of their marriage.—M. E. McC.

8994. TIDBALL.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Thomas Tidball, supposed to have m Miss Browning in York Co., Pa.

(a) MILLER.—Wanted, gen with dates of Oliver & w Nannay Miller, settlers in Washington Co., Pa., 1774.

(b) ANDREWS.—Wanted, parentage & dates of Zebulon, Robert & Jacob Andrews, bros, who took large land holdings in Crawford Co., Ohio.—W. J. C.

8995. MEEKER.—Major Samuel Meeker, of 2nd Regt., Sussex, N. J., Militia, was wounded at Battle of Minisink, July 22, 1779, d 1805, m Sarah ———. Their dau Phebe m Wm. Wickham, 1797. Wanted, dates of birth & marriage of Samuel Meeker & maiden name & dates of w Sarah.—E. E. C.

8996. RUFFIN.—Wanted, rec of Rev service of Ethelred Ruffin, b 1744, m Mary Hayward. Ch: Samuel Sarah, Henry, James, Charity, Ann & Margaret. Was the name originally Ruthven in Scotland or England? Give proof.—A. R.

8997. MCPHERSON.—Wanted, gen & Rev service of Samuel McPherson who m Mary Brook. He had a bro Alexander & a dau Elizabeth Alexander McPherson, who m Matthew Elder, who moved to Ky. when very young. Samuel McPherson supposed to have served under Gen. Green.—L. G. A.

8998. TERRILL-FOSTER.—Henry Terrill, of Ky., b 1807, m Nancy Foster, also of Ky. Wanted, Terrill & Foster gens; also rec of Rev service in both lines.—T. M. A.

8999. CHAPIN-COOK.—David Chapin, a direct desc of Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield, Mass., 1642, m Martha Cook, of Chicopee, direct desc of Henry Cook, of Salem, Mass., 1638. Ch: Cynthia, Samuel, Jonathan, Maria, David, Jr., Mary, Martha & Laura, all born in Chicopee, Mass. Wanted, Chapin & Cook gens back to the founders; also rec of any Rev service in these lines.

(a) BURTON.—Wanted, Rev service of Oliver Burton & of his son Seeley, of New Bedford; they moved later to Jeff. Co., N. Y.—F. C. B.

9000. MULLER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Jacob Muller, b at Erbach, Germany, 1721, bapt in Bethlehem Pa., 1749, removed to N. C., Sept., 1771, & d in Bethania, N. C., 1798. His w Anna Eliz. Stauds, also from Pa., b 1718, d 1790. They were Moravians. Had 11 ch. Wanted, Rev rec of their son Frederick.

(a) MCBRIDE.—Wanted, Rev rec of John McBride, probably of Surrey, N. C., who m Henrietta ———. Their ch: John, b 1776; Mary, b 1777; Wakeman, b 1778; John Jr., b 1780; Jane, b 1782, m John Miller abt 1823; David, b 1784; Wm., b 1786; & Rita b 1788.

(b) TAYLOR.—Ebenezer Harker lived on Harker's Island, Carteret Co., N. C. His son Belcher m Margaret, Peggy, Taylor, who was prob. a dau of Isaac Taylor, whose will was probated in Carteret Co., N. C. Was Isaac in Rex & can anyone connect this family with the Va. Taylors.

(c) GASKILL.—Wanted, Rev rec of Wm. Gaskill, who d in Carteret Co., N. C., in 1813. His son David m Jeanie, dau of Wm. Davis, of Carteret Co., & d 1843. The will of Jeanie's father Wm. was probated in Carteret 1836 & mentions ch John W., Rodney, Thomas, Jordan, Joseph, Nancy, Sally & Jeanie.

(d) CHUNN.—Gen. Matthew Lock's son Matthew m Eliz. Crawford, & their dau Mary m Wm. Chunn, 1821. He was son of Thomas and Susanna Wainwright Chunn, of Maryland. Thomas Chunn's will was probated in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1823. Wanted, his Revolutionary service.—M. G. McC.

ANSWERS

Goochland County, Va., Records

(Continued from December, 1920, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine)

id. 25, p. 448. Deed. "*Drury W. Poor, James Poor,* John James, Henry G. Bibb & Benjamin A. King, of *Logan Co., Ky.,* appointed *Robert* Poor, of said Co. & State, their attorney in fact to sign their names to any bond, receipt or any other instrument that may be necessary for the purpose of removing any property owned or in possession of Elizabeth Hodges, of G. Co., Va., to State of Kentucky, whether sd property be received from her 1st husband, Robert Poor, decd., or from her last husband, Wm. Hodges, decd., or otherwise." * * * "We also authorize sd Robert to convey to Jesse Hodges, of G. Co., Va., all our interest in a certain tract of land formerly owned by Abram Poor, now deceased, & sold by the Exors. of sd Abram to the sd Jesse lying in sd Co. of G., Va., on waters of Little Bird cr." Deed contains a clause about sale of negro from her 1st hus, to do so, if necessary, "on account of their being unwilling to leave their wives, or husbands, he is authorized to do it by exchange or sale, &c." Deed is dated Feb. 17, 1823. Signed: "D. W. Poor (seal), James Poor (seal)." "Henry G. Bibb (seal), Jno. James (seal), Benjamin A. King (seal)." Ack. in Logan Co., Ky., Mch. 3, 1823, & certified by Spencer Curd, Clk. of Logan Co., Ky., Mch. 4, 1823. Note.—This power of atty was *not indexed.*

id., p. 451. Power of atty Mch. 3, 1823, Henry G. Bibb & Benjamin A. King, appts Robert Poor, atty in fact to convey all right, title & interest in all the lands owned by Robert Poor, decd. of the State of Va., at his death which now remains unsold." Ack & certified in Logan Co., Ky., Mch. 3, 1823, certified as in book 25, p. 448, & recorded in Goochland Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1823.

id. 25, p. 450. Deed. Apl., 1823, *Abram* Poor, Robert Poor, *James* Poor, Jno. James, Henry G. Bibb, Benjamin A. King & Drury W. Poor, legatees of the late Robert Poor, of Goochland Co., Va, deceased, to Jesse Hodges, of same co., $100.00 paid, 194¼ ac in G. Co., Va., on Little Byrd creek, & being same lately occupied by the widow of Abram Poor, decd., on Carter's Ferry road & corner to Thos. Poor & John Miller. Deed is signed by: "Abraham Poor (seal), Robert Poor (seal), *James Poor* (seal), John James (seal), Henry G. Bibb (seal), Drury W. Poor (seal), Benjamin A. King (seal), & wit by H. M. Underwood, Thos. James & Edward H. Poor. By Robert Poor, attorney in fact for the five last-named persons by virtue of a power of attorney hereto annexed." Proven by above 3 wit 20 Oct., 1823, to be act & deed of Abraham Poor, & Robert Poor, & also act & deed of Robert Poor, atty in fact for *James* Poor, John James, Henry G. Bibb, Drury W. Poor & Benj. A. King, & ordered to be recorded.

id. 25, p. 452. Deed. Apl. 25, 1823, Henry G. Bibb, of State of Kentucky, to Abraham Poor, of Goochland Co., Va., $52.00, conveys "all my right, title & interest, &c., in about 26 acres, my part or portion of lands of estate of Robert King, decd in Goochland Co., Va. By Robert Poor, his atty in fact. Ack. Oct. 20, 1823, in Goochland Co., Va.

id. 30, p. 256. Deed. Sept. 20, 1834. "Abraham Poor & Martha, his wife, who was Martha Poor, one of the heirs of Robert Poor, decd," to Benjamin Woodward, 3/7 of an undivided tract of land, belonging to the heirs of Robert Poor, decd. That is Martha Poor's part of the land inherited from her father, Robert Poor, hereafter described. Also Nancy King's part, who was Nancy Poor, & Betsy Bibb's part, who was Betsy Poor, whose shares have been conveyed unto said Abraham Poor, on Rocky creek waters of Licking hole creek, 194 acres. Recorded March 16, 1835.

Goochland County Marriages

William	Poor	to Molly Sampson, dau Stephen Sampson, Gent.	Sept. 13, 1771
William	Poor	to Judith Sampson, dau Wm. Sampson	Aug. 15, 1785
Robert	Poor	to Elizabeth Mims, consent of Lizbeth Mims	Feb. 7, 1787
James	Poor	to Martha Mims, surety, Robt. Poor	Oct. 21, 1791
Lucy	Poor	to Robt. Mims (Lucy, dau Abram Poor, who consents)	Apr. 5, 1788
Polly	Poor	to John James, by Lewis Chaudoin, Minister	Mar. 26, 1807
Drury W.	Poor	to Elizabeth M. Britt	Feb. 4, 1808
Elizabeth	Poor	to Wm. Hodges	Sept. 4, 1806

Abraham Poor to Martha Poor ..... Mar. 21, 1811
Elizabeth Poor to Henry G. Bibb ..... Aug. 10, 1815
James Poor to Lavinia Lane, James Fife ..... Dec. 23, 1823
Eliza Poor to James Brooks, James Fife ..... Dec. 24, 1823
James H. Poor to Lucy Crutchfield, James Fife ..... Apr. 1, 1824
Martha A. Poor to James O. Allen, Lewis Chaudoin ..... Aug. 30, 1832
Mary Poor to Peter Pollock ..... Nov. 15, 1779
Thomas Poor to Frances Mathews ..... Mar. 8, 1785
Thomas Poor to Susanna Haden, dau of Zach. Haden ..... Feb. 14, 1786
Martha S. Poor to William Johnson, Lewis Chaudoin ..... Aug. 16, 1810
Mary G. Poor to Richard James, Lewis Chaudoin ..... Dec. 16, 1813
Martha A. Poor to

The "Mims" Family

The Act forming Goochland Co., Va., was passed Mar. 6, 1727, & was to take effect the 1st day of May, 1728. (The year at that time ended March 24, so it was at the last of the year 1727 that this county was cut off from Henrico Co., & to begin operations some three months later. It will be seen by the records below that *David Mims,* the first of the name discovered in the records of Goochland Co., entered 358 acres in Henrico Co., and recd patent for same of date 31 Oct. 1726, & he & this land were cut off into Goochland Co. in its formation. He spent the remainder of his life in this country. His will was proven in Goochland Co. at the Oct. term of Court, 1781. See notes below.

Deed Book 3, p. 12. Deed, date, 15 Jan., 1736, David Mims, of Goochland Co., Va., to Robert Mims, of same co., £40, 358 ac on N. Side James River on Lickinghole creek, beg at the SW cor of the said *Mims tract surveyed the same day with this,* thence on his line E. &c. Acknowledged in person in Court, May 17, 1737.

id. 3, p. 213. Deed, 10 Apr., 1739, Robert Mims (of Co. Edgecombe, no State given, but must be N. C.), to John Wright, £45, 358 ac, same as above, & states, "being same granted to David Mims by patent of date 31 Oct., 1726, & by him acknowledged to the said Robert Mims in Court." Wit to this deed: Robt. Waters, John Mims, David Mims, & proven by them May 15, 1739, in Goochland Co. Court.

id. 1, p. 393–4. Deed, Mar., 1733. *Lionel Mims* to David Mims, £40, 358 ac on branches of Lickinghole cr, &c. Wit: John Mims & others. Proven Apr. 17, 1733. No residences given in deed.

id. 4, p. 408, Deed. 3 Aug., 1744. John Batting, of Henrico Co., to David Mims, of Goochland Co., £110. One thousand ac, same granted to Chas. Allen by patent 17 Jan., 1732. Ack Aug. 21, 1744.

id. 5, p. 130 (or 6, p. 130). Deed. William Weldy, of Goochland Co. & St. James Parish, "Love for my g-dau Elizabeth Mims & my dau Agnis Mims & her husband David Mims, grant to said dau Agnes Mims & her husband David Mims during *there* lifetime, & after their decease to my g-dau Elizabeth Mims, their dau, tract N.S. James River & on W.S. Lickinghole cr, 195 ac, being plantation whereon David & Agnes Mims now dwell." Signed, "William *Wildy.*" Ack in Court, June 17, 1746.

id. 6, p. 175. Deed. 6 Mar., 1746, John Mims, G. Co., to Wm. Wright, £20, 100 ac in Lickinghole cr locality.

id. 7, p. 335. Deed. July —, 1755, David Mims, of G. Co., to Thomas Mims, £10, 100 ac Lickinghole cr cor to John Smith, Jr., & others. Proven by wit Aug. 15, 1758, & ack by David Mims in Court, Jan. 16, 1759.

id. 9, p. 91. Deed. 1 June, 1767, Wm. Williams to Shaderick Mims & David Mims, Jr., of G. Co., about 10 ac on br of Lickinghole cr for mill grantees agree to build.

id. 11, p. 169. Deed. 10 Apr., 1777, "David Mims *the elder,*" of G. Co., to *David Mims, Jr.,* natural love & c for son, 315 ac on Lickinghole cr, "whereon sd David Mims the elder now lives," &c. Ack in person Apr. 21, 1777, in Court.

id. 12, p. 68. *WILL* of Shad*rache* Mims, of G. Co., date, 18 Apr., 1777, proved Nov. 17, 1777. To my son Drury Mims one-half of my estate, being pt of tract whereon I now live, to have full & lawful possession at the age of 20 yrs, &c. The other half of my land to my loving wife Elizabeth Mims to hold during her natural life & after death to my son *Robert Mims,* & to wife all personal est to educate & maintain my ch'n, &c, & all the property, my pt in the mill, until my youngest dau comes to age of 18 yrs, & all my personal property & mill to be equally divided be*twixt* my wife Elizabeth Mims & my ch'n hereafter named when my youngest dau is 18, viz., Drury, Robert, Mary, *Elizabeth,* Sally, Martha & Susanna, but if either die before they come of full age or married to be divided among the survivors, & that my 2 sons Drury &

Robert Mims to pay unto my daus above named £125, to be equally div between them when of lawful age, or married. Appts. "My brother Drury Mims & Gideon Mims" Execrs. Wit, David Mims.

id. 13, pp. 142–3. *WILL* of *David Mims*, of G. Co., "being aged, weak & loe," &c. To my son Drury Mims £90. To Mary Mims, *Eliza*, Sarah, Martha & Susanna Mims, all daus of my son *Shaderick*, £40 at time Susan*nah* Mims the youngest comes to age of 18. To son *DAVID MIMS*, 315 ac of land I have made a deed for some time past, &c. & 3 negroes. To son Gideon Mims all remainder of my plantation I now live on, &c. To my g dau Elizabeth Anderson, a girl & bed, &c., at time of her marriage or age of 18. To each of my 3 daus, viz., Elizabeth Jarrett, Mary *Woodson*, wife of John Woodson, H. S. Susanna Anderson, 5 sh and no more, having given each of them & also my deceased daus Agnes Riddle and Judith Anderson their full pt of est. Residue to David & Gideon, his sons & appts them Exors. Proven at Oct. term of Court, 1781.

id. 14, p. 324. *WILL* of *DAVID MIMS*, date, 24 May, 1786; proven, 16 Oct., 1786, "of Parish of St. James Northam, Goochland Co. Plantation whereon he lived & all negroes, stock, &c., to be kept by wife "Patty" (Martha) & as ch'n became of age or married, that est be divided into equal parts or lots by my Exors, & then drawn for. "If either of my ch'n, Eliza, *Dugatt*, Nancy, Jane, Agatha, Shadrack, or Gideon, should die without heirs, such part to be div between survivors," &c. Appts. brother Gideon Mims, Martin Mims, Wm. Turner & Francis Harris, Executors. Wit, Robert Mims & others.

id. 18, p. 725. Deed. 16 Jan., 1804, Robert Mims & wife Elizabeth to Benj. Crenshaw, £456, 220 ac on Lickinghole cr, &c. Signed only by "Ro. Mims (seal)," & ack. by him 18 Jan., 1804, & recorded in Goochland Co.

id. 19, p. 271, is recorded a commission to 3 Justices of the Peace of Chesterfield Co., directing them to take ack'mt of Elizabeth Mims to above deed, & the return shows that she ack same 8 Aug., 1805, & this is recorded 16 Sept., 1805, in Goochland Co.

id. 19, p. 534. Deed. 8 June, 1806, Elizabeth Mims, of G. Co., for natural love & c, "for my beloved grandson Drury W. Poor, & of 5 shillings, one negro slave named Peter." Wit, *James Poor, Jr.*, & John James. Proven by wits, 15 Sep./06.

id., p. 581. Deed. 4 Nov., 1806, Elizabeth Mims, of G. Co., to my son Robert Mims, $2.00, 2 negroes, "but more especially for nat love," &c, "to my beloved son Robert Mims." Wits, Jno. James, Leonard Page & Drury Mims.

id., p. 601. Deed. 19 Nov., 1806, Elizabeth Mims, Go. Co., "unto my beloved son-in-law *JAMES POOR*, Senr., & $2, 2 negroes, Ben & Linda. ("Reserving only unto myself the unmolested use of one of said negroes, to wit, Ben, during my nat lifetime.") Wits, Jno. James, *John Woodson* & Robert Mims. Proven 15 Dec., 1806 & 19 Jan., 1807.

id., p. 680. Deed. 3 Apr., 1807, Shadrack Mims to Denguid Mims, of G. Co., £300, the land that was willed to me by my father David Mims, in G. Co., on waters of Lickinghole cr. & bounded by the lines of John Underwood, Gideon Mims, Girard Banks, Robert Mims & *Robert Poor*, deceased, 144 ac. Proven 15 June, 1807.

id. 25, p. 447. Deed. Oct. 18, 1823, Elizabeth Mims, of G. Co., "for love & affection to my son Robert Mims & $1.," slaves, "Lucinda," heretofore deeded to Robert Mims, and Her children, viz., *Eady*, Elizabeth, & fleming with the increase of the females." Proven Oct. 20. 1823.

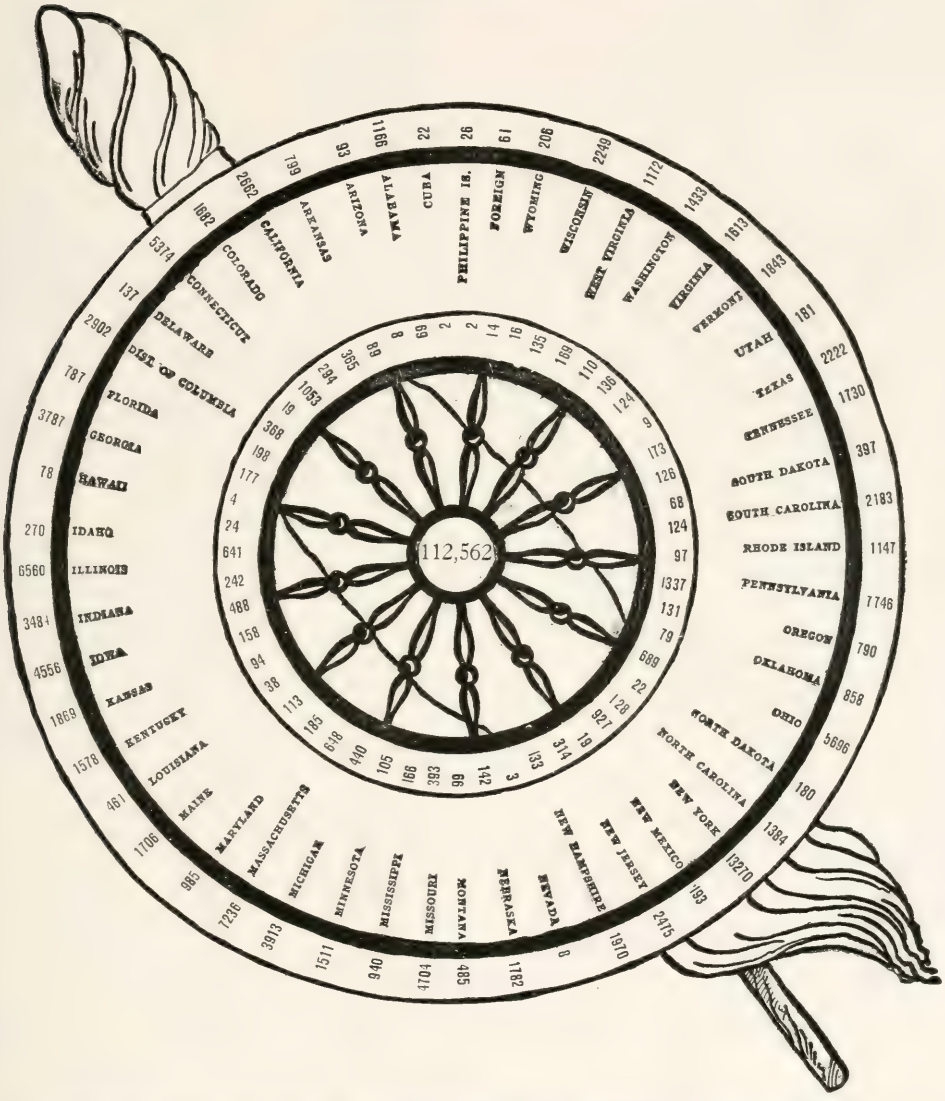
id. 26. p. 64. Power of Atty. 22 Dec., 1824, Elizabeth Mims, of G. Co., appts Robert *Mims, of Logan Co., Ky.*, my true & lawful attorney in fact to demand of Henry G. Bibb. of Ky., a negro girl named *Eady* & retain her for me & keep as his own until I call for her." Proven 17 Jan., 1825

Goochland County Marriage Bonds

Robert Poor to *Elizabeth Mims* "(dau)," *Lisbeth Mims*, who consents	Feb.	7,	1787
Robert Mims to Lucy Poor, dau Abram Poor, who consents	Apr.	5,	1788
James Poor to Martha Mims, surety, Robert Poor	Oct.	21,	1791
Joseph Hodges to Agness Mims, by Lewis Chandoin, Minister	Dec.	12,	1797
John Street to Agnes Mims, by Lewis Chandoin, Minister	Jan.	3,	1801
Robert Christian to Ann Mims, by Lewis Chandoin, Minister	Feb.	16,	1805
Thomas Sanders to Milly Mims, by John James Baptist, Minister	Feb.	15,	1808
Robert Mims to Rebeccah Massie, by Lewis Chandoin, Minister	Sept.	6,	1810
William M. Holman to Sally Mims, by Lewis Chandoin, Minister	June	12,	1823

Note.—The last six above are taken from Ministers' returns, true dates of ceremony, and are recorded in book "Record of Marriages, 1795–1853, Goochland County.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

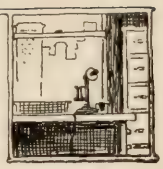
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Pennsylvania, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1337 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, Tuesday, December 7, 1920

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of chapters, and for the confirmation of the election of a State Regent, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, December 7, 1920, at 10.20 A.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General led the members in reciting the Lord's Prayer

The President General expressed her regret that Mrs. Yawger could not be present on account of illness. Moved by Mrs. Hanger that Mrs. Elliott serve as Secretary *pro tem.;* motion seconded and carried. The following members were noted by the Secretary as being present: *Active Officers,* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; *State Regents,* Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Young; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Bull.

Mrs. Phillips read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1216 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. James S.) Anna L. C. Phillips,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Phillips, seconded and carried, *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the* 1216 *applicants.* The Secretary *pro tem.* announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 1216 applicants members of the National Society. Mrs. Phillips stated that 352 papers had been received within the ten-day limit, and 570 papers received before that time had not been touched.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General of the Society as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Marian Morison Norman, Lake Wales, Fla.; Mrs. Maude Howard Hughes, Dowagiac, Mich.; Mrs. Teresa Bristol Ranney, Greenville, Mich.; Miss Theata Sackett, Bellevue, Mich.; Miss Eudora H. Savage, East Lansing, Mich.; Miss Hortense White Freshour, Greenfield, Ohio; Mrs. Mary McComb Allen, Leedley, Okla.; Mrs. Susie Danforth Jones, Lawton, Okla.; Mrs. Roberta Putnam Sweatt, Mexia, Texas; Miss Prudence S. Hinkle, Grafton, W. Va.; Mrs. Alice Paul Smoot, Camden on Gauley, W. Va.

The State Regents have requested the authorization of the following chapters: Champaign, Illinois; Athens, Dayton and Huntington, Tenn.; Cherrydale and Mathews, Virginia.

The reappointment of Mrs. Alice Bryant Zellar as Organizing Regent at Yazoo City, Miss., has been requested by the State Regent of Mississippi.

The following chapters have reported organization since last Board meeting: Alhambra-San Gabriel at Alhambra and San Rafael Hills at Eagle Rock, Calif.; Col. Henry Champion at Colchester, Conn.; and Mountain City at Mountain City, Tenn.

The State Regent of Michigan requests the location of the John Crawford Chapter be changed from Oxford to Oxford and Orion, as there is about an equal membership from both places.

The State Regent of Massachusetts requests the official disbandment of the Manamooskeagin Chapter at Rockland, Mass. It has been found impossible to keep the membership of the chapter up to the required number.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Julia Gunter Rowan, Jacksonville, Ala.; Mrs. Carrie Nye Redditt, Carrollton, Miss.; Mrs. Bessie

Spencer Wood, Batesville, Miss.; Mrs. Emma Avery Hawkins, Spearfish, So. Dak.; Mrs. Jessamine Bailey Castelloe, Prescott, Wis.

In a letter dated February 19, 1919, Mrs. Herman Hugo, Honolulu, Hawaii, requested that Mrs. M. F. Scott be confirmed State Regent of Hawaii. From this letter my predecessor in office understood that Mrs. Scott had been duly elected, therefore asked the Continental Congress of 1920 to confirm Mrs. Scott's election. From letters received later and referred to my office, it appears that Mrs. Hugo, on account of illness in her family, was necessarily absent from Hawaii and wished Mrs. Scott to take her place as State Regent, having the honor as well as the work—a temporary matter. The Continental Congress confirms duly elected State and State Vice Regents; the National Board confirms State and State Vice Regents to fill vacancies and to meet emergencies. In my opinion, this is an emergency situation; therefore I ask the Board to confirm Mrs. Herman Hugo as State Regent of Hawaii, who was duly elected on June 19, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Buel moved the adoption of this report. Seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

Mrs. Hunter reported total number of deceased members since last meeting, 388. The Board rose in memory of these members who had passed on. The President General stated that included in this number was a member of the Board, Mrs. Hume, the Vice President General from Wisconsin, and Chairman of the Flag Committee. The President General spoke of the loss the Society sustained in the death of this splendid woman and earnest worker, and said that formal resolutions of sorrow and sympathy would be presented at the first regular meeting in February, that meeting being more representative as it would be more largely attended.

The Treasurer General reported also 123 resignations, and that 147 former members, having complied with the requirements, requested reinstatement, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these 147 applicants for reinstatement. This motion was seconded and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 147 former members reinstated.

During the course of the meeting Mrs. Spencer came in, having been delayed and unable to be present at the opening of the meeting, as she explained in her apology for not being on time to conduct the devotional exercises.

At 10.40, on motion put and carried, the meeting adjourned.

(Mrs. A. Marshall) Lily Tyson Elliott,
Secretary pro tem.

PATRIOTS MEMORIAL CHAPTER, D.C., TO REFUND SCHOOL DONATIONS

The fund for the establishment of a school to be located in the South for the descendants of Revolutionary ancestors has been returned by the National Board of Management, National Society D. A. R., to Patriots Memorial Chapter. For additional information see page 241, April, 1920, issue, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

As this Chapter was the recipient of gifts for this purpose, it wishes to inform all concerned of its desire to return said contributions.

Address all communications pertaining to this fund to: Mrs. Luther Charlton, Corresponding Secretary, Patriots Memorial Chapter, D. A. R., The Cavendish, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1921 WHOLE No. 342

SOME SAYINGS OF WASHINGTON WHICH APPLY TO-DAY

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THAT history repeats itself is a platitude, and it is not entirely complimentary to our social and political intelligence that the parallel between our present difficulties and the situation of the United States in the five confused years that followed the Revolution and preceded the adoption of the Constitution is uncomfortably close. Because of this parallel many of Washington's comments at that time have a remarkable application to the present situation, and a careful perusal of the extracts following, from his letters during the years 1784–1787, will prove decidedly interesting. We are apt to pass Washington by when searching for guidance among the ideas of the Fathers, perhaps because of the trite, commonplace quality of his statements. Lacking the alert, sensitive, trained intelligence of Jefferson and his graceful facility of expression, and minus the robust, native philosophy of Franklin, with his pungent originality of statement, Washington's stiff and rather platitudinous phrases often interfere with the recognition of the clear common sense of his vision. We seem to "have heard all that before" in reading his stilted and involved sentences; but it may be remembered that the Constitution, some of the United States statutes-at-large, and even the Decalogue are in this class, yet they have not lost vitality by repetition.

In 1776, five days before the Battle of Trenton, Washington wrote to the President of Congress: "I have laboured, ever since I have been in the service, to discourage all kinds of local attachments and distinctions of country, denominating the whole by the greater name of AMERICAN, but have found it impossible to overcome prejudice." Two weeks after resigning his commission, he wrote to Trumbull, one of his old

aides-de-camp: "Notwithstanding the jealous and contracted temper which seems to prevail in some of the States, yet I cannot but hope and believe that the good sense of the people will ultimately get the better of their prejudices; and that order and sound policy, though they do not come as soon as one would wish, will be produced from the present unsettled and deranged state of public affairs."

This unsettled and deranged state of affairs came with the close of the Revolutionary War, the departure of the British forces and the disbandment of the Continental Army. The driving necessity of organized resistance to the armed forces in their midst no longer held the States to their more or less grudging teamwork in the loose harness of the Articles of Confederation, and the result was a practical collapse of such power of centralized government as had, up to then, existed in the United States. Then, as now, a series of political and economic conditions, the result of war, had developed without any reference to the established frame of government and, though our Constitution to-day may be found adequate, Washington's analysis of the situation in the past, under the Articles of Confederation, applies, not inaptly, to much in the present. His criticism of the prejudice and selfishness, of the slowness to recognize dangerous conditions, of the tendency to look lightly upon public faith, disinclination to deal justly with real grievances, worthlessness of newspaper reports and the greed for political power are fully as applicable in 1921 as they were in 1786.

He wrote to Benjamin Harrison, January 18, 1784: "That the prospect before us is, as you justly observe, fair, none can deny; but what use we shall make of it is exceedingly problematical: not but that I believe all things will come right at last, but like a young heir, come a little prematurely to a large inheritance we shall wanton and run riot until we have brought our reputation to the brink of ruin, and then like him will have to labor with the current of opinion, when compelled to do what prudence and common policy pointed out as plain as any problem in Euclid in the first instance."

To Governor Trumbull he wrote in May: "Is it possible, after this, that it [the federal government] should founder? Will not the All-wise and Allpowerful Director of human events preserve it? I think He will. He may, however (for some wise purpose of His own), suffer our indiscretions and folly to place our National character low in the political scale; and this, unless more wisdom and less prejudice takes the lead in government, will most certainly happen."

Until October, 1786, when the news of Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts reached him, Washington's letters present, almost progressively, an excellent description of the condition of America. They are here given with as little interference of reference as possible: "This . . . country . . . with a little political wisdom . . . may become equally populous and happy. Some of the States having been misled, ran riot for awhile, but they are recovering a proper tone again, & I have *no* doubt, but that our federal constitution will obtain more consistency & firmness every day. We have indeed so plain a road before us, that it must be worse than ignorance if we miss it." (*To Sir Edw. Newenham, June 10, 1784.*) "As our population increases, and the government becomes

more consistent; without the last of which, indeed, anything may be apprehended." "It is much to be regretted that the slow determinations of Congress involve many evils—'tis much easier to avoid mischiefs than to apply remedies when they have happened." (*To J. Read of S. C., August 11 and November 3, 1784.*) "Some accounts say, that matters are in train for an accommodation between the Austrians and the Dutch. If so, the flames of war may be arrested before they blaze out and become very extensive; but, admitting the contrary, I hope none of the sparks will light on American ground, which, I fear, is made up of too much combustible matter for its well being." (*To W. Gordon, March 8, 1784.*) "With respect to ourselves, I wish I could add, that as much wisdom has pervaded our councils; as reason & common policy most evidently dictated; but the truth is the people must *feel* before they will *see,* consequently are brought slowly into measures of public utility." (*To G. W. Fairfax, June 30, 1785.*)

"My first wish is to see this plague [war] to mankind banished from off the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements, than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind. Rather than quarrel about territory, let the poor, the needy, the oppressed of the earth, and those who want land, resort to the fertile plains of our western country, the *second land of promise,* and there dwell in peace, fulfilling the first and great commandment. . . . [Washington's meaning was "Increase and Multiply" as he so states in a similar sentence in a letter to Lafayette this same day] . . . It is to be regretted that local politics and self-interested views obtrude themselves into every measure of public utility; but to such characters be the consequences." (*To D. Humphreys, July 25, 1785.*) "It is to be regretted, I confess, that Democratical States must always *feel* before they can *see:*—it is this that makes their Governments slow—but the people will be right at last." (*To Lafayette, July 25, 1785.*) "Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The first are the tool of the latter, and are often set to work suddenly and unexpectedly." (*To R. H. Lee, August 22, 1785.*) "A fair field is presented to our view; but I confess to you freely, my dear sir, that I do not think we possess wisdom or justice enough to cultivate it properly. Illiberality, jealousy and local policy mix too much in our public councils for the good government of the Union. . . . That we have it in our power to become one of the most respectable nations on earth, admits, in my humble opinion, of no doubt, if we could but pursue a wise, just and liberal policy towards one another, and keep good faith with the rest of the world. That our resources are ample and are increasing, none can deny; but, while they are grudgingly applied, or not applied at all, we give a vital stab to public faith, and shall sink, in the eyes of Europe, into contempt." (*To J. Warren, October 7, 1785.*)

"The proposition in my opinion, is so self-evident that I confess I am unable to discover wherein lies the weight of objection to the measure [the proposed regulation of commerce]. We are either a united people or we are not so. If the former, let us in all matters of general concern, act as a nation which has a national character to sup-

port; if we are not, let us no longer act a farce by pretending to it; for, whilst we are playing a double game, or playing a game between the two, we *never* shall be consistent or respectable, but *may* be the dupes of some powers, and the contempt assuredly of all. . . . It is much to be wished that public faith may be held inviolable. Painful it is, even in thought, that attempts should be made to weaken the bands of it. It is a most dangerous experiment. Once slacken the reins, and the power is lost. It is an old adage that *honesty is the best policy.* This applies to public as well as private life, to States as well as individuals." (*To Madison, November 30, 1785.*) "My opinion is that there is more wickedness than ignorance in the conduct of the States, or, in other words, in the conduct of those who have too much influence in the government of them; and until the curtain is withdrawn, and the private views and selfish principles, upon which these men act, are exposed to public notice, I have little hope of amendment without another convulsion." (*To H. Lee, April 5, 1786.*) "There are errors in our national government which call for correction: loudly I would add; but I shall find myself happily mistaken if the remedies are at hand. We are certainly in a delicate situation; but my fear is, that the people are not yet sufficiently *misled* to retract from error. To be plainer, I think there is more wickedness than ignorance mixed in our councils. . . . Ignorance and design are difficult to combat. Out of these proceed illiberal sentiments, improper jealousies, and a train of evils which oftentimes in republican governments must be sorely felt before they can be removed. The former, that is, ignorance, being a fit soil for the latter to work in, tools are employed by them which a generous mind would disdain to use; and which nothing but time, and their own puerile or wicked productions can show the inefficiency and dangerous tendency of. I think often of our situation, and view it with concern. From the high ground we stood upon, from the plain path which invited our footsteps, to be so fallen! so lost! it is really mortifying. But virtue, I fear, has in a great degree, taken its departure from our land, and the want of a disposition to do justice is the source of national embarrassments; for, whatever guise or colorings are given to them, this I apprehend is the origin of the evils we now feel and probably shall labor under for some time yet." (*To Jay, May 18, 1786.*)

"Your sentiments that our affairs are drawing rapidly to a crisis, accord with my own. What the event will be, is also beyond the reach of my foresight. We have errors to correct. We have probably had too good an opinion of human nature in forming our confederation. . . . It is too much to be feared, as you observe, that the better kind of people, being disgusted with the circumstances, will have their minds prepared for any revolution whatever. We are apt to run from one extreme to the other. To anticipate and prevent disastrous contingencies would be the part of wisdom and patriotism. . . . I am told that even respectable characters speak of a monarchical form of government without horror. From thinking proceeds speaking; from thence to acting is often but a single step. But how irrevocable and tremendous! . . . What a triumph for the advocates of despotism to find that we are incapable of governing our-

selves, and that the systems founded on the basis of equal liberty are merely ideal and fallacious! Would to God, that wise measures may be taken in time to avert the consequences we have but too much reason to apprehend. . . . I cannot feel myself an unconcerned spectator. Yet, having happily assisted in bringing the ship into port, and having been fairly discharged, it is not my business to embark again on a sea of troubles. Nor could it be expected that my sentiments and opinions would have much weight on the minds of my countrymen. They have been neglected, though given as a last legacy in the most solemn manner. [Circular letter to the governors of the States on disbanding the army, June 11, 1783.] I had then perhaps some claims to public attention. I consider myself as having none at present." (*To Jay, August 1, 1786.*)

In 1786 the economic depression of the country due to inefficiency, mismanagement and profiteering during the war reached a climax of armed violence in Massachusetts. Debts, financial stringency, taxation, the condition of the farmers, the courts and other equally familiar grievances today found a rallying point and a leader in the person of Daniel Shays. The Massachusetts legislature, after the usual hesitant delay of democratic assemblies, finally passed three different laws for easing the burdens of the people, but the spirit of revolt had moved more swiftly and the outburst came before the legal easement was felt. The news reached Washington in October and drew from him an outburst of shocked amazement: "For God's sake tell me what is the cause of these commotions? Do they proceed from licentiousness, British influence disseminated by the Tories, or real grievances which admit of redress? If the latter, why were they delayed until the public mind had become so agitated? If the former, why are not the powers of government tried at once? It is as well to live without, as not to live under their exercise. Commotions of this sort, like snowballs, gather strength as they roll, if there is no opposition in the way to divide and crumble them." (*To D. Humphreys, October 22, 1786.*)

"The picture you have exhibited and the accounts which are published of the commotions and temper of numerous bodies in the Eastern States are equally to be lamented and deprecated. They exhibit a melancholy proof of what our transatlantic foe has predicted; and of another thing perhaps, which is still more to be regretted, and is yet more unaccountable, that mankind, when left to themselves, are unfit for their own government. I am mortified beyond expression when I view the clouds that have spread over the brightest morn that ever dawned upon any country. In a word I am lost in amazement when I behold what intrigue, the interested views of desperate characters, ignorance and jealousy of the minor part, are capable of effecting, as a scourge on the major part of our fellow citizens of the Union; for it is hardly to be supposed that the great body of the people, though they will not act, can be so short sighted or enveloped in darkness, as not to see the rays of a distant sun through all this mist of intoxication and folly.

"You talk, my good sir, of employing influence to appease the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable, that it would be a proper

remedy for the disorders. *Influence* is no *government.* Let us have one by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once. Under these impressions my humble opinion is that there is a call for decision. Know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have *real* grievances, redress them if possible; or acknowledge the justice of them, and your inability to do it at the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once. If this is inadequate, *all* will be convinced, that the superstructure is bad or wants support. To be more exposed in the eyes of the world, and more contemptible than we already are, is hardly possible. To delay one or the other of these, is to exasperate on the one hand, or to give confidence on the other, and will add to their numbers; for, like snowballs, such bodies increase by every movement, unless there is something in the way to obstruct and crumble them before the weight is too great and irresistible.

"These are my sentiments. Precedents are dangerous things. Let the reins of government then be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the Constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon whilst it has an existence." (*To H. Lee, October 31, 1786.*)

"Without an alteration in our political creed the superstructure we have been seven years in raising, at the expense of so much treasure and blood, must fall. We are fast merging to anarchy and confusion. . . . Will not the wise and good strive hard to avert this evil? Or will their supineness suffer ignorance and the arts of self-interested, designing, disaffected and desperate characters to involve this country in wretchedness and contempt? What stronger evidence can be given of the want of energy in our government than these disorders? If there is not power in it to check them, what security has a man for life, liberty or property?" (*To Madison, November 5, 1786.*) "It is with the deepest and most heartfelt concern I perceive by some late paragraphs extracted from the Boston papers, that the insurgents of Massachusetts far from being satisfied with the redress offered by their General Court, are still acting in open violation of law and government and have obliged the chief magistrate in a decided tone to call upon the militia of the State to support the Constitution. What, Gracious God, is man, that there should be inconsistency and perfidiousness in his conduct? It is but the other day that we were shedding out blood to obtain the constitutions of our own choice and making; and now we are unsheathing the sword to overthrow them. . . . Keep me advised. Newspaper paragraphs unsupported by other testimony are often contradictory and bewildering. At one time these insurgents are spoken of as a mere mob; at other times as systematic in all their proceedings. . . . If the latter, there are surely men of consequence and ability behind the curtain, who move the puppets. . . . Influenced by dishonest principles [they] had rather see the country in the horrors of civil discord, than do what justice would dictate to an honest mind. . . . That the federal government is nearly if not quite at a stand, none will deny. The first question then is shall it be annihilated or supported? If the latter, the proposed Convention is an object of first magni-

tude and should be sustained by all the friends of the present constitution. . . . Yet I would wish anything and everything essayed to prevent the effusion of blood, and to avert the humiliating and contemptible figure we are about to make in the annals of mankind." (*To D. Humphreys, December 26, 1786.*)

"I feel, my dear General Knox, infinitely more than I can express to you for the disorders, which have arisen in these states. Good God! Who besides a Tory, could have foreseen, or a Briton predicted them? . . . When this spirit first dawned, probably it might have been easily checked. . . . There are combustibles in every State, which a spark might set fire to. . . . It has been supposed that the constitution of the state of Massachusetts was amongst the most energetic in the Union. May not these disorders then be ascribed to an indulgent exercise of the powers of administration? If your laws authorized, and your powers are equal to the suppression of these tumults, in the first instance, delays and unnecessary expedients were improper. These are rarely well applied; and the same causes will produce similar effects in any form of government, if the powers of it are not exercised. . . . If the powers are inadequate amend or alter them; but do not let us sink into the lowest state of humiliation and contempt, and become a byword in all the earth." (*To Knox, December 26, 1786.*)

"The moment is important. If government shrinks or is unable to enforce its laws, fresh manœuvres will be displayed by the insurgents, anarchy and confusion must prevail, and everything will be turned topsy-turvy in that State, where it is not probable it will end. . . . That which takes the shortest course . . . in my opinion will, under present circumstances, be found best; otherwise, like a house on fire, whilst the most regular way of extinguishing the flames is contended for, the building is reduced to ashes. My opinion of the energetic wants of the federal government is well known. . . . Indeed after what I have seen, or rather after what I have heard, I shall be surprised at nothing; for, if three years since any person had told me, that there would have been such a formidable rebellion as exists, at this day against the laws and constitution of our own making, I should have thought him a bedlamite, a fit subject for a mad house." (*To Knox, February 3, 1787.*) "On the happy termination of this insurrection I sincerely congratulate you, hoping that good may result from the cloud of evils, which threaten not only the hemisphere of Massachusetts, but by spreading its baneful influence threaten the tranquility of other States. Surely Shays must be either a weak man, the dupe of some characters that are yet behind the curtain or has been deceived by his followers; or, which may be as likely as anything perhaps, he did not conceive there was energy enough in the government to bring matters to the crisis they have been pushed." (*To Knox, February 25, 1787.*)

"That many inconveniences result from the present form [of government] none can deny. . . . But is the public mind matured for such an important change as the one you have suggested? . . . A thirst for power and the bantling, I had like to have said monster, for sovereignty, which have taken such fast hold of the States individually, will when joined by the

many whose personal consequence in the control of State politics will in a manner be annihilated, form a strong phalanx against it; and when to these the few who can hold posts of honor or profit in the national government are compared with the many who will see but little prospect of being noticed, and the discontent of others who may look for appointments, the opposition will be altogether irresistible till the mass, as well as the more discerning part of the community will see the necessity. Among men of reflection, few will be found, I believe, who are not beginning to think that our system is more perfect in theory than in practice; and that notwithstanding the boasted virtue of America it is more than probable we shall exhibit the last melancholy proof, that mankind are not competent to their own government without the means of coercion in the sovereign. Yet I would fain try what the wisdom of the proposed convention will suggest. . . . It may be the last peaceable mode of essaying the practicability of the present form without a greater lapse of time than the exigency of our affairs will allow." (*To Jay, March 1, 1787.*)

"The suppression of these tumults with so little bloodshed is an event as happy as it was unexpected; it must have been peculiarly agreeable to you, being placed in so delicate and critical a situation. I am extremely happy to find that your sentiments upon the disfranchising act are such as they are; upon my first seeing, I formed an opinion perfectly coincident with yours, *vizt.*, that measures more generally lenient might have produced equally as good an effect without entirely alienating the affections of the people from the government; as it now stands, it affects a large body of men, some of them, perhaps, it deprives of the means of gaining a livelihood; the friends and connections of those people will feel themselves wounded in a degree, and I think it will rob the state of a number of its inhabitants, if it produces nothing more." (*To B. Lincoln, March 23, 1787.*)

"Laws or ordinances unobserved, or partially attended to, had better never have been made; because the first is a mere nihil, and the second is productive of much jealousy and discontent. . . . If the delegates come to it [the coming Constitutional Convention] under fetters, the salutary ends proposed will, in my opinion, be greatly embarrassed and retarded, if not altogether defeated. I am desirous of knowing how this matter is, as my wish is that the Convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the Constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not. A conduct of this kind will stamp wisdom and dignity on their proceedings, and hold up a light which sooner or later will have its influence." (*To Madison, March 31, 1787.*)

The call for the Convention to consider alteration of the Articles of Confederation so as to render them "adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union" had been issued by the Continental Congress in February, 1787, and, as the news of this intended attempt to improve conditions spread through the communities, the country settled down to await the result. On May 8th, Washington, as a delegate from Virginia, set out for Philadelphia to attend the meeting of this Convention, which was to formulate the present Constitution of the United States.

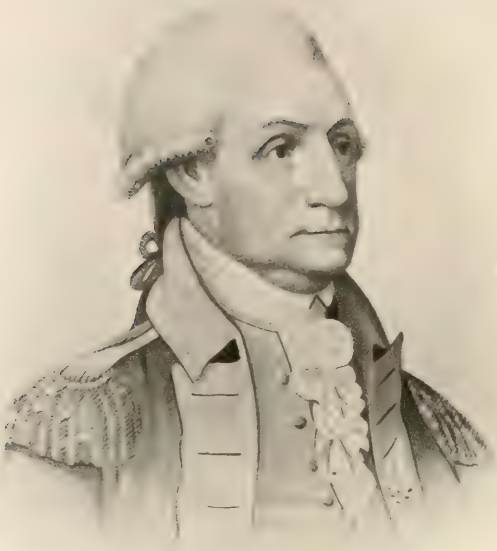
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THIS message will reach many of the chapters before they elect their delegates for our coming Congress in April. I cannot emphasize too strongly the care which should be taken in their election. They are the women who control the policies of our Society, because they are the representatives of its full membership. Wherein lies the voting power. Their votes control thousands of dollars of the Society's money. They should be earnest, dependable, responsible women, having a full sense of their responsibility. Attendance upon our Congress is not a social function nor a sightseeing trip. "Seeing Washington" and leaving their seats empty in Congress is not fulfilling the trust imposed in them by their chapters, who elect them to represent their interests and transact the business of the Society. Nor is it a loyal support of the State Regents, who are responsible for their delegation or of the National Officers who administer the Society's affairs and need the continuous presence of a wise and sensible and businesslike set of women in Congress.

The *chapters* are the governing body of our D. A. R. democracy and our National affairs. See to it that you send to your Congress women who can be depended upon to remain at their posts from beginning to end and do its work. Elect alternates who will alternate with them in their seats, so that your chapter will always be represented. That is what the alternate is for—to relieve the Regent and Delegate on duty. Explain to your alternates that this is their chief and only duty. Too many alternates go expecting seats with their Regents or Delegates and are bitterly disappointed when they find they cannot have them. They blame the Society for injustice and dispute with the doorkeepers, who cannot let them in to the voting section of the Hall. They do this only because they are ignorant of the fundamental law governing the voting body. They do not know that alternates act and vote only *in place of* their principals. Hard feeling and a bitter resentment frequently result from these disappointing experiences, which could have been avoided by the proper information being given them at home. It is the duty of the Chapter Regent to inform herself and her delegation. It is the duty of the State Regent to make sure that her delegation "knows the ropes." This will result in an orderly and helpful Congress. Much business of supreme importance will be brought forward for action. If your delegates are not familiar with the machinery of your government, they cannot transact its business in an orderly and intelligent manner. Let us all come to our Congress in the spirit of helpful service, seeing only the best in others, refraining from criticism and antagonistic attitudes. If we have the right spirit in our hearts toward those who serve the Congress, toward officers, Congressional committees, pages, doorkeepers—we cannot help but have a successful and inspiring meeting, for it is the spirit in which we do things that counts.

We shall be gathered together in the service of our Society, which means service for "home" and "country." This is the one great thought which should dominate and inspire our coming Congress.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



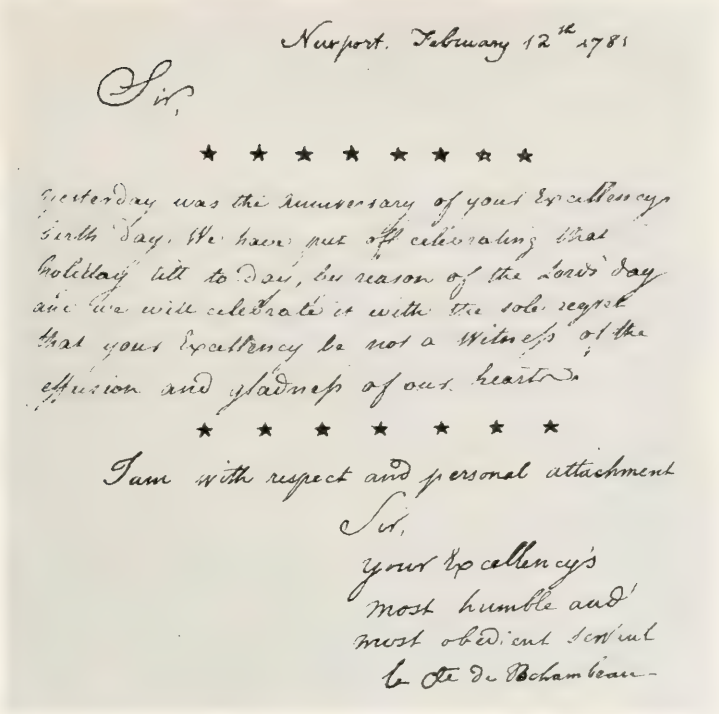
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WASHINGTON PAINTED BY EDWARD SAVAGE (1761–1817) OF MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

1781

THE FIRST PUBLIC HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

Comte de Rochambeau, Commander-in-chief of the French forces in America, declared Washington's birthday in 1781 a holiday for the French Army. He clung to the actual date of February 11th, but as that day fell on Sunday in 1781 the holiday was observed on Monday, February 12th. Washington was born on February 11, 1732, and the Gregorian calendar was not officially adopted by England until 1752. In the readjustment necessary to harmonize the calendar and begin the year January 1st, eleven days were omitted between September 3rd and September 14th in 1752 which caused Washington's birthday in 1753 and all succeeding years to fall on February 22nd.



Newport. February 12th 1781

Sir,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Yesterday was the Anniversary of your Excellencys Birth Day. We have put off celebrating that Holiday till to Day, by reason of the Lords Day and we will celebrate it with the sole regret that your Excellency be not a Witness of the effusion and gladness of our hearts.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I am with respect and personal attachment

Sir,

Your Excellency's
most humble and
most obedient Servt
le Ch. de Rochambeau

New Windsor, 24 February, 1781.

Sir:

* * * * * * * *

The flattering distinction paid to the anniversary of my birthday is an honor for which I dare not attempt to express my gratitude. I confide in your Excellency's sensibility to interpret my feelings for this, and for the obliging manner in which you are pleased to announce it.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most Obed.t & most H.ble Serv.t
G. Washington

The facsimile and printed extracts from the letters of Rochambeau and Washington are taken from the Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. The photographs are by L. C. Handy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. MEDICAL CORPS EXHIBIT IN NATIONAL MUSEUM

By Nelson McDowell Shepard

Author of "Pen and Brush Sketches of the A. E. F.," "Insignia of A. E. F. Aero Squadrons"

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

LOOKING backward on days that seem now little more than a dream, with what a rush of memories these words convey to mind the supreme self-sacrifice the God of Battles exacts of man.

If a single epitaph was to be inscribed in memory of the men of the Medical Corps who lie interred in France, no more appropriate expression of their self-sacrifice could be found than in those words of the Scripture, breathing as they do the spirit of their service to country and to comrade.

History seldom records deeds of sublimer heroism than those performed by the hospital men who asked only an opportunity to serve humanity, nor will the historian of the future fulfill the great task that lies before him if he fails to give due recognition to the organization and the services of those men and women who so strengthened the moral fibre and backbone of the armies in the field.

When the story of the Medical Corps is told in figures and facts it will be a record of achievement and performance of which America might well be proud. Too often the more spectacular branches of the service have been thrust into the limelight to the neglect of others, yet it is the combatant in the ranks who knows that, wherever the advance led, through rolling barrage or raking machine-gun fire, there strode beside him a hospital apprentice, ready in the face of death to extend a hand of mercy to friend or foe, ready at all times to lay down his life for a comrade-in-arms. Is it small wonder then, that the fortunes of war found the doughboy and the "doc," as he was known fraternally in most commands, sticking together like the real friends that they were?

It is not the purpose here even to attempt the story of the Medical Corps, but one cannot mention the work of this all-important branch of the Service without pausing to pay tribute to the hospital man who marched in the ranks shoulder to shoulder with the doughboy, who faced the same death, shared the same joys and vicissitudes, and who gave ungrudgingly to his country all that God gave him—his life.

Records show that 597 enlisted men and 192 officers of the Medical Corps answered the great summons; 842 men of the enlisted personnel received wounds in the performance of their duties and



U. S. Official Photograph

BY THE HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS THE WOUNDED AND DYING WERE BROUGHT BY AMBULANCE TO THESE EVACUATION POINTS, THERE TO FILTER THROUGH THE VARIOUS HOSPITAL CHANNELS OF THE A. E. F. FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE RECEIVE THE SAME CARE, AS WITNESS THE THREE GERMAN WOUNDED IN THE FOREGROUND. SOMETIMES THESE EVACUATION POINTS WERE TARGETS FOR GERMAN SHELLS

94, captured on the field, languished in German prison pens.

When the American and Allied governments singled out individual men to honor for their services, 1349 decorations were awarded members of the Medical Corps and 118 were cited in Army Orders. Of these, 253 were officers, 5 were nurses and 1091 were enlisted men.

Without taking into account the stupendous task of organizing the great hospital bases in France on a scale that has not its counterpart in American history, here at a glance is a record of personal performance of duty that speaks for the spirit of the corps.

It was recognized by the War Department that if the Army Medical Museum in Washington was to profit from the lessons of the World War it was necessary to send to France a unit adequately equipped to collect all available material for study and investigation. To accomplish this required patience, leadership, and organization. Yet scarcely had the first American soldier set foot on French soil than such a unit, fully equipped, making moving pictures, conducting research work, and collecting material on the field followed close behind.

As a result the Army Medical Museum and the U. S. National Museum to-day are in possession of material which will be of the greatest educational value to medical officers and to all who follow the profession of medicine and surgery.



U.S. Official Photograph

SHELLS BURSTING IN AIR MEANT NOTHING AT ALL IN THE DAILY ROUTINE OF THIS ARMY DENTAL SURGEON WHO OPENED HIS OFFICE IN A CAPTURED GERMAN MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT. IF IT WASN'T ONE THING IT WAS ANOTHER, AND THIS YOUNG DOUGHBOY PROBABLY WISHED HE WAS UP IN THE FRONT LINES. UNCLE SAM FURNISHED HIS DENTAL SURGEONS WITH A COMPLETE SET OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS WHEN THEY WENT INTO THE LINES. THIS SCENE IS TYPICAL OF MANY ADVANCED STATIONS DURING THE LAST BIG OFFENSIVE

Several thousand specimens of pathological lessons have been sent to the Army Medical Museum, there to form the basis of future research work that will keep the Public Health Service abreast of the times in medical achievement.

About a year ago some medical officers, just returned from active service in France, were examining the war collections at the U. S. National Museum in Washington with the genuine enjoyment of suddenly encountering an old friend, when they quite naturally inquired where the exhibits relating to the Medical Corps were kept. Imagine their surprise when they learned that these exhibits were conspicuous by their absence. Every department it seems, was represented except the Medical Corps.

They reported this absence of recognition to Surgeon General Ireland, of the Public Health Service, with the result that Captain L. L. Tanney was detailed to take up the question directly with William De C. Ravenel, administrative assistant to Secretary Walcott, Director of the Smithsonian Institution. It was explained that the Medical Corps had been neglected only because the installation of exhibits would require the assistance of experts in that particular field.

Perhaps more general interest was manifested in the hospitals than in any other preparations of the Government to

carry on the war to a successful conclusion. Parents were anxious to know how Uncle Sam was caring for their wounded and disabled sons; they wanted to know of the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation carried on in the hospitals over here and then displayed personal interest in all other phases that entered into the hospital service.

That there was a great deal of blundering, a great deal of unnecessary suffering, congested conditions, and other matters calling for correction was due only to the unsurmountable obstacles which the Medical Department of the Army had to overcome in organizing the greatest hospital service of modern times.

The one factor, according to the Surgeon General's report, which saved the Medical Corps from collapse at the crucial period when the dead and wounded were pouring in by the thousands, was the self-sacrificing spirit of all the personnel at the front and in the rear. Officers, nurses and men labored to the limit of physical endurance during the closing weeks of the war and the operating surgeons often remained on duty for seventy-two hours at a stretch.

As an example of the handicaps under which most of the work was conducted, some of the base hospitals, organized on a basis of 500 patients, were forced to take care of as many as 2100 patients; practically all base hospitals were caring for as many as 1500 men and one, with a total nursing staff of only 110 cared for 4500 when the peak of the load was reached. As for the evacuation hospitals and the hospital shelters on the actual front, their selection was due to the fortunes of war. Demolished churches, structures, ravines, dugouts, any place that afforded a shelter and an outlet served the purpose.

How to give the general public an idea of this work, an idea of the base hospitals themselves and the equipment used at the front, was a part of the problem that the Museum officials had to solve.

Hampered chiefly by lack of floor space in the Museum, which made it impossible to give an impression of atmosphere and surroundings, the officials set about the task of reducing the various exhibits to the smallest possible scale. So many soldiers visit the Museum in their sightseeing trips about Washington that the plan was adopted of reproducing as nearly as possible, on a minute scale, the great base hospitals and the evacuation hospitals within roar of the artillery, just back of the actual lines. Thus to one who has had the good fortune, or the misfortune, as the case may be, to be wounded, these exhibits in the National Museum are of peculiar interest.

Another purpose of the exhibits was the desire to show to the American people, by actual comparison with the exhibits of the Civil War period, just how far science and governmental care of the wounded and disabled has advanced. In any event they serve to give the American parent a very comprehensive idea of the improvement in hospital facilities and what the Government tried and is trying to do to-day for the proper care and restoration of the wounded.

The first room that the visitor enters is the X-ray room of a modern base hospital. In connection with this exhibit, it may be said truthfully that it is the most adequately equipped and modern X-ray laboratory in the United States. The actual installation of the apparatus was undertaken by Captain Mooriadan of the Medical Corps, who personally supervised the arrangement and selected the apparatus just as it ought to be in the plans of the Public Health Service for its largest base hospitals. When one

medical officer saw the exhibit recently he swore many overseas oaths. His unit had pleaded in vain for most of the apparatus and had to go about their work handicapped because of lack of essentials. "And here's just what we needed," he moaned. Difficulties of transportation and delays in the fulfillment of orders often retarded the work of fully equipping hospitals, but the Museum exhibit shows to what extent the Government had developed its X-ray equipment; not a single detail is lacking.

Aside from the apparatus for the base hospitals, perhaps the most interesting feature of this particular exhibit is the portable apparatus for evacuation hospitals. The surgeon carried with him his own portable electric generator, table and apparatus, affording him the same facilities for emergency work as were available at the bases.

The equipment for the base hospitals comprises in addition to the X-ray operating table special apparatus for the examination of all wounds. Chief among these is the vertical röntgenoscope for examining the lungs and stomachs of patients while standing and a vertical stereoscopic plate changer. Then, too, there is the localization apparatus for examining the exact position of bullets and shrapnel in the body of the soldier, an X-ray machine of the interrupterless type with Coolidge filament lighting transformer and a Wheatstone stereoscope. In addition there also is a separate bedside unit for the examination of patients too dangerously wounded to be moved. From a scientific point it is interesting to know just how far science has been developed in the use of the X-ray; from the point of the average visitor, it leaves an impression of efficiency and confidence.

From the X-ray laboratory the visitor enters a miniature hospital ward. It has been reduced on a scale of three beds. Owing to the lack of space Mr. Lewton has combined other departments of the hospital, such as the linen closets, utility rooms and offices, with the general bed ward.

Nurses, detailed especially by Miss Stimson, in charge of the Army Nurse Corps, put the ward in hospital shape; therefore, all that is needed to give it a touch of realism is a Red Cross nurse and three doughboy occupants for the beds singing: "We don't want to get well, we don't want to get well, for we're having a wonderful time!"

The beds are of the folding type mounted on bed trucks. The first has a back rest, cradle for holding the patient's clothes and T-bars for placing mosquito netting over the bed. The second bed is equipped with a screen used when the patient is being examined by the surgeon and the Carrel-Dakin outfit for irrigating wounds. Overhead are pulleys and apparatus for holding up legs and arms, the latest contrivance in the treatment of broken extremities. When the doughboy is put in this bed he is usually a very battered man. Then there is a plain folding bed for convalescent patients—the best bed of all.

Arranged in one corner is the utility room, in another corner is the cabinet for dressings and surgical implements, a dressing carriage, medicine cabinet, modern food-conveyor for bringing hot meals to the patient's bedside, a linen room and everything, in fact, even down to the office, desk and typewriter.

Next is a room that is an unpleasant reminder to most of the soldiers who visit the hospitals, certainly to those who remember going into a similar one in France. It is a reproduction of a big



U. S. Official Photograph

THIS IS A TYPICAL HOSPITAL SCENE DURING THE SEPTEMBER, 1918, OFFENSIVE. WHEN ANY ABODE WAS CONVERTED TO HOSPITAL USE. THIS CHURCH AT NEUVILLE, IN THE MEUSE, ITSELF THE VICTIM OF GERMAN DESTRUCTION, SHELTERED HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN WOUNDED DURING THOSE DAYS OF HEAVY FIGHTING

operating room of the average base hospital fully equipped with standard U. S. Army surgical appliances and instruments. The first object to attract attention is the forbidding operating table with instruments carefully laid on one side, ready to receive a patient. Interesting features are the Hawley fracture table used when setting broken bones and an alarming array of splints and sterilizing apparatus. The same kind of equipment, only on a smaller scale for use in the evacuation hospitals is included in the exhibit.

In another section of this main room is a complete eye, ear and throat clinic, treatment of these cases being carried on independently of other work in the hospitals.

Entering the anesthesia room one feels inclined to hold his breath ever so slightly, anticipating the familiar odor, for here the patient is prepared for operation and put to sleep. Blessed anesthesia! Everything is done to relieve the sufferer. No anesthetic laboratory in a modern hospital could be as complete. There is among other paraphernalia a Heidbrink automatic anesthetizer complete with tanks for nitrous oxide and oxygen, and all necessary appliances used to anesthetize patients with nitrous oxide-oxygen.

An interesting feature of the exhibit, more readily understood by the average layman, is a layout of photographs demonstrating the program of physical reconstruction and rehabilitation for disabled soldiers carried on in the U. S. hospitals by direction of the Surgeon General. The scenes are taken at the hospitals in



U. S. Official Photograph

FIRST LIEUTENANT LAUTELL LUGAR AND FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM A. HOWELL (LEFT) ATTENDING WOUNDED IN REAR OF FIRST LINE, JAULNEY, MEURTHE ET MOSELLE, FRANCE, OCTOBER 27, 1918

this country and cover practically all phases of the work.

If one would like to know how it must feel to be a dental surgeon at the front just glance for a moment at one of the accompanying illustrations. Bombardments hold no fears for him; he has selected as his abiding place a captured German machine-gun position and here under range of the big guns he pulls teeth and gouges patients with all the facilities available in his quiet dental office at home. The dental laboratory, familiar in a way to almost every soldier whether wounded or not, is one of the most interesting features of the exhibit. Each base hospital was equipped with dental office and laboratory. When the dental surgeon was at the front he carried with him a portable outfit complete even to the dreaded buzzer and chair. All this is easily packed in a small field chest, part of which is used for the chair. Dental work at the front is often as imperative as surgery and the dentist goes along fully equipped at all times.

Next is the chemical laboratory exhibit, where the research work so essential to the hospitals is conducted. This exhibit shows the pathological laboratory for the study of nature and results of disease; the serological laboratory used to prepare and test serums, better known as " shots in the arm " and lastly the bacteriological laboratory where every known germ is tabulated and put in a modern germ rogues' gallery. This includes an incubator for hatching germs.

Mr. Lewton has not even forgotten the heating system necessary for the buildings in planning the exhibits. Various kinds of boilers and furnaces are shown

in order to give the visitor the knowledge that cold as well as disease was combated in the hospitals.

In the main hall of the Museum there is a fully equipped G. M. C. ambulance with a capacity for four stretchers. It is interesting to note that it is ready for any emergency except for one thing—the tires are flat. Then, too, there is the familiar Ford field ambulance which no road in France could stop. In fact, the only thing that could bring it to a halt was a well-placed shell, but the Boche had to be pretty sure it was a direct hit. Compared with the clumsy, slow-moving ambulance wagons of the Civil War, the motor ambulance is a distinct sign of the times.

Further on there is a type of field litter on wheels for moving wounded over stretches of road, though during the actual fighting the wounded were carried away by the means of the ordinary field stretcher borne by two or four men. Other collections show the medical officer's field kit and the familiar "belt" of the hospital apprentice—the walking drug-store and hospital of the army, ready at all times to bandage anything from a blistered foot to a bullet hole through the body.

Of course, the exhibit would be incomplete without the "portable disinfector" as the Museum officials refer to it. To the army it is known as the delousing machine or the "cootie" mill. For rough treatment of clothes it has no competitor among the modern city steam laundries. It was an essential part of the Army hospital equipment.

Aside from its scientific value the exhibit shows Uncle Sam's Medical Department at its best. Soldiers often complained bitterly because the whole amount of the ration approved by the War Department usually dwindled down to half a ration by the time it reached the front and dished out in the "chow" line. And so it was with the medical supplies to a very large extent. What the specifications in Washington called for was one story, what the hospitals often got in the way of equipment was quite another. These failures, however, were due to no fault of the Medical Corps which worked with might and main to serve a mighty cause. But the great fact remains.

No finer record was made in the American Expeditionary Forces than by the Medical Corps; no branch of the service was confronted with more obstacles, nor overcame them with a finer spirit. When the first unit reached France ahead of the Army it comprised a mere handful of determined men and women. When the Armistice was signed the Corps had built up the greatest hospital organization in the history of the American government and its strength had reached 18,146 officers, 10,081 nurses and 145,815 men. It would be difficult to conceive of the wonders in organization another year of war would have realized.

But more than anything else that counted was the spirit of the personnel. Theirs was not to reason why; theirs was the simple performance of their duty to friend and foe alike. How faithfully they fulfilled that duty, how they laid down their lives for their comrades, the rows of wooden crosses at the head of their graves on the battlefields of France bear mute and solemn testimony.

COÖPERATION BETWEEN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

By James H. Preston
President General, Sons of the American Revolution, Baltimore, Maryland

AMONG the agencies most efficient for the creation of a national spirit and for the encouragement and development of love of country, the patriotic societies would seem to be the most valuable.

If some correlation and coöperation could be brought about between these patriotic societies, if there could be some consolidation of their activities along certain lines, it would produce a much fuller, broader and a more comprehensive result.

A central organization made up of representatives of all the patriotic societies, meeting, say once a year, and working along coöperative lines, would greatly increase the efficiency of the whole work.

The splendid work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the admirable work, I believe, of the Sons of the American Revolution, would, I am sure, be very much enlarged and improved if some form of yearly or semi-yearly meeting could be had, in which their parallel activities might be rendered more efficient.

This is particularly true of these two Societies in that the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution have practically the same requirements for membership, except that the Daughters are limited to the female descendants of a Revolutionary ancestor and the Sons are limited to the male descendants.

These requirements for membership in the Sons are as follows:

> "Any man shall be eligible to membership in the Society who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered active service in, the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman, or minuteman, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States, or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain."

Now, the provision for membership in the Daughters makes practically the same requirements, so that brothers

and sons of a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution are virtually entitled through the same ancestor to join the Sons of the American Revolution.

An interchange, therefore, of membership, the names and addresses, together with the name of the ancestor, would result in recruiting the membership of both organizations with a minimum of effort.

To this end, I, therefore, invite correspondence with the brothers and sons, or male relatives, of any of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This correspondence may take place with me direct, as President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, or with any of our State organizations or chapters, and I will be glad to reciprocate with the Daughters in supplying names, addresses and lineage of our members, so that an opportunity may be given them to increase their membership in the various chapters of that organization.

This is not theoretical, but practical. We have had an example of it in Baltimore.

We obtained through the goodness of the then State Regent, Mrs. Lilly Tyson Elliott, and the State organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the names of some of the members in this district.

Upon a circularization of these names, one hundred new members have been obtained for the Sons of the American Revolution in our small local jurisdiction alone.

If the same effort was extended over the entire country by the two Societies in coöperation, a very great stimulus to the activities and membership of the two organizations would follow and an admirable result would be obtained also in developing the historic and patriotic ideals of the two Societies.

D. A. R. LIBRARY

Among the books received in the D. A. R. Library in Memorial Continental Hall are the following, representing thirteen states:

History of Alabama. A. J. Pickett. 1851. Gift of Misses Mary and Jennie Chamberlain.

History of New London County, Conn. D. H. Hamilton. 1882. Gift of Faith Trumbull Chapter.

List of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to America. A. B. Faust. 1920. Gift of Livingston Manor Chapter, D. C.

Book of the United States. Gift of Rev. George Milledge Chapter, Ga.

The Soul of Abraham Lincoln. W. E. Barton. 1820. Gift of George Rogers Clark Chapter, Ill.

History of Kentucky. Mann Butler. Gift of Jane McAfee Chapter, D. A. R., Kentucky.

The Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy. D. O. S. Lovell. 1920. Gift of Miss Lucy Sweet, Mass.

Biographical Sketches and Records of the Ezra Olin Family. George S. Nye. 1892. Gift of Mrs. C. W. Oakley, Mich.

Doniphan's Expedition and the Conquest of New Mexico and California. W. E. Connelly. 1907. Gift of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Mo.

Somerset County, N. J., Historical Quarterly. Vol. 8, 1919. Gift of General Frelinghuysen Chapter, N. J.

History of Oregon. W. H. Gray. 1870. Gift of Williamette Chapter.

History of Edgefield County, S. C. J. A. Chapman. 1897. Gift of Miss Mallie B. Waters, S. C.

Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin. G. F. and W. T. R. Marvin. 1904. Gift of Mrs. John S. Gibson, of West Virginia.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

MEMBERS of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who have relatives eligible to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati will be interested in the following list, sent to the Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R., by William Sturgis Thomas, M.D., Chairman, Committee on Claims and Admissions, New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

The list contains the names of Revolutionary officers in the Continental Line whose service made them eligible to membership in the Society at the time of its institution in 1783. Right to membership is vested in the eldest male descendant of each of these officers, and, in failure thereof, in the eldest male collateral descendant who may be judged worthy.

UNUSED RIGHTS

Society of the Cincinnati in State of New York
Revolutionary Officers—New York State Line
Compiled July 15, 1920.

Adams, Surg. William
Allen, Lieut. Stephen
Alling, Lieut. Stephen
Archbald, Lieut. Edward
Arendt, Col. Henry Leonard Philip, Baron de
Ashton, Sergt. John
Banks, Commisary John
Barber, Capt. William
Barclay, Col. Hugh
Barr, Lieut. John
Barrett, Lieut. James
Bateman, Adj. John
Beardsley, Surg. Mate Gershom
Belknap, Capt. John
Benson, Lt.-Col. Robert
Betts, Lieut. James
Bevier, Capt. Philip Du Bois
Birdsall, Lieut. Daniel
Blackley, Lieut. John
Bogardus, Lieut. Benjamin
Bogart, Surg. Mate Nicholas N.
Bowen, Capt. Prentice
Brindley, Lieut. Francis
Brown, Lieut. John
Bull, Capt. William
Burnett, Maj. Robert
Burnside, Lieut. John
Campbell, Col. Donald
Campbell, Surg. Jabez
Carlevan, Lieut. Andrew
Cebra, Lieut. William
Cheeseman, Capt. Jacob
Concklin, Lieut. Silvanus
Conine, Capt.-Lieut. Philip
Conyngham, Surg. Mate Cornelius
Cook, Ensign Ezekiel
Cooke, Surg. Samuel
Copp, Capt. John
Cronin, Capt. Patrick
Cutting, Apothecary John Brown
Cuyler, Deputy Commisary Jacob
Davis, Maj. John
De Peyster, Ensign W. W.
De Witt, Maj. Thomas
Diefendorf, Capt. Henry
Dodge, Capt.-Lt. Henry
Drake, Capt. Joshua
Du Bois, Col. Lewis
Dusenbury, Maj. John
Elsworth, Capt. Peter
English, Lieut. Samuel
Evans, Chaplain Israel
Finck, Maj. Andrew
Fisk, Lieut. Isaac
French, Capt. Abner
Garnett, Surg. Mate William
Gates, Ensign John
Gildersleeve, Lieut. Finch
Glenny, Lieut. William
Godwin, Capt. Henry

Griffing, Ensign Stephen
Hanson, Capt. Dirck
Hardenbergh, Capt. John L.
Haviland, Surg. Ebenezer
Hicks, Capt. Benjamin
Hoogland, Capt. Jeronimus
Hughes, Commisary Hugh
Hughes, Capt. Timothy
Hunt, Quarter-Master David
Jackson, Lieut. Patten
Johnson, Capt. John
Johnson, Capt. William
Keyser, Lieut. John, Jr.
Kirkland, Chaplain Samuel
Lawrence, Lieut. Oliver
Livingston, Capt. Abraham
Livingston, Capt. Gilbert James
Livingston, Col. James
Livingston, Lieut. Robert H.
Loisiau, Capt. Augustin
McArthur, Lieut. Alexander
McClaughry, Lieut. John
McCracken, Lt.-Col. Joseph
McCrea, Surg. Stephen
McCune, Capt. William
McKean, Capt. Robert
Mackinson, Lieut. James
McNair, Lieut. James
Mason, Chaplain John
Maxwell, Lieut. Anthony
Meade, Surg. William
Miles, Capt.-Lt. John
Mills, Capt. Daniel
Montgomery, General Richard
Monty, Lieut. Francis
Morris, Major Jacob
Morris, Lt.-Col. Lewis
Mott, Lieut. Ebenezer
Mott, Capt. Gershom
Moulton, Capt. William
Muller, Capt. Jeremiah Christopher
Munday, Lieut. William
Neely, Capt. Abraham
Nichols, Lieut. Isaac
Nicholson, Maj. George Chadine
Nicholson, Lieut. Thomas
Nottingham, Capt. William
Oliver, Lieut. Richard
Ostrander, Lieut. John
Parsons, Commisary Eli
Pawling, Col. Albert
Peck, Lieut. Hiel
Pendleton, Lieut. Solomon
Post, Captain Anthony
Post, Commisary John
Provost, Paymaster Robert
Reed, Surg. Thomas
Riker, Capt. Abraham
Robicheau (also Robicheux), Capt. James
Rosekrans, Maj. James
Rutan, Lieut. Peter
Sackett, Capt. Samuel
Salisbury, Capt.-Lt. Barent Staats
Sanford, Capt. William
Schuyler, Surg. Nicholas
Schuyler, Ensign Richard
Sherwood, Capt. Adiel
Sherwood, Lieut. Isaac
Smith, Surg. Isaac
Spoor, Ensign John
Staats, Lieut. Garret
Stevenson, Surg. John
Stockton, Surg. Benjamin B.
Swartout, Lieut. Henry
Tappan, Lieut. Peter
Tearse, Maj. Peter B.
Ten Eyck, Lieut. Abraham
Ten Eyck, Capt. Lt. John DeP.
Thompson, Capt.-Lt. Thomas
Titus, Capt. Jonathan
Treat, Surg. Malachi
Treat, Capt. Lt. Samuel
Tuthill, Lieut. Azariah
Van Benschoten, Lieut. Peter
Van Ingen, Surg. Dirck
Van Rensselaer, Capt. Peter
Van Valkenburgh, Lieut. Bartholomew Jacob
Van Veghten, Lieut. Tobias
Van Wagenen, Lieut. Garret H.
Van Woert, Capt Isaac
Van Wyck, Capt. Abraham
Vergereau, Lieut. Peter
Visscher, Lt.-Col. John
Vosburgh, Lieut. Peter Isaac
Waring, Capt.-Lt. Henry
Welp, Lieut. Anthony
Williard, Surg. Elias
Williams, Surg. Bedford
Williams, Lieut. Henry Abraham
Wilson, Lieut. Alexander
Woodruff, Surg. Henloch
Woodruff, Surg.-Mate Samuel
Wool, Capt. Isaiah
Woolsey, Lieut. Melancthon Lloyd
Wright, Capt. Robert
Wynkoop, Capt. Jacobus
Young, Capt. Guy
Young, Surg. Joseph

A NOTABLE COLONIAL FREE SCHOOL

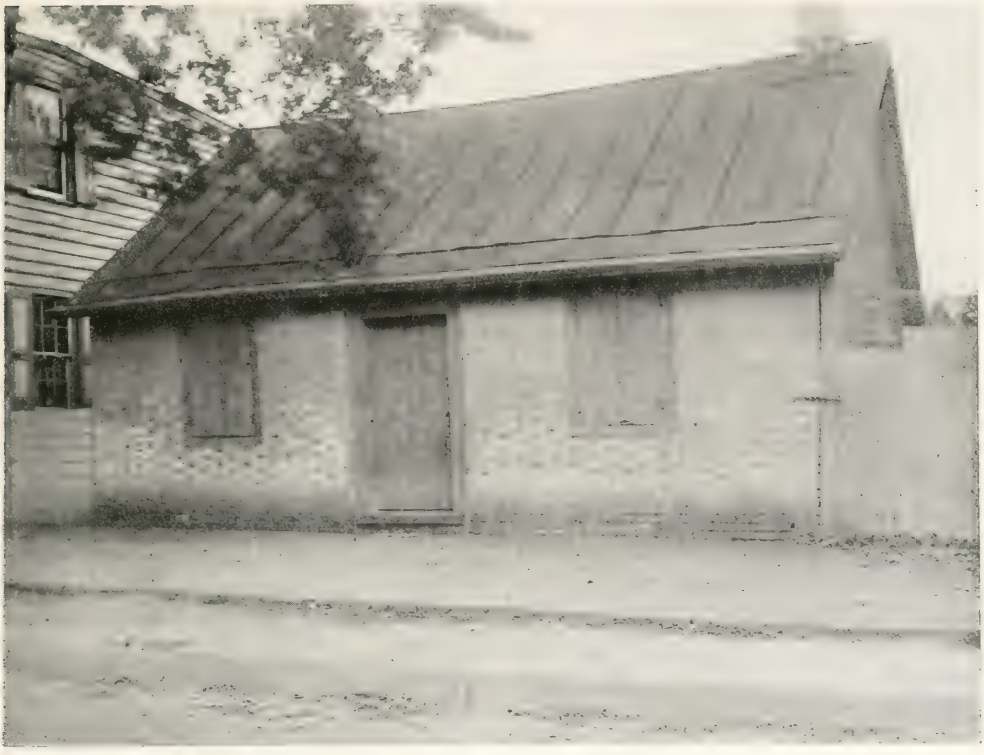
By Henry C. Shinn

EIGHTEEN miles from Philadelphia, in Mount Holly, New Jersey, the county seat of Burlington County, stands a tiny one-story brick building. Less than twenty feet square, its walls are cut and scarred by the play of generations of children, and passage of innumerable little feet. The quaint building is a monument to an idea, for its builders—innkeepers, hatters and blacksmiths though they were—saw a bright vision in the distance and the little schoolhouse rose as the tangible expression of their dream. The group of men who met on a June day in 1759, and entered into an agreement to raise a stock fund for the erection and support of a free school, would be greatly astonished could they see the present public-school system of the country, of which their action one hundred and sixty years ago was a prophecy.

The historic school narrowly escaped destruction during the Revolution, when Sir Henry Clinton's troops occupied Mount Holly while on their retreat from Philadelphia in 1778. Tradition says that the schoolhouse and Rev. John Brainard's Presbyterian church, which adjoined it, were used by the British for stables. Upon evacuating the town, the enemy burned the church, but spared the school. The iron works, which were engaged in making camp kettles for the Continental soldiers, were also destroyed, and the Friends' meeting house was used by the British commissary department.

In 1759 Mount Holly was a tiny settlement of possibly one hundred houses. A majority of the inhabitants were Friends, and the education of the children of such families was taken care of by that denomination, a Friends' school having been opened in the village as early as 1739. But there were some poor children for whom no educational facilities were available, and their deplorable condition became a subject of discussion among the villagers, culminating in a meeting of the citizens on June 28, 1759, for the purpose of considering ways and means of opening a free school. The detailed minutes of that meeting have long since disappeared, but it is a matter of history that the gathering decided to raise a stock fund for the "free education of youth." Twenty-one citizens signed the articles of agreement and subscribed to stock. These men have all passed to their reward. Their last resting places are forgotten and perhaps unknown. It is probable that in all their quiet lives there was no claim to fame save this one act, but that alone makes them worthy of honor, and the only tribute that the modern generation can pay to their memory is to endeavor to perpetuate their names.

The fund was divided into twenty-



FREE SCHOOL BUILDING AT MOUNT HOLLY, FOUNDED 1759

five shares and the subscribers were: Henry Paxson, Esq., John Hatkinson, John Clark, Alexander Ross and John Bispham, two shares each; John Munrow, one and one-half shares; Josiah White, John Clatton, Thomas Shinn, Daniel Jones, Ebenezer Doughty, Samuel Clark, Aaron Smith, Earl Shinn, Zachariah Rossell, Joseph McCullah, Acquila Shinn and John Budd, one share each; James McIlhigo, John Forker and Adam Forker, one-half share each. These stockholders chose five trustees, Henry Paxson, John Munrow, Alexander Ross, John Clark and John Hatkinson, and authorized them to purchase a piece of ground for the proposed schoolhouse and "to take a deed for the same in trust, as well for the uses of the other subscribers as for themselves." The trustees lost no time in performing their duty, for on September 29, 1759, they purchased a lot of land on New Street, Mount Holly (now Brainard Street), for 8 pounds 10 shillings proclamation money. The deed of conveyance, which is recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, specifies that the purchase was for "school land." The free schoolhouse was built and opened for pupils in a very short time after the site was secured.

This act of the citizens of Mount Holly is one of the earliest recorded instances of the education of children at the public expense, and it is especially noteworthy because it was conceived and performed voluntarily, without the compulsion of legislative

enactment, as was the case with the Massachusetts free schools of 1647. An important milestone on the road leading to the modern public-school system was thus laid, and it is believed that the method of subscription employed in founding the Mount Holly school is without a counterpart in the annals of Colonial education.

The names of the early teachers in the historic schoolhouse are unknown, and the next record that has been preserved relating to the operation of the free school is dated November 13, 1765, when the stockholders were assessed 7 shillings and 6 pence a share "to be applied toward purchasing a Cain stove for the schoolhouse and whatever repairs is needful to be done for said house."

The exciting days of the Revolution and the death of several of the original stockholders resulted in the closing of the free school, and the building was used for religious meetings and other purposes for many years. In September, 1814, a little group of charitably disposed women organized the Mount Holly Female Benevolent Society. The object of the association, in addition to the relieving of distress and destitution, was to reopen a free school for poor children, and the descendants of the twenty-one founders of the original free school thereupon transferred their "right, title and interest in the premises to the said Female Benevolent Society" on March 14, 1814. The school was put in operation and continued without interruption until 1834, when the present public-school system of Mount Holly was installed. During the years that it was supported by the Society more than one thousand children were taught in the venerable building, many of them receiving their only education there. The Society was incorporated in 1844, and is still in active existence. It has held regular meetings in the schoolhouse for one hundred and five years, and celebrated its one hundredth anniversary there in 1914.

There probably exists no more historic school building in all the territory of the thirteen original states than the little free school at Mount Holly. Its quaint, arched ceiling has looked down upon the heads of many generations of children who have learned the "three R's" beneath its protection and then passed forth into the world, better fitted for the struggle of life. Its founders builded better than they knew, for the influence of their work has endured far beyond the boundaries of their imagination and has left its impress upon the educational history of America. Numberless associations cluster about its walls, and the older citizens of the town love and revere the little building, but it stands unmarked by any tablet, and but few of the many who pass by it daily know its history.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

V. THE REVOLUTION, 1776–1781.

To Channing's *History of the United States,* vol. iii, and Lecky's *England in the Eighteenth Century,* cited last month, may be added Van Tyne's *American Revolution* (American Nation, vol. 9) and Trevelyan's *American Revolution,* written, like Lecky's work, from the standpoint of the English whigs. Lossing's *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution,* if accessible, gives a good idea of scenery and local tradition. An extremely readable recent account is Lodge's *Story of the Revolution.* An old book, still good for the younger members of the family, is Coffin's *Boys of '76.* Summaries may be found in Bassett, pp. 186–217, and Becker, *Beginnings of the American People,* pp. 249–274.

1. The Declaration of Independence.
   - Van Tyne: *American Revolution,* ch. 5.
   - Channing: *History of the United States,* vol. iii, ch. 7.
   - Bancroft: iv, 435–452.

   The Struggle for the Hudson and Delaware.
2. The Loss of New York.
   - Van Tyne: ch. 7.
   - Wilson: ii, 250–266.
3. Trenton and Princeton.
   - Trevelyan: *American Revolution,* pt. 2, vol. ii, 84–147.
   - Bryant and Gay: iii, 525–536.
4. Howe's Capture of Philadelphia.
   - Fiske: *American Revolution,* i, 299–324.
   - Wilson: ii, 280–288.
5. Burgoyne's Campaign.
   - Fiske, i, 260–298; 325–343.
   - Bryant and Gay: vol. iii, ch. 23.
   - Channing: iii, 253–273.
6. The French Alliance.
   - Fiske: ii, 1–24, *or* Channing: iii, 282–293.
   - Lecky: *England in the Eighteenth Century,* iv, 402–418; 433–435 (New ed.).
7. John Paul Jones.
   - Bryant and Gay: iii, 618–623.
   - Bancroft: iii, 308–310.

   The biography by Augustus Buell may be used for further study.
8. The War on the Border.

   The Wyoming and Cherry Valley Massacres.
   - Fiske: ii, 82–92.

   Clark's Conquest of the Northwest.
   - Fiske: ii, 103–109.
   - Roosevelt: *Winning of the West,* vol. ii, ch. 2, 3. (Sagamore ed. part 2, ch. 6, 7.)
9. Arnold's Treason.
   - Fiske: vol. ii, ch. 14.
   - Bancroft: v, 427–438.
   - Trevelyan: *George the Third and Charles Fox,* i, 277–295.

   The War in the South.
10. The Attack on Charleston, 1776.
    - Lodge: *Story of the Revolution,* 125–135.
11. Clinton's Expedition.
    - Van Tyne: 289–301.
    - Fiske: ii, 164–181.

    Greene and Cornwallis.
12. King's Mountain.
    - Lodge: 380–400.
    - Roosevelt: *Winning of the West,* vol. ii, ch. 9. (Sagamore ed. part iii, ch. 5.)
13. The Cowpens.
    - Lodge: 400–408.
    - Bancroft: v, 476–488.
14. Greene's Retreat.
    - Lodge: 409–425.
    - Bancroft: v, 489–495.
15. Greene's Campaign in South Carolina.
    - Lodge: 425–447.
    - Fiske: ii, 262–268.
16. Yorktown.
    - Channing: iii, 331–342.
    - Fiske: vol. ii, ch. 15.



Howard

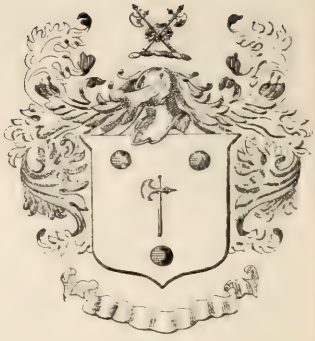
A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Morse

HOWARD

The family of Howard, one of the oldest and most illustrious in the World, is of Saxon origin.

Burke states that Howard, or Hereward, was living in the reign of King Edward, 957–973, and that he was a kinsman of the Duke Oslac. The very ancient book of the Church of Ely "Historia Ecclesia Eliensis" confirms this statement.

Sir John Howard married Alice de Boys, and their grandson Sir Robert, married Lady Margaret Mowbray, and with this marriage begins the great record of the Howards. She was the daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, a direct descendant of Robert De Vere, who signed the Magna Charta as surety for King John, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard FitzAllen, Earl of Arundel and granddaughter of Lord John Mowbray and Elizabeth Segrave, who on her mother's side was a granddaughter of King Edward 1st and his wife Margaret, daughter of Philip Le Hardi, King of France.

On her father's side Elizabeth Segrave was descended from Charlemagne, King Alfred, William the Conqueror, Rollo and all the early French Kings and heroes.

Sir John, son of Sir William Howard and Margaret Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk, married Katherine, daughter of William, Lord of Moleyna.

Their son, Lord Edmund, married Joyce, daughter of Sir Richard Culpepper, and their daughter Margaret married Sir Thomas Arundel. Their son Matthew took his mother's name of Howard and married Margaret Wiloughby.

They were the parents of Matthew Howard, who settled near Annapolis, Md., 1649, and of Ann Howard, wife of Cecil, Lord Baltimore.

DE MORS, MORSE

The surname Morse claims a high antiquity, and has been changed from De Mors to Mors, and the "de" gradually dropped and the final "e" added. It occurs as early as A. D. 1358, in the reign of Edward 3rd, when as a journey was about to be undertaken into France, during a truce with that country and the captivity of her king, Edward addressed his order to "Hugo de Mors." From the nature of this commission and the prevalence of chivalry at the time it is inferred that Hugo was a "knight."

This is assurance of this name being in England 1356, but no evidence that Hugo de Mors was from Normandy. This surname does not occur in Normandy but was known in Germany as early as 1200, and on the Continent, in England and in its birthplace it is spelled Mors.

From the Will of Margaret Mors, Suffolk, England, 1510, it is evident that she owned the Church in which she directed her body to be interred.

Nicholas Morse, grandson of Lord Bixby, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was Governor of Bengal about 1750.

No one is believed to have been knighted in England before Sir Robert Morse, the East India General, who kept and transmitted the ancient Arms now used by the family.

The family in America starts from Anthony and William Morse of Newbury, Essex Co., Mass., brothers, and Joseph Morse, of Ipswich, Essex Co., and Samuel Morse of Dedham, Norfolk Co., Mass., brothers, who arrived about 1635, and became men of prominence in Massachusetts.

A distinguished descendant was Samuel Finley Breese Morse, founder of the American system of electro-magnetic telegraph.

WASHINGTON ROCK, NEW JERSEY

By Susan R. Read

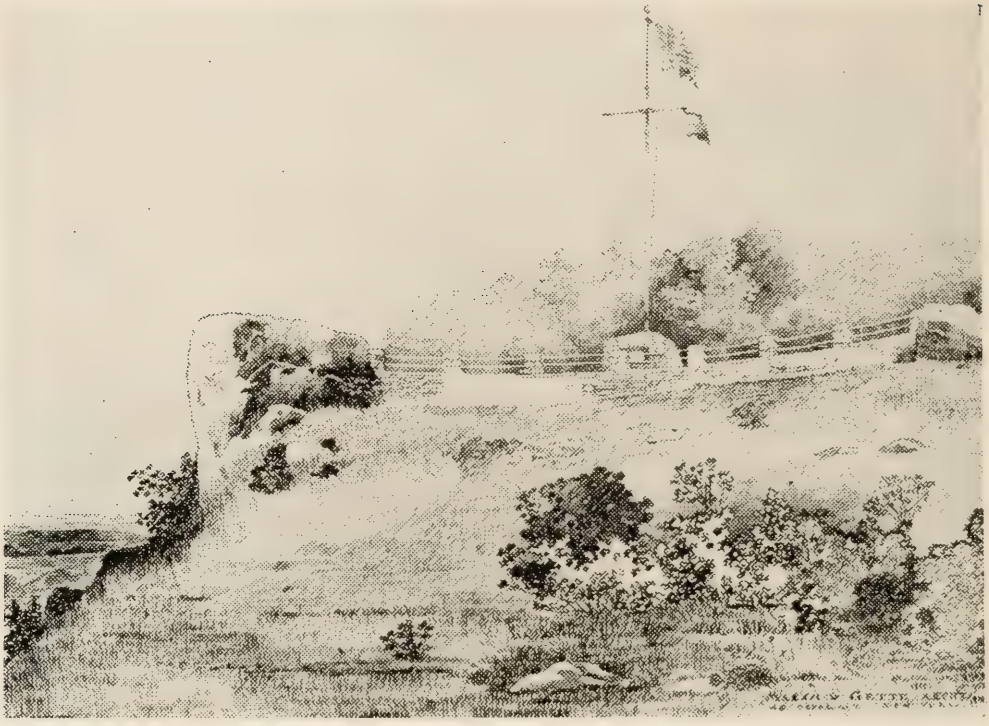
NEW JERSEY is justly proud of her part in the Revolutionary War, and rejoices not a little in having been included in the bounds of that strategic territory which required the frequent and long-time presence of that great central figure which still holds sway over the minds and hearts of not only Americans, but of the world—George Washington.

A brief *résumé* of historical events will give the setting we need for our subject in hand. In the winter of 1777, after the taking of the Hessians Christmas night at Trenton, and the Battle of Princeton, General Washington retired to Morristown with his main army, while Lord Howe, Commander of the British forces, sought quarters at New Brunswick. The story of that inclement winter, when our troops were so illy fed and clad and the spirit of the Colonies was so greatly depressed by prior defeats and failures, still calls forth our sympathy. Perhaps at no period of the war were the days darker, nor the prospects more gloomy. The cause of liberty seemed in truth to be hanging by a very slender thread.

On the 28th of May, 1777, General Washington's army of about 6000 men broke camp at Morristown and entrenched themselves on the Watchung Ridge at Middlebrook, near Bound Brook; a well-chosen vantage point. Divining that Philadelphia was the objective of the British commander, Washington sought some outlook where unobserved he could daily watch the movements of the enemy, having with his far-reaching mind fathomed the plans and probable tactics of Lord Howe in his attempt to draw the American forces into open battle before leaving this region.

While pursuing his quest, General Washington, with his mounted aide de camp, rode into the farmyard of John Vail of Greenbrook, who stood chatting with a group of friends. A member of the party was Edward Fitz-Randolph of Piscataway, who chanced to be visiting John Vail that day, and when General Washington asked if any one could tell him of some spot on the mountain from which a good view might be obtained, young Randolph stepped forward, saying he knew the best point for that purpose. This was the man looked for, and Washington, requesting his aide to dismount and lend his horse to this new friend, set forth thus piloted to the rock which was afterward to bear his name.

The rock, about twenty-five feet in height and from thirty to forty feet in circumference, is boldly projected from the mountain side, and affords an ideal lookout where, screened by tree-top



VIEW OF PROPOSED MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON ROCK
(From Drawing by A. L. C. Marsh)

and shrub, one can command the wide sweep of plain below for a circuit of sixty miles. An old chronicler says: "On the left appear the spires of New York City, part of the Bay, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, and New Brighton. Directly in front are Amboy and Raritan Bays. To the right, New Brunswick and the heights of Princeton and Trenton, and far to the southeast the eye stretches over the plains of Monmouth to the heights of Neversink."

During May and June of 1777, then, General Washington, from that rocky eminence, spyglass in hand, closely scanned the scene below. Would the enemy attack Philadelphia by land, marching through New Jersey and crossing the Delaware by portable bridge, constructed for the purpose during the winter, or would he attempt his goal by way of the sea and Delaware Bay? Both keen vision and shrewd perception were necessary to make ready for instant action when the answer to that important question was made evident.

Marches and counter-marches, feints and skirmishes on the part of the British, alike proved futile; for Washington could not be lured from his mountain fastness to meet so powerful a foe on equal ground. His foresight, prompted by that Almighty Power which so wonderfully shaped the destiny of our land, kept our forces out of well-laid snares. Lord Howe, seeing the defeat of his purpose and not daring to risk an attack on the American army in their strong mountain position, reluctantly

retreated to Amboy, and on the 30th of June Washington witnessed the passing of the entire British army to Staten Island, from which point, in July, they embarked and sailed away.

Washington Rock remains, a spot which stirs our patriotism when we recall its strategic value to us in the crucial days of the Revolutionary War, and, as well, an altar made sacred by that lonely watchman to whom was committed the leadership of our forces, under unformed conditions, by means of undeveloped and unrelated resources.

Small wonder that the people of Plainfield and vicinity long desired to properly guard and mark Washington Rock, that its significance might with increasing forcefulness be transmitted to those who will help carry on our national life and preserve the ideals of its founders.

Local history tells of several attempts to commemorate this spot, but which necessarily failed, as a title to the land upon which the rock rests could not be obtained.



WASHINGTON ROCK IN 1844
(From Wood-cut in "Historical Collections of New Jersey")

In 1896, Continental Chapter, D. A. R., was formed, and the members with great enthusiasm set as their aim the marking of Washington Rock. Undaunted by the lack of title to the ground they pressed toward their goal. Year by year the matter was kept alive by entertainments and fêtes of such a nature as to serve as links between past

and present, which brought into the coffers of the Chapter substantial aid for the work in view.

It is with much gratification that the writer of this article recalls her election to the Regency of Continental Chapter



WASHINGTON ROCK PARK LODGE

in November, 1910. Finding so much already done and such capable and loyal co-workers, it was a delightful and comparatively easy task to bring to consummation the long-formed plans.

The first step was to appoint a committee to plan and supervise the raising of further funds and the actual work. This committee comprised Mrs. Charles W. McCutchen, chairman; Mrs. Frederick G. Mead, Mrs. John F. Harman, Mrs. A. Van Doren Honeyman, and Mrs. Edward G. Read, Regent.

The problem as to ownership of the rock and ground upon which it stands was kindly solved by Mr. Charles W. McCutchen, of North Plainfield, who purchased it and ten acres of adjoining woodland, thereby saving our precious rock from the greedy stone-crusher which awaited it. With the assurance that the whole property, when a suitable monument had been erected, would be placed in the hands of guardians who would preserve it, Continental Chapter went at once to its task. The design for the memorial was made and generously donated by Mr. A. L. C. Marsh, of Plainfield, who spent much time and thought in studying the subject.

We always speak of Washington Rock, but there are in reality two rocks some eighty feet apart. The soil around and between them was found to be crumbling, and there was great danger that seepage would so undermine them that the rocks would be loosened and precipitated down the mountain side. To avoid this disaster, Mr. Marsh's design included a concave retaining wall of rough native stone, which not only united the two rocks, but provided a

broad platform of solid masonry from which the fine and extensive view may be enjoyed. The hill side back of this platform is faced with stones, over which vines are left to trail with natural beauty, while from either end steps lead to the apex upon which stands the distinctive monument, a cairn built of rough stone with bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

FROM THIS ROCK
General George Washington
Watched the Movements of
the British Forces
During the Anxious Months
of May and June, 1777
Erected by
Continental Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
and the People of
Plainfield and North Plainfield
1912
"Lest We Forget"

The estimated cost of the monument was about $3000, and it was the aim of Continental Chapter to interest *everyone*. Great and small were given an opportunity to share in the work; and the response was most heartening. The project was kept before the public faithfully, the local press proving an effective ally. Uniform leaves were sent broadcast for names of contributors, no sums being specified, with any historical data concerning the families represented which would prove a valuable and interesting legacy to future generations. These leaves were bound attractively and may be seen by those who seek them. The amount raised, together with the fund for this purpose already in the Chapter treasury, proved sufficient to finance the enterprise, with a small balance for further improvements, the actual work being completed in 1912.



VIEW OF THE RECEPTION ROOM

Mr. McCutchen, with characteristic

patriotism, then proposed deeding the whole to the State of New Jersey. To those who have helped engineer such enterprises where politics form an important factor, the story of "Bill 200" and its devious wanderings through the Legislature of 1913 would be full of meaning; suffice it to say that after an avalanche of letters had been sent out the bill passed. The Legislature empowered the Governor to appoint a Washington Rock Park Commission and granted an appropriation of $5000 to be used to acquire adjoining lands "not to exceed one hundred acres," and to "take over, care for, keep, improve, maintain and develop the said lands as a public park in commemoration and appreciation of the importance of the events transacted in said locality during the Revolutionary War."

Subsequent to the passage of this Act, Mr. McCutchen made over to the state a free deed of the original ten acres containing the rock and memorial, and sufficient land was purchased to make a park of ninety-seven acres.

Governor Fielder appointed, in May, 1913, the following commissioners: Mrs. Frederick G. Mead, Mrs. John F. Harman, Mrs. Charles W. McCutchen, Mr. Percy H. Stewart, and Mr. William J. Buttfield, all of Plainfield and North Plainfield, and also the Adjutant General of the state, and the Commissioner of Roads.

This commission proceeded to erect a cottage known as "The Lodge," to be occupied by a caretaker, at a cost of $4600. Here the public may go as host or guest; the main room attractively furnished with antique pieces purchased mainly in New Jersey and donated by Continental Chapter, serving as a tea room.

"The Lodge,"* the plans for which were made and donated by the architect, Mr. Henry Keith White, of Plainfield, with its quaint appearance within and without, its oldtime flower garden and stone walks, admirably fits into the whole scheme, suggesting the quiet life of Colonial days in time, space, and relativity, "Far from the madding crowd."

* In order to make the foregoing statement of facts fit the records of the D. A. R. of New Jersey, it is necessary to add that the date of the annual meeting of Continental Chapter was changed from October to January, in October, 1913, the final report of the Washington Rock Committee and the obtaining of the $5000 for "The Lodge" thereby coming in the report of Mrs. Read's successor in 1914.



STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

Three hundred and fifty Connecticut Daughters assembled at the twenty-seventh State meeting, on November 4th, in the historic city of New London, to be the guests of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, which has the honor of being the chapter of the President General, our best beloved Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

The meeting was held in the Second Congregational Church, which was suitably decorated with autumn leaves, chrysanthemums and cosmos.

To the strains of the "March of the Priests" (Athalie) played on the organ by Mr. Alban W. Cooper, the line of procession was led by Mildred, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. John F. McGourty, acting color-bearer. Then came the ushers preceding the President General, and other National Officers and guests; Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice President General, Minnesota; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. John F. Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, Historian General; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Librarian General; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, State Regent of Rhode Island; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Vice State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Sidney H. Miner, former Regent of Lucretia Shaw Chapter; Mrs. Bryan F. Mahan, Regent, and other State Officers and guests.

After the invocation by the Pastor, Rev. J. Beveridge Lee, the Regent, Mrs. Mahan, gave the address of welcome, to which the State Regent, and presiding officer, responded—She said "We appreciate the spirit of welcome, warm and true—many chapters have done well, but thou, Lucretia Shaw, excelleth them all; you have given us a President General who had no need of the din and turmoil of political battle, who had only to sit still while one hundred and twelve thousand women handed her their unanimous ballots on a golden platter. For this event without parallel in our Society's history we do you homage to-day."

Mrs. Buel also announced a new chapter recently formed in Connecticut, Col. Henry Champion Chapter, of Colchester, Mrs. Robert Brown, Regent.

Greetings were given by the Mayor, E. Frank Morgan, and by Rev. Benjamin T. Marshall, President of Connecticut College for Women, at New London. The National Officers and State Regents also gave greetings, and spoke of the work which claimed their especial interest, and each one voiced her love and loyalty to the President General.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney gave tribute to 1620, and the President General spoke on the official motto of the Society, "Home and Country." In the course of her remarks she said "the development of plans for education in one hundred per cent. Americanism was one of the highest forms of service which the Society of the D. A. R. could render the country in honor of these ancestors who established American principles of life and free government on this continent. It behooves the women as well as men to get to work against the forces of destruction that threaten to engulf all we hold most sacred. A society of over one hundred and fourteen thousand loyal and active American women is a power to be reckoned with, if we all do our duty. A distinguished ancestry is of no account if we do not make ourselves worthy of it. Among the many ways to keep this nation American is to increase our interest in public schools. It is common knowledge that our whole public school system is facing collapse through shortage of teachers. Our chapters can agitate for higher salaries, better training, better social conditions for the teachers to whom the education of our youth is entrusted."

Rev. John R. Ellis, M.A., of Morrisville, N. Y., gave an eloquent address on "The Challenge of our American Heritage To-day."

The musical selections of the day were heartily enjoyed. The soloists were Mrs. Beatrice Ashe Maher, wife of Lieutenant James Maher, U.S.N., of the submarine base, and Miss Lydia Marvin, student at Connecticut College. Mr. Cooper, who presided at the organ played several choice numbers, and led the singing by the audience of the usual patriotic songs.

At the close of the afternoon session tea

was served in the attractive and large social rooms of the church, where an informal reception was held. In the evening a banquet was held in the ballroom of the Mohican Hotel, in honor of the President General and National Officers. The room was decorated with autumn leaves and chrysanthemums, and the D. A. R. insignia, brightly illuminated, hung above the President's table. Mrs. Buel, State Regent, was toastmistress, and, as always, was most apt and witty in her introductions. Singing was enjoyed in a most jolly and informal way, and in a whistling chorus the President General proved herself mistress of still another accomplishment. During the evening it was announced that a Foundership at the Industrial School at Tamassee had been established by Connecticut, in honor of Mrs. Minor. This was received with hearty applause.

The meeting, both day and evening, will go down in the annals as one of especial interest and success, and reflects great credit upon the members of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, whose pride and love and loyalty to the President General is shared by all Connecticut who know her so intimately, and will be by all the States of the Union.

Anna M. Gaylord Stevens,
State Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA

The twenty-sixth Annual Congress of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held at St. Paul on September 7, 1920. It is the custom for the Annual Meeting to be held alternately in each of the Twin Cities. The Congress was entertained at the Town and Country Club, and the St. Paul Daughters gave their sisters of the state a perfect day, fine music, and a most cordial welcome.

The call to order was given by the new State Regent, Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, and the invocation by the Chaplan, Mrs. David Day. Greetings to the Congress were extended by Mrs. George C. Squires of St. Paul, a former State Regent, and the response given by another former State Regent, Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells, of Minneapolis.

Minutes of the 1919 Congress were read by the State Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Hinckley; the reports of the State Officers were given, followed by reports of the State Committees.

Since the Congress of 1919 the Daughters, under the direction of the Chairman of Historic Spots Committee, Mrs. Harlan Roberts, have erected a cairn with a bronze tablet at Little Falls to commemorate the site of the first block house built in what is now the State of Minnesota, by John Zebulun M. Pike in 1805. This cairn and tablet were presented to the "Citizens of Little Falls and the People of Morrison County," Mrs. James T. Morris, then State Regent, making the dedicatory address. This ceremony took place on September 27, 1919, in the presence of a large number of Daughters and the citizens of Little Falls.

The reports of the chapters showed that Americanization had been the keynote of thought and work throughout the State during the last year, and that gifts of money, time and personal service had been made freely and without stint. Lecture courses have been established, one Community House maintained, four large flags and twenty small ones presented. Finnish Settlement work has been undertaken, special exercises arranged for the graduation into citizenship of foreigners, and a real spirit of Americanization developed in all the chapters.

A generous luncheon was served to the Congress on the porch of the club house where 150 Daughters enjoyed the repast.

The afternoon session was opened by music, followed by the address of the new State Regent, Mrs. Coolidge, in which she expressed the feeling that the keynote of our organization should be achievement, and as the sons of the Daughters of the American Revolution served each in his unchosen appointed place during the great war, so should we enlarge our vision to meet the problems beyond our own households.

The problem which seems most compelling is, as it was last year, Americanization, which is a debt we owe to those who died that American principles and American liberty might live. As the makers of the Constitution of the United States found their efforts unavailing until they asked daily Divine guidance, so we must remember that without Him we are nothing, but with Him our capabilities are unlimited.

This address was followed by one given by our former State Regent, now Vice President General from Minnesota, who spoke of her recent visit to Provincetown, Mass., where on August 29th and 30th there was a notable demonstration marking the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims on the shore of Cape Cod. She urged that all chapters observe the anniversary. During the business session the State By-laws were altered to conform to the National laws.

At 3.30 P.M. the Sibley House Association opened its meeting. The officers of the State D. A. R. are also the officers of the Sibley House Association. This meeting was opened by the reading of the minutes of the May meeting, after which a report was given by the

Chairman of the House and Grounds Committee, Mrs. F. H. Jerrard.

Sibley House is owned by the State chapters and is opened to the public during the warm months of the year. This past summer 1987 persons paid admission fees. The list of gifts presented since May showed some valuable and interesting articles. There are comparatively few museums in Minnesota, thus making the collection at Sibley House important to the citizens of the State.

The Minnesota Legislature will at its coming session be petitioned for an annual appropriation of $1000 for the upkeep of Sibley House, which is situated in the small town of Mendota, only about ten miles from St. Paul, where it is of easy access to interested visitors.

(Mrs. J. S.) Mary Hurlbut Gaylord,
State Historian.

VIRGINIA

When the invitation was extended by the Albemarle Chapter to the Virginia Daughters to hold their twenty-fourth annual Conference in Charlottesville, it was accepted with delight. A visit to Charlottesville, to the University of Virginia, is interesting at all times and to all people. To the Daughters of the Revolution it is a mecca. On October 20th the Virginia State Conference was called to order in Madison Hall, on the University campus, by our beloved State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett. It was the largest Conference ever convened in Virginia. Each one present felt the inspiration of the historic surroundings.

The welcomes extended to the Daughters by Mrs. James S. Higginson, Regent of Albemarle Chapter, and Doctor Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, were very cordial, and the addresses delivered by members of the faculty were most instructive. The business of the Conference was dispatched promptly and effectively.

We were very fortunate in having as our guests Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, former President General, and Mrs. Wiles, President of the Founders and Patriots. During the Conference many entertainments were planned in honor of the members—receptions and teas, etc. Among the most interesting was a sightseeing trip over the University grounds, at which time the students kindly acted as guides.

The feature of the Conference was an automobile drive to Monticello, where the Daughters were the guests of Mr. Jefferson Levy. The day was ideal and the view from Monticello was grand. The interior of the house is very unique with its concealed stairways and secret passages. Mr. Levy has a wonderful collection of interesting antiques, which he has secured in all quarters of the globe.

A wreath was placed on the grave of Thomas Jefferson by the Virginia Daughters.

The meeting adjourned to meet next fall in Roanoke, Va., by invitation of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh Lewis,
Corresponding Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

As guests of the Kanawha Valley Chapter, the fifteenth annual Conference of the West Virginia N. S. D. A. R. met in Charleston, our Capital City, on November 16-17, 1920.

The business meetings were held in the auditorium of the Elks Building. Mrs. Clark W. Heavener, State Regent, presided. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. L. H. Harrison, Regent of the hostess chapter, to which response was made by Mrs. Robert Reed, State Vice Regent. Much dignity, benefit and pleasure was added by having with us our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and our National Officer from West Virginia, Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, Registrar General.

Fifteen of the 19 States were represented. One new chapter has been formed, the "James Barbour" in Belington, which was organized in March, 1920. Excellent work was reported by all chapters. Americanization was possibly the greatest, but much activity was shown in the lines of patriotic education and relief work. The military records are almost all in, and this work will be completed by January 1, 1921. A handsome monument has been placed over the grave of Major General Adam Stephen, at Martinsburg. A hospital ward has been completely furnished in a memorial hospital in Parkersburg. Several scholarships have been given. Some of these are in our State University in Morgantown and others out of our State. French orphans have been cared for and Serbian Relief has not been neglected. Revolutionary graves have been located and will soon be marked. The records in our courthouses and State Library are being searched and interesting documents have been unearthed.

Upon each day of the Conference, a delicious luncheon was tendered us by the Kanawha Valley Chapter at the Hotel Ruffner. The Edgewood Country Club was on Wednesday the scene of a beautiful tea, given the Daughters by the Colonial Dames.

That evening we heard an address by our President General, which was both inspiring and instructive. Later a brilliant reception was held

by Governor and Mrs. Cornwell and the hostess chapter in the executive mansion.

The important business of amending the State By-laws was taken up on Thursday and necessary changes made.

The magnificent home of ex-Governor and Mrs. McCorkle, "Sunrise," was thrown open to the Daughters on Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. This home is most interesting, as it contains many rare curios from all parts of the world, and the hospitality of ex-Governor and Mrs. McCorkle was greatly appreciated. This function brought to a close the fifteenth Conference, which was the largest and one of the most successful ever held.

The Kanawha Valley Chapter left nothing undone that would add to our pleasure, and the days passed with them will long be remembered.

MARGARET RATHBONE MORGAN,
State Historian.



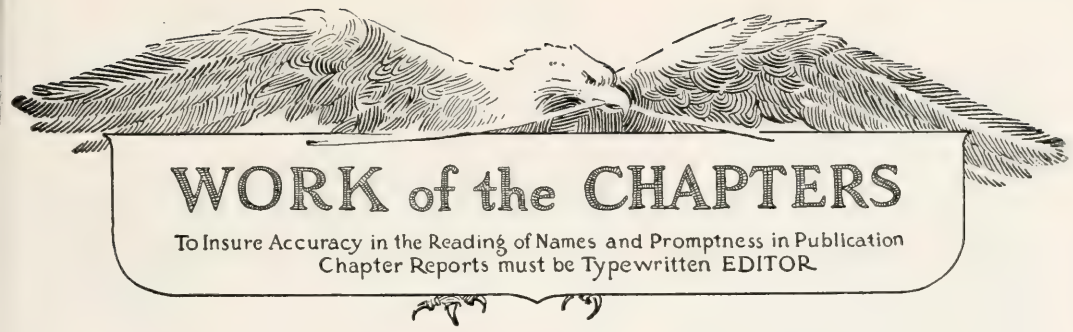
D. A. R. MAGAZINE POPULAR PERIODICAL

Among the subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE are Mrs. Nancy Winch Fay, of Southboro, Mass., 104 years old, and Miss N. F. Rembert Smith, two years old, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith. There is a difference of one hundred and two years between these subscribers.

Mrs. Fay celebrated the 104th anniversary of her birth Dec. 26, 1920. She was born in 1816. She sent in her subscription to the magazine two days before her birthday anniversary. Mrs. Fay was admitted to the National Society, D. A. R., at the October, 1920, meeting of the National Board of Management. She is the daughter of Reuben Winch, born in Framingham, Mass., in 1772, and Olive Eaton, born in 1775. Reuben Winch was the son of Capt. Joseph Winch and Mary Beals of Framingham. Captain Winch's service in the Revolutionary War began as a minuteman at the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He was a famous marksman and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Little Miss Smith, the most youthful subscriber to the magazine, was two years old November 30, 1920. Her mother is an official of the Katharine Montgomery Chapter of the D. A. R. of the District. The revolutionary ancestor of Miss Smith was Isaac Smith, born in New Kent County, Va., in 1758. Sergeant Smith took part in the Battles of White Plains, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He witnessed the destruction of the British frigate *Augusta,* the wood of which is used in the paneling and furnishing of the New Jersey room at Memorial Continental Hall. He was also at Stony Point and Yorktown.

Isaac Smith was the great-grandfather of Miss Smith, and she is counted as the youngest great-granddaughter to-day of a Revolutionary soldier.—From the *Washington Evening Star.*



Old Blake House Chapter (Dorchester, Mass.) recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization at Hotel Bellevue, Boston. The exercises which marked this important milestone in the life of the Chapter were of great interest, and began with a reunion and luncheon, when the members, in keeping with their exhibit of the afternoon, appeared in Colonial dress. This was followed by a public meeting and a reception to the State Officers and the Regents of the Massachusetts chapters.

Then came an interesting loan exhibit of Colonial articles, consisting of valuable heirlooms and Revolutionary relics. The exercises and reports connected with this anniversary brought to mind pleasant reminiscences of the early events in the Chapter's history.

The Chapter was organized in 1910, at the historic "Old Blake House" of Dorchester, long an interesting landmark. The house was built in 1648 by James Blake, a son of the pioneer William Blake, and for many years it remained in the Blake family. It is now owned by the Dorchester Historical Society, who extended to the Chapter the privilege of using it for their meetings.

The Chapter took its name in honor of this old house and in memory of those of that name who served in the struggle for American independence.

Here in the quaint old house, with its beamed ceilings and walls, diamond-paned windows, open fireplaces, and general appearance of "ye olden days," the Old Blake House Chapter was launched upon its way, with its founder, Mrs. William Brisbane Rand, appointed as Regent.

Among the earlier social events were many of a Colonial character, such as a "Colonial Tea," held in the Blake House in honor of the evacuation of Boston; a Loan Exhibit at Hotel Brunswick, when valuable Colonial relics from the Dorchester families were displayed; the "Candle-light Teas" at the home of the Regent, when the guests appeared in quaint and attractive costumes of the days of long ago, and thus by the soft light of the candles and the cheer of the blazing wood fires, were reminded of the old-fashioned customs and traditions.

On March 18, 1911, the First Free School Society, C. A. R., was organized through the efforts of the Regent.

The Chapter has observed its patriotic duty in locating and marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers. In this connection, interesting exercises were held on Memorial Day, 1912, at the grave of Robert Pond, in the old cemetery at Franklin; on Flag Day, 1913, at the grave of Lieutenant Thomas Whitman, in the beautiful old cemetery at Stow; on Flag Day, 1914, at the grave of David Clapp, in the old North Cemetery at Dorchester, and on July 10, 1916, at the tomb of Edward Blake, in the ancient cemetery on Boston Common. These occasions were marked by interesting addresses and exercises.

In 1914 the Chapter's ever-busy Regent designed a Dorchester souvenir spoon, with engraved cutting of the Blake House, Dorchester Seal and other emblematic symbols. These beautiful spoons have been sold for the benefit of the Chapter treasury, and have often been used as presentation gifts to visiting guests and others whom the Chapter desired to honor.

The Chapter has been fortunate in having for its Regent one who is actively interested in patriotic and philanthropic work. Under Mrs. Rand's devoted leadership, the Chapter has increased in membership, has strengthened and broadened its lines of work and met the calls of each succeeding year with the hearty coöperation of its members.

The Chapter has endeavored to fulfill all requirements in the departments of welfare work, patriotic education, historical research, conservation and war relief; also the later subjects of international relations and Americanization. It has not failed to recognize its position as a unit in the National Society, and has met its obligations in every call for the benefit of Memorial Continental Hall. It has responded to many calls at home and



YE OLDE BLAKE HOUSE, DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE MILESTONE AT LEFT OF ENTRANCE FORMERLY STOOD ON THE BOSTON HIGHWAY AND WAS SET UP BY ORDER OF GOV. JONATHAN BELCHER IN 1734 TO MARK THE ROAD FROM HIS MILTON ESTATE TO THE BOSTON TOWN-HOUSE

abroad in patriotic and charitable causes, sending each year regular contributions to Martha Berry School in Georgia, to the International College at Springfield, and in other channels of patriotic education. It has not forgotten the nearer philanthropic schools and other welfare work, as is shown by its regular contributions to Daily Vacation Bible School, Fathers' and Mothers' Club and to the Needlework Guild of America.

The work of war relief met with a ready response from the members, and reports show that the Chapter met all requirements of the National and State War Relief Committees, D. A. R.

It is worthy of note that the Regent organized the Red Cross work in Dorchester, and that six of the members had charge of active Red Cross units during the war.

(Mrs.) Carrie M. W. Weis,
Historian.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Ill.) combined the celebration of Flag Day with the marking of a spot of much historic interest in the county. Mrs. Fred Carrithers, a member of the Chapter, was the charming hostess of the occasion at her country place, Havenhurst, some eight miles north of the city. The land upon which this country home is located was procured from the Government in 1829 by Mrs. Carrithers' paternal grandfather. His home occupied a position farther north than the present hospitable building which, with its wide verandas, was erected by Hiram Havens, father of the present owner. The Indian village occupied the tract of woodland across the road and directly west of the present residence.

Two features of the Chapter's business session are worthy of mention: Mrs. H. C. Rollins presented the Chapter with the gold bar pin, now worn only by the presiding Regent. It was gracefully accepted by Mrs. George Monroe, who, in turn, in a neat speech, presented it to Mrs. J. W. Riggs, the newly installed Regent.

A letter was read from the former Captain of the recently disbanded Company M (Home



MEMBERS OF LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER AND BOULDER

SITTING (LEFT TO RIGHT): MISS ERMA MEANS, MRS. NIMROD MACE, MRS. F. A. CARRITHERS, MRS. OMAR RAWSON, MRS. CALVIN RAYBURN, MRS. HENRY KEISER

STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): MRS. H. C. DEMOTTE, MRS. H. M. ROLLINS, MRS. GEORGE MONROE, MRS. C. F. KIMBALL, MRS. J. W. RIGGS, MRS. H. R. DODGE, MISS EUGENIA BRADLEY, MRS. JOHN A. GOODWIN

Guards), in which he begged the privilege of returning to the Daughters the beautiful silk flag which had been presented by the Chapter to his Company upon its organization. The flag was formally accepted and was used throughout the program and dedication ceremonies.

The business session completed, the Chapter enjoyed "Barbara Frietchie" as it is set to music and sung by Miss Gladys Simms, of Pontiac. Miss Simms later delighted her hearers with two Indian songs, "By Weeping Waters," and "By the Waters of Monatonga."

Mrs. Charles Capen, in her paper on "Indians in McLean County," painted a vivid picture of the Red man of the County in pioneer days and showed much careful study of Indian history.

Upon completion of the program the members repaired to the lawn, and gathered in groups under the trees and by the roadside around the boulder. As the covering was drawn aside, revealing the boulder, Mrs. Capen, as Chairman of the Committee on Historic Spots, introduced Mrs. Carrithers, the speaker of the occasion, as follows:

"As Chairman of the Committee marking historic spots, it is a great pleasure to introduce Mrs. Fred A. Carrithers.

"It is to her the thought and inspiration of the present occasion are due, and through her some interesting traditions are preserved. We honor her work, share in her enthusiasm, and thank her for her gracious hospitality."

Mrs. Carrithers' interesting paper, delivered without manuscript, had an added charm for her hearers from the fact that much of its substance was received by her when a child of tender years from the lips of her father, as he built a playhouse for her and her little playmate out of an old stump on the site of the ancient village.

Mr. George Monroe closed the ceremonies by reciting "A Tribute to the Flag."

The formal ceremonies over, the members and their families to the number of 125, gathered about the long table spread under the ancient wind-swept poplars on the lawn and enjoyed a picnic supper.

Following this, the company wandered over the site of the ancient village, visited the garden, enjoying the fragrance from the blossoms of the Richmond rose-bush planted in 1829 and the shade from the apple tree of equal age. whose spread of branches now covers seven-eighths of an acre.

At a late hour the members sped homeward, voting the occasion one of the most enjoyable of recent years. EUGENIE M. BRADLEY,
Historian.

Martha Washington Chapter (Sioux City, Iowa) has held nine regular meetings with an average attendance of 25. On May 21, 1919, we gave an informal reception at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Rose E. Chapman, for the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution who were also members of the P.E.O., then holding a convention in our city.

A play, "Fifi," was given on this date for the benefit of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid Association.

Twelve have been elected to membership in the Chapter and three received by transfer.

Mrs. A. E. Line and Mrs. Robt. Orcutt gave 15 talks on Open-air Schools before the different clubs of the city and obtained the promise of the local School Board to establish such a school next September.

The Chapter furnished each member with a copy of the National Constitution. It contributed $21 for Serbian outfit and $2.50 for the marking of historic spots. Throughout the year several interesting papers were read on Americanization, Immigration, and Patriotic Education.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a party in honor of the husbands of Chapter members.

During the year two barrels and a box of clothing were sent to the Dorothy Sharp School in North Carolina.

On March 9th the Chapter presented silk American flags to all the men of foreign birth who were naturalized then. Forty-five sets of Service Papers were sent to the husbands, sons and brothers of members who participated in the World War.

Delegates to the State Conference were Mrs. R. H. Munger, Mrs. George H. Bliven, Mrs. C. E. Snyder and Mrs. A. E. Line; and those to the National Conference were Mrs. E. R.. Chapman, Mrs. R. H. Munger, Mrs. G. H. Bliven, Mrs. Helen S. Burton, Mrs. G. S. Parker, and Miss Dorothy Chapman. Miss Chapman was one of the Pages at the Continental Congress.

One of our Members, Miss Edna Sedgwick, was a Red Cross nurse in the A. E. F. during the World War, and is now in the reconstruction work in this country.

Martha Washington Chapter was 100 per cent. on the Americanization Fund of the International College, having given 50 cents per member. Mrs. A. E. Line also gave an additional $50 to this fund. The money was found in the pockets of the uniform of her soldier son who died in France.

On April 29th, Mrs. W. M. Orcutt, Chairman of the Flag Committee, in a very appropriate speech, presented the Central High School with an Iowa State Flag.

FANNIE KELLOGG LINE,
Recording Secretary.

William Henshaw Chapter (Martinsburg, W. Va.) during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 has filled its pages with many events of activity and interest. We have held regular monthly meetings which have been well attended, and a gratifying and increasing interest has been shown in chapter work and plans for future work through the two years. We have a membership now of 63. Thirty-four of these members have been received by us, and placed on our roll since March, 1918, under the Regency of Mrs. Stuart W. Walker. The Regent has appointed the following Committees with an acting Chairman for each one: Historic Spots Committee, Patriotic Education, Records and Relics, Americanization, Auditing, Magazine, Better Films, Thrift and Conservation.

All of these have done something toward the betterment of conditions in their particular line of work, some of them a great deal. The Patriotic Education Committee awards prizes to high school students each year for the best essays on subjects selected by the Committee. In 1919 the subject was "How We Have Carried on Since George Washington's Time." In 1920 the subject was the "Monroe Doctrine." This Committee also unites its efforts with the Y. M. C. A. in the work of Americanization. The members of the Chapter worked untiringly in all phases of war work, such as Red Cross, Sewing and Knitting, and the Liberty Loan Drives. We secured a total of $323,050 in Liberty Loans, not to mention our full quota to the National Loan Assessment and Tilloloy, as well as to Belgian and Armenian calls for relief, and in October, 1918, the Chapter voted to adopt a French war orphan. The funds for the orphan were raised by a special moving-picture film called "America's Answer," by which $93 was realized. The fund was increased by a Silver Tea held at the home of the Regent during the holiday season. This was an occasion of much pleasure to all who attended, and a splendid musical program was rendered. The orphan was impersonated by a beautiful child of one of the members.

Twelve graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located by the Chairman of the Historic Spots Committee. The Chapter has held many historic meetings during these two years, first of which was a delightful picnic held in September, 1918, at the old Tuscarora Church, four miles from the city, said to be the oldest church in the Shenandoah Valley. In March, 1918, we listened to a most interesting paper on the heroic lives of many Revolutionary women, prepared and read by a member. On April 5, 1919, we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Chapter and Miss Silver, who had been Regent for 14 years, gave an interesting paper on its early history. In October, 1918, at the suggestion of the Regent, a paper on International Relations was prepared by the Historian and dealt on Czecho-Slovak nations and their history and hardships.

The Chapter has, at the suggestion of the Regent, purchased a gavel for our State Regent, which was presented in April at Memorial Continental Hall. This is an interesting souvenir, and is inscribed as follows: "West Virginia State Regent, D. A. R., from William Henshaw Chapter, April, 1920. Made from Flagpole of Historic Memory. First Erected over Memorial Continental Hall."

The Chapter has taken part in all celebrations of national and local occasions, foremost among which was a float in the Home-coming Celebration for our soldiers and sailors in the World War, on July 4, 1919. The float was a clever representation of the "Spirit of '76" and the "Spirit of '19."

An annual sermon is preached on the second Sunday in December, and in 1918 Doctor Hamill, of Trinity Church, M. E. South, preached a carefully prepared and enlightening sermon, on the "Origin of the National Society," together with a history of the William Henshaw Chapter. On Washington's Birthday, 1920, Doctor Taylor, of the Baptist Church, preached an inspiring sermon. His subject was "Our Memorials." Copies of these sermons are preserved among the Chapter's valued papers.

In November, 1919, the State Conference was entertained by our Chapter, a description of which by the State Historian has already been published in DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. By this meeting our members were inspired with new vigor and renewed efforts toward patriotic endeavor, and to sustain the high ideals held up before us by our splendid National and State officers.

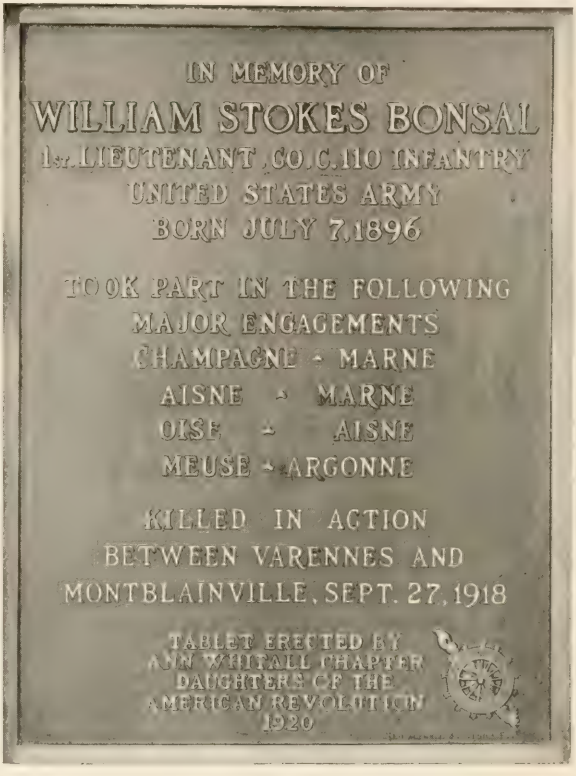
MRS. PAUL H. TEAL,
Historian.

Ann Whitall Chapter (Woodbury, N. J.). An impressive ceremony took place on June 27th at the unveiling of a bronze tablet, in honor of William Stokes Bonsal, in the Presbyterian Church of Woodbury.

The tablet was placed on the wall by the Ann Whitall Chapter, of which his mother is a member. The church was decorated with crimson rambler roses, and filled with invited guests and town's people. Seats were reserved for the family, Stokes Bonsal Post of the American Legion, Sons of the Revolution and our Chapter.

During the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the guard of honor, three young men in their uniforms representing the army, navy

and marines, marched into the church, followed by the color-bearers of the Chapter, Miss Ellen Matlock and Mrs. Ogden, two ex-Regents; then our Regent, Mrs. J. J. Summerill, with Mrs. W. D. Sherred, of Haddonfield, Vice President General of the N. S. D. A. R., and after them, the officers and members of the Chapter. The guard of honor took their places by the tablet and stood at attention during the ceremony. The color-bearers had our beautiful flags on either side of them. The audience joined in the Lord's Prayer, which was followed by a few passages of Scripture, read by Rev. Edward Dillon. Then, unveiling of the tablet by Lieutenant Vaughn Merrick, who enlisted with Lieutenant Bonsal and was with him until the end. The Stokes Bonsal Post placed a beautiful wreath of palms on the tablet, and it was formally presented to the church by our Regent in behalf of the Ann Whitall Chapter and accepted by an Elder on behalf of the church. This was followed by a pathetic address by Lieutenant Merrick. The singing of "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord," seemed fitting after the touching story. Rev. Capt. Chas. B. Dubell, who went over with the boys, gave a word-picture of life over there.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE ANN WHITALL CHAPTER, D. A. R., IN MEMORY OF FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM STOKES BONSALL

The singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the benediction by Rev. Dubell closed the impressive service, which will linger long in the minds and hearts of those present.

(Mrs. John T.) A. M. Frazee,
Historian.

Santa Ana Chapter (Santa Ana, Calif.) was organized March 11, 1916. Mrs. A. J. Crookshank was elected our first Regent and reëlected three terms. At the first regular meeting our Chapter had only 16 members, and no funds, but we unanimously agreed to subscribe our Chapter's allotment of $1.25 toward payment for one foot of land at Washington, D. C., for our National Society.

The World War work was our only recognized duty during that period. Our Chapter was 100 per cent. in Red Cross membership and several of our members held responsible official positions during the entire war activities. All were too busy to keep an accurate record of garments made and other work done, but it was second to none, comparatively. Our Chapter furnished material and sent out the first complete Red Cross Box dispatched from Santa Ana. We were among the first to adopt a French War Orphan, and we still support one. We bought a $50 Liberty Bond and the individual members bought thousands of dollars worth; also many War Savings Stamps.

Our membership has increased steadily until now we have about fifty members. Americanization has been our main work since the Armistice, as we have a large Mexican population (and other aliens also) here. The Mexican problem is a hard one to solve, owing to their own peculiar national traits of prejudice and distrust of each other, as well as dislike of the "Gringo" (Americans). We have to combat the impressions that they have absorbed from their associates in saloons and poolrooms, etc., such places being almost the kindergarten teaching of all foreigners of their first ideas of American affairs. What substitute have we ready to offer them for relaxation and enjoyment? How much of their illiteracy and bad citizenship is due to our own stupidity?

We work mostly through the school children.

Our Chapter this last year presented two schools for Mexican children with large American flags. We had Christmas entertainments, refreshments and gifts, etc., for the children, while sewing and cooking classes have been started for the Mexican mothers. We have furnished a nice little "Mothers' room" at one of the Mexican schools. This year we have taken up the work of interesting our newly admitted citizens and their families in better American ideals. At each naturalization class, the D.A.R. Committee takes part in the exercises and each new citizen is welcomed and presented with a small silk American flag, a booklet of "Flag Rules and Observances," and a "My America" button.

Our Chapter is 100 per cent. in the Tilloloy and National Liberty Bond Funds. Several members subscribe for our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and the Chapter subscribes for a copy for our City Public Library. We believe it would add untold value to our efficiency if it were strictly obligatory to every member holding any official position even as a committee member, to be a subscriber to our official magazine.,

We as a Chapter are very happy because we had our Regent, Mrs. W. E. Otis, and our delegate, Mrs. J. N. Bartholomew, and Mrs. Otis's daughter, Mrs. Spurance, as one of the Pages at the last Continental Congress. Our Chapter meetings are full of interest and well attended. This last year we gave a gold medal to the high school for the best essay on "Our Duty to the Flag," and a silver medal to the intermediate school, for the best essay on "Patriotism through Service."

We have an Honor Roll of 14 names of those in War Service, near relatives of our members. All returned safely to home and friends. Six of the 14 are in one family. We, as a chapter, are much interested in the George, Jr., Republic, near Chino, Los Angeles County. We have contributed money and Christmas remembrances each year as a token of our good will and intense interest in their great work. This year we contributed to the Flag fund for the Legion of Honor. One of our members is the author of the booklet, "Proper Flag Usage"; that we give each newly admitted citizen at all the Naturalization exercises at the Court House. Our members are wideawake and sympathetic in all our various activities, and during our summer vacation all look eagerly forward to the Chapter opening in October. Our new Regent is Mrs. Campau and we are anticipating a worthwhile record of our next year's work.

FLORA M. M. PYLE,
Historian.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Iowa). Ten meetings of the Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City, Iowa, were held in 1919. The average attendance was 27, including visitors, 31.

The programs have dealt with Americanization in several phases. Doctor Heard gave a talk on the social morale of the Y.W.C.A.; Doctor Clark-Mighell told about her work among the Mexicans; and at the February meeting, Mrs. Hunt reviewed Drinkwater's "Lincoln" and read extracts from it.

We have revised our constitution to conform to the newest state model. We were represented at the State Conference by the Regent and two delegates. The Chapter assisted at the supper for soldiers on Armistice Day. Two members of the Chapter are supporting a Serbian orphan. One outfit of clothing was made for a Serbian girl. One box of clothing and two boxes of shoes have been sent to the Helen Dunlap Memorial School. The medal for excellence in American History was given to Emily Elizabeth Gross, of Keokuk, a negro girl, who, since her graduation, has been teaching at Wilberforce.

Other contributions have been as follows:

Piney Woods School	$10.00
International College for Aliens	10.00
Helen Dunlap Memorial School	10.00
Dorothy Sharp School	4.05
Philippine Scholarship	5.00
	$39.05
For Americanization	40.00
Near-East Relief	10.00
	$89.05

Individual Members have given to the Near-East Relief $60 and to the French Orphans $364.

Five members have been added, two of them by transfer; one member was dropped at her own request; one was transferred to another Chapter. Our present membership is 83.

ZADA M. COOPER,
Recording Secretary.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter (Kalamazoo, Mich.). Keeping before us the watchword of the National Society for this year, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter has accomplished splendid results in "Americanization."

Our special committee consisted of Mrs. W. A. Stone, chairman for Citizenship; Mrs. Kleinstueck and Mrs. John R. Hunter, chairmen for Social Service; and Mrs. Floyd R. Olmsted, chairman for Patriotic Education. This committee worked in connection with the Americanization League of the city. Our newly made citizens were especially consid-

ered in this work. On October 3d, when one group were taking their final papers, a committee of Daughters attended to greet the men and their wives, who had been invited by the Daughters to be present. Judge Weimer gave a short talk on "Americanism." Every man was presented with an American flag and a Flag Code, and the American's Creed. In April, when the second group were sworn in, the Daughters served coffee and sandwiches and gave each new voter a Flag and Code and American's Creed.

The Social Service Section of the Committee, assisted by other members, made personal calls on every one of the 96 new voters' families, and on Washington's Birthday distributed fine pictures of Washington to them. Copies of the Constitution have been given to every man who is about to take his final papers. In March, also in November, greetings were sent from the Chapter urging each one to be sure to register in order to vote at the coming election. On Constitution Day, 400 copies of the Constitution were distributed among the school children and 24 large posters were placed in prominent places, such as the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., railway stations, banks, etc. Invitations were sent to each new citizen to join in the Americanization League program given on Washington's Birthday.

The Patriotic Education Committee conducted an essay contest in the public schools. Three thousand five hundred children participated, and six prizes, amounting to $25 were given by the Chapter.

The Children and Sons of the Republic work, practical Americanization, which the Daughters have conducted for many years, has continued under the devoted club chairmen. One new club was formed of older members of the Minute Men. They chose to name their club in honor of our heroic Colonel, who gave his life in the great war, "Colonel Joseph Westnedge." Instead of giving the annual Washington's Birthday luncheon, the Chapter entertained the General William Inness Club in honor of all the boys who served in the World War. We are very proud to say there were 32 of them, a practical demonstration of the results of our patriotic club work. Greetings were given by our State Regent, Miss Alice McDuffee, and by our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles Wilbur. Each of the boys told his experience, and a number mentioned the training in our clubs as having been a real help in the examinations in the Army and Navy.

The Chapter meetings for the year were pleasantly inaugurated by a reception for new members at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Wilbur. An address was given by our State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, whom we have the honor to claim as a member of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter. An honor guest of the afternoon was Mrs. Henry E. Hoyt, who was celebrating her eighty-seventh birthday. Reports of the delegates to the State Conference were given at the November meeting. They were full of suggestions and inspiration for the year's work. Our committee under Mrs. George L. Irvine arranged a splendid series of programs.

Our exchequer has been well taken care of this year by the Ways and Means Committee. Rummage sales, food sales, a card party and a holiday ball were successfully conducted.

To every call of our National Board and of our State Board, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone has responded generously and willingly.

(Mrs. Howell) Anna Mae Coleman,
Historian.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.). March 2, 1920, being the twenty-fifth year of the life of this Chapter, it was celebrated by a silver anniversary luncheon at the Missouri Athletic Association, at which 287 guests were entertained. An enjoyable program of music and toasts was given, setting forth in concise form the history and progress of the Chapter, our Treasurer, Mrs. Robert Brooks, acting as toastmistress. A hymn "To St. Louis Chapter," written by a former Regent, Mrs. Brookmire, now deceased, was set to music and sung by Mrs. Charles Allen in honor of the occasion. A large birthday cake had the place of honor before the presiding Regent, Mrs. Wilson Keyser.

The visiting Regents of the nine chapters which have been formed by former members of the mother chapter, the St. Louis, each responded to roll call with beautiful short addresses, concluding with the blowing out of a candle. The Registrar, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, reports a membership of 397. This year has seen an initial work begun in the Chapter in the issuing of a year book to its members, this being a silver anniversary gift from our Regent. The program for this booklet was compiled by the Program Committee, of which the Historian is chairman.

The Polish choir singers, a Russian violinist, and solos by young girls of foreign birth proved of much interest, as did also the address on "Immigration," by Mrs. Cushing, a woman of keen intelligence, who has given the subject much thought. She, I will add, has a son invalided in the late war, at Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington. These

two programs seemed to stand out above all others.

Missouri Day, in October, was anxiously awaited, as the play, "Balance of Power in Missouri," written by Mrs. Ed. Walsh, one of the Program Committee, taught the women how to vote on November 2nd.

The $800 which the Chapter loaned to the Federal Board for Vocational Training for reconstruction and rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, is a revolving fund, and as it returns to the Chapter will be applied to the establishment of a scholarship in some mission school, to be known as the Mary Alice Booth Scholarship. This is in honor of Mrs. John N. Booth, who is honorary Regent as well as charter member of the Chapter. Much of the success of the Chapter is due Mrs. Booth through her inspiration and effort. Our Ozark Scholarship, to which we give $100 annually, is very dear to her heart.

The St. Louis society, Children of the American Revolution, has an enrolment of nearly one hundred. This society is divided into Seniors (children over 13 years), and Juniors (children under 13 years). They usually hold four to six meetings a year. Washington's Birthday the Society joined with the S. O. R. and D. A. R. in patriotic services at the M. E. Church. This service is held annually. Miss Edna Newcomb is President of the C. A. R. and a member of St. Louis Chapter.

Mrs. Ben F. Gray, one of our ex-Regents, is chairman of the Memorial Honor Roll Tablet and Mortality Committee. Tablets are to be placed in Jefferson Memorial Building. One hundred and twenty-seven dollars was given by St. Louis Chapter to cover the cost of one tablet. Mrs. Gray only can tell of the hours spent in doing this work. A metal roll containing the names, among other documents to be preserved, was placed under the cornerstone of the monument lately dedicated to the American Legion in Memorial Cemetery.

The Chapter has assisted in placing a D. A. R. in the Old Folks Home; pays $10 annually to the Visiting Nurse Association; also pays annually for the support of five French orphans, and contributes to the reconstruction of the French village, Tilloloy.

Mrs. W. P. Nelson, one of our Chapter members, having stood head of the Americanization Lecture Class in the city, is teaching in the homes of the foreign women. Our Chapter has subscribed $30 a month for sustaining such a trained teacher in this work. An emergency fund has been established during the year for the maintenance of special work along these lines, not already provided for in the budget of the Chapter. The Board members contributed about $150 as a nucleus to this fund. Mrs. A. V. L. Brokaw is chairman of this fund.

Reconstruction, immigration and Americanization have kept the heart, mind and hands busy during the year, everyone willing to do her share. The Chapter stands ready, strongly welded together, for any undertaking which may present itself in the future.

(Mrs. John D.) Carolyn Warner Marshall,
Historian.

Ashley Chapter (Cedar Rapids, Iowa). A successful and satisfactory year's work was brought to a close June 14th, when a short business meeting was held in connection with the Flag Day Picnic at Bever Park. Our Chapter is an active one, and always on the alert to help do the work that now more than ever before all true Daughters should be interested in. We are steadily growing in size, having 132 members.

Much interest is taken in the affairs of the Chapter, which assures a good average attendance at the regular meetings. Our special meetings the past year were three. Guest Day was held at the home of Mrs. Dawley, when Miss Jessie Hastings, of the Extension Department of the State University, spoke on "Americanization," and Mrs. Isaac Preston sang a group of songs. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a banquet at St. Paul Church, February 23d, to which the husbands were invited. Mr. H. E. Moss, of the Greater Iowa Association, was the speaker. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. A. E. Magary, of the First Presbyterian Church. He paid a great tribute to the Daughters, and spoke especially of the good work they are doing. On Flag Day we held our annual picnic.

Our Regent, Mrs. F. E. Stull, is an untiring worker, and had the hearty coöperation of all her committees, which almost at the beginning assures a Chapter good results.

Realizing how much benefit we derive from the reports brought us from both State and National Conference, we are always represented at these, and thus kept well informed and filled with ambition to do not only our bit, but our best.

Knowing that we must have money to accomplish the many things we wished to do, the Ways and Means Committee began early in the year and September 20th held a baking sale, which netted $33.35. On October 14th a card party was given, which added $17.15, then a rummage sale held January 17th brought $88.89. Another baking sale, April

17th, from which $24.25 was realized, which enabled the Committee to report $164.64 raised.

Much credit is due Mrs. Jennie I. Berry, chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, Americanization, Philippine Scholarship and Allied Relief. The following is a part of their report:

Copies of Constitution presented new citizens, 9; copies of Constitution posted in public places, 3; copies American's Creed presented new citizens, 9; copies American's Creed distributed to schools, 160; small flags given to new citizens, 9; silk flags, staffs and standards to pupils of night classes, 2; number of patriotic contents arranged, 1; boxes of clothing, Martha Berry School, with 121 garments, 1; number patriotic programs held, 1. Recommended for scholarship: Berry School, $50; Sharpe School, $5; Philippine, $5; International College, $110. Recommended: Furnishing Serbian orphan outfit, 1.

The Chapter expended for patriotic work on recommendation of this Committee: Scholarships: $60; training foreign girls to do Americanization work, $100; supplies for distribution, $11.22; furnishing Serbian orphan outfit, $9.15. Total, $183.93.

Mrs. Ives, chairman of the Magazine Committee, is a faithful worker, ever reminding the members of the benefit derived from the perusal of this DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and reports 24 subscribers.

(MRS. R. LEE) MARY WINTER TAYLOR,
Corresponding Secretary.

Elizabeth Harrison Chapter (Bethany, Mo.) was organized October 23, 1913, with 12 members. We now have 35 members and two pending. Our Chapter held 10 regular meetings and one special meeting in honor of Miss Bess Vandivert, a former member, who is now teaching Americanism in Seattle, Wash. She gave us a very interesting and instructive talk on her work among the foreigners.

On Washington's Birthday we had a social day with a most delightful luncheon, given by the members at the home of Mrs. Harriet Wilson. The house was handsomely decorated with the National colors, the members wore caps and fichus of Colonial times, and an interesting program was rendered. About fifty members and guests were present. We have welcomed seven new members during the year. One birth, a baby girl, came to bless the home of one of our members January 2, 1920. Our Chapter gave $10 toward Americanization. We have seven subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. The interest of our Chapter has been maintained throughout the year, and much interest and enthusiasm in our patriotic program.

(MRS. G. W.) ELIZABETH BARLOW,
Regent.

Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.) The 162d birthday of General Lafayette was observed on September 6, 1920, by our Chapter at Craigie House, Mrs. Charles Rice, chairman. The members of the Joseph Habersham and Piedmont Continental Chapters were invited guests for the afternoon. A representative audience assembled to honor this French-American hero.

Craigie House was artistically decorated with crêpe myrtle, which is a Colonial flower, and figured in the romances and decorations of the days of the Colonies, together with quantities of graceful, snowy French clematis. Brilliant bits of color were added by grouping the Allied flags and a prominent display of a handsome silk flag of the French Republic.

Many historic meetings have been held within this Chapter House: The first French Independence Day in Georgia was observed by Atlanta Chapter, the only Italy Day celebration in Georgia was fittingly recognized by Atlanta Chapter, and the first public peace celebration in Georgia was held at Craigie House.

September 6th was a great day on which to celebrate French victory and American victory, but above all the victory of liberty. We love France because her history is the history of civilization, because her country is the birthplace of modern democracy, because of her three words—Liberty—Equality—Fraternity.

The American Revolution produced two world citizens of a distinct type—Washington and Lafayette.

The program was as follows:

THE LORD'S PRAYER
AMERICA
National Creed

MARSEILLAISE .....Mrs. L. T. Stallings
ODE TO FRANCE .....Mrs. C. B. Walker
MUSIC .....Mrs. L. T. Stallings
THE CHIVALRY OF LAFAYETTE..Mrs Charles Rice
LAFAYETTE—*nons voulons* ..Mrs. J. P. Womble
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
SALUTE TO THE FLAG
MRS. CHARLES F. RICE.

Triangle Chapter (North East, Pa.) reports a present membership of 42. Five members have been admitted during the year and as many more have made out application blanks, which have been forwarded to Washington.

On January 30, 1920, we sent a barrel of

clothing for the relief of Polish war sufferers. In February, 1920, the sum of $25 was given toward the buying of books for the McCord Library of North East. In March, 1920, we gave $18 toward the buying of furniture for the clubroom of the American Legion here. On November 17, 1919, we gave an evening's entertainment by which we raised the sum of $110, which was applied to the support of the night school of the Americanization work.

On June 7, 1920, was given an entertainment marking the completion of the first year's Americanization work, started by the members of Triangle Chapter. Mrs. George E. Pierce, Regent of our Chapter, presided at the meeting, and seated on the platform with her was the night-school teacher, Mrs. A. H. Olson, who so ably conducted the work. The speaker of the evening was Mr. H. E. Stone, Director of Americanization work in the Erie schools, and our Italian Band furnished music for the occasion.

The meeting opened by the singing of "America," a feature of the music being the clear, sweet voices of some of the small Italian boys, which could be distinctly heard above the voices of the audience. They knew all of the words, too.

The speaker lauded the work done by the pupils and spoke many encouraging words for the work accomplished this first year. Mrs. Olson briefly told of the work done; how at first she simply talked to her pupils, all of whom were Italians and could understand more than they could themselves express in words. Next they learned words, and then made sentences; they then began to read in very easy books, progressing step by step. She presented the members of the class certificates, which were awarded for satisfactory work done. Each student had made out his first naturalization papers and one of them was among the 35 out of 200 applicants in Erie County to receive second naturalization papers. He worked extremely hard and was very happy over becoming a full-fledged American.

The audience came forward to congratulate each student at the close of the entertainment. Each man promised to bring another student next year.

Judging from the happy looks of the pupils, we felt that our work was not in vain. Following the entertainment we served the Italians ice cream, cake and coffee, and a social time followed.

Flag Day was celebrated at the home of one of our members, having as guests friends eligible for membership, and we were much gratified by several presenting requests for application blanks.

The principal feature of the afternoon was a musical and literary program given by Mr. Frank Hannon, of Erie.

Graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located by the committee for same, *viz.*, Orange Spencer, 1765–1853, in North East Cemetery, and William Webster, 1759–1841, Grahamville Cemetery.

D. A. R. markers and stone markers from the Quartermaster General of the Army have been ordered and will soon be placed.

Our Chapter has also been successful in securing the support of two French war orphans.

CARRIE E. WATT,
Historian.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIBERS

Following the business methods in vogue in the publication of *The National Geographic Magazine, The Literary Digest, The Red Cross Junior News,* and other nationally known periodicals, the National Society will discontinue sending receipts to individual subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Hereafter the receipt of the magazine by the subscriber will be an acknowledgement of the receipt of the subscription by the Treasurer General.

Each magazine wrapper will bear, beside the name and address of the subscriber, the date of the expiration of the subscription. A record is kept of each subscription in the office of the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6684. MONTGOMERY-HOUSTON.—In Jan., 1782, Agnes Hugart m Rev. John Montgomery, b Dec. 5, 1753, d Feb. 1, 1818, son of Rev. John Montgomery, Sr., & Esther Houston. Agnes Hugart, b Jan. 14, 1762, d Feb., 1824, was the only child of Col. Thos. Hugart, who m March, 1761, Rebecca Estill, dau of Capt. Wallace & Mary Bonde Estill. Thos. Hugart was appointed Colonel of 2nd Division of Augusta Co. troops Sept. 12, 1780, & was at the surrender of Cornwallis. I have much data in regard to Samuel Montgomery & his w Magdalene Shook, who came from N. C. to Blount or Knox Co., Tenn., early in 1800 & participated in the founding of the Seceeder Presbyterian Church. Can you give me anything concerning Samuel Montgomery & Magdalene Shook, probably m 1794? —*Mrs. Reed Holloman,* Santa Fé, N. M.

7715a. MARTIN.—Thomas Martin, Rev soldier, m Susannah Walker in Goochland Co., Va. After his death his widow & ch moved to Ky. Many of their descendants are now living in Muhlenberg Co. & other parts of Ky. I can give considerable data, including Rev service.—*Miss Irene D. Gallaway,* 628 W. Maple St., Fayetteville, Ark.

8826. WHEELER-RICE.—John Wheeler, from Salisbury, England, was of Hampton, Mass., first. Received land Salisbury, Mass., 1641, m Anne ———, who d Newbury, Mass,, Aug. 15, 1662. He d 1670. Eleven ch. Son Henry Wheeler m Abigail Allen abt 1659. He d at Salisbury, Mass., before 1696. Twelve ch. Son Henry Wheeler, b Apr. 13, 1659, m Rachel Squire, of Boston, b 1665. One child Rachel, b May 19, 1684, m Charles Rice. William Allen, Salisbury, Mass., m first Ann Goodale, dau of Richard Goodale, of Salisbury, from Yarmouth, Eng., d Sept. or Oct., 1666. She d May, 1678, & he d Salisbury, June 8, 1686. Eleven ch. Dau Abigail b Jan. 4, 1639-40, m Henry Wheeler. George Ruggles, Boston, 1633–1670, w Elizabeth ———. Dau Rachel b Feb. 15, 1643, Baintree, Mass., m Philip Squire, who was in Boston 1670. Dau Rachel Squire, b 1665, m Henry Wheeler. References: Hoyt's Old Families of Salisbury and Amisbury.—*Mrs. W. F. Dunlap,* Creosote, Wash.

8828. MARTIN.—In a Portrait & Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Mo., by Chapman Bros., Chicago, printed 1893, is the following: "Our subject, Charles N. Martin, was b in Shelby Co., Ky., Jan. 24, 1815. His paternal grandfather, Peter Martin, a native of Virginia, whose ancestors were originally from Holland, d at an advanced age in Shelby Co., Ky. His ch were Phoebe, Moses, Joseph, James, Abner & Peter, who was b in the Old Dominion, & when a boy removed with his parents to Shelby Co., Ky." Peter Martin m Sarah, dau of Micajah Neal, of Shelby Co., Ky., & had the following ch: Elijah, Micajah, John, Ira, Charles, Luther, Ambrose Dudley, Peter B., Eliza, Lucy and Sarah. Charles Martin m Levenia Sibley, dau of Gervas & Mary B. Sibley Smith, of Henry County, Kentucky. He died Feb. 11, 1906, and she died August 24, 1904. —*Mrs. June Baker,* R. R. No. 2, Napton, Mo.

8834. LUKE.—General Andrew Lewis, Sr., & his w Elizabeth Givens had only one dau Annie, who m Capt. Rowland Madison. Elizabeth Lewis was g-dau of Gen. Andrew Lewis, Sr. She was the dau of his oldest son, Capt. John Lewis, b about 1745, m Patsy Love, of Alexandria, Va. Elizabeth was the fourth child & only dau, she m three times. 1st John Luke, 2nd Mr. Ball, 3rd Alexander Keith Marshall. Issue: Jane, who m Charles T. Marshall. Ref.: "Lewis Genealogy. McAllister & Tandy." Have a large amount of Lewis data & would be glad to correspond with E. E. L.—*Mrs. H. L. Traber, Apt.* 35, Manhattan Court, Muskogee, Okla.

8851. HARRIS.—Francis Ruffin, of Surry Co., Va., m first ——— Jan. 14, 1775, & m his second w, Susanna Harris, Nov. 14, 1782. He was appointed Member of the Committee of Safety May 8, 1775. The above data recorded by the Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Va., Feb., 1920.—*M. D. R. M.*

8855. DAVIDSON.—Mr. A. H. Davison, 1272 E. 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa, is compiling statistics on the Davidson, Davison genealogy. Robert Moore Davidson was the son of Thomas, who m Jane Moore. His father was George, who m 1st Mary Alexander & 2nd Susanna Christie.—*Mrs. W. B. Guy,* 143 Spring St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

8879 (a) HEIDMAN.—In 14th annual Mo. State Conference, under Mexico, Mo. D. A. R. Chapter, the name of John Adam Heidman, Pa., is given in their Honor Roll. Would suggest you write to Regent of said chapter as she may be able to put you in touch with member of Chapter who joined under the service of John Adam Heidman.—*Mrs. E. J. Kling,* 802 W. Austin St., Nevada, Mo.

8883. HOUSTON.—John North m Jane Houston McAlister, of McAlisterville, Perry Co., Pa. She was a dau of Hugh McAlister, b 1736, & g-dau of Jane Houston, who was a dau of John Elliott.

8887. JACKSON-JONES.—James, b May 6, 1760, son of William & Nancy Jackson, m Sarah Smith, of Columbia Co., N. Y. They resided in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Ch: Timothy, b Sept. 5, 1782; Thomas, b Dec. 8, 1784, d Mar. 2, 1863; Wm., Apr. 2, 1787; Nancy, b May 3, 1789; Isaac, b Aug. 7, 1791; Elovira, b Jan. 13, 1794, d Feb. 3, 1794; John M., b Dec. 3, 1795; Pamelia, b June 25, 1798; Sally, b July 22, 1800, d May 12, 1849; Rhoda, b June 20, 1804, d Sept. 19, 1810; James, b Jan. 20, 1807. James Jackson was adjutant of the 9th Regt., N. Y., Levies' 2nd Claverack Battalion, Col. Peter Van Ness commanding.—*Mrs. Geo. P. Rockwell,* 56 Grove Hill, New Britain, Conn.

8899. FOSTER.—Mary, dau of Hugh & Mary Foster, b Acton, Mass., Sept. 27, 1743, m Capt. Gad Pierce. I found his record in Public Library, Colonial Sons. Capt. Gad Pierce, Stowe, Mass., private in Capt. Abijah Hall's Co., 1759; in Colonel Wm. Brattles' Reg., 1760; corporal in Capt. Moses Hart's Co.; Captain of Training Band. His father, Capt. Wm. Pierce, Stowe, Mass., was in Capt. Jonathan Burns' Co., 1747; made captain 1754–56 in French and Indian Wars. His father, Joseph Pierce, of Watertown, was in King Philip's War.

(a) SIBLEY.—Hannah, first child of Capt. Jonathan and Eunice Perkins Sibley, b at Sutton, Mass., Jan. 28, 1763, m John, first child of Capt. Gad & Mary Foster Pierce. Jonathan, third child of Gad & Mary Foster Pierce, m Huldah Sibley, sister of Hannah. For Capt. Jonathan Sibley's Rev record, write to Office of Secretary of State of Mass., Rev Archives; refer to Vol. 43, page 223; Vol. 3, page 133; Vol. 23, page 46. I found the Pierce genealogy, Sutton Town History, which gives a brief genealogy of the Sibley family; also the Royalston Town History giving an account of Capt. Jonathan Sibley, as one of the first settlers of Royalston in 1763. I can prove each statement made here by referring to the above books, also to Soldiers & Sailors of the American Revolution in Mass. —*Mrs. Jessie Metcalf Jarvis,* 21 Cross St., Keene, N. H.

8902. WHITE–RUFFIN. — American Heraldic Art Co., 500 5th Ave., New York, send an interesting circular on the "White" line. They give Peregrine's mother as Susanna Fuller & state Resolved was born in Holland.—*Miss Cora B. McMorrough,* Lexington, Miss.

8902. WHITE.—William White m Susanna Fuller; after his death the widow, Susanna Fuller White, m Governor Edward Winslow as his second w; his first w was Elizabeth Barker. The wedding of Gov. Winslow and Susanna White was the first in Plymouth. They had a son, Governor Josiah Winslow, & from this on down the Winslow line is clear in any reference book. Eleanor Lexington collected all the data possible with references in her Winslow Genealogy. Have proved my line to Lieut. Nathaniel Winslow. Ref.: Radical Chart of Descendants of Kenel, Winslow through James Winslow, of Falmouth, Me., 1728, by David Parsons Holton, New York, found in Library of Congress, Amer. & English Genealogies, p. 746.—*Mrs. John T. Barbrick,* 2405 Greenwood, Pueblo, Col.

8909. BEALL.—Zachariah Beall & his w Rebecca Tyson Beall are buried in Bethel Churchyard, Iredell Co., N. C., on the Turnersburg Road, some miles from Statesville. He was b July 17, 1742, & d 1817. She d Nov. 3, 1823, in her 71st year. (Tombstone records.) Their ch

were Horatio, Jane, Rebecca, Burgess, Samuel, Drucilla & Aza. Their dau Drucilla m John Gaither of Md. Would be glad of help on this line. Which John Gaither was he?—*Mrs. M. G. McCubbins,* 419 S. Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

8911. (d) PENFIELD.—Peter Penfield, of Fairfield, Conn., was the son of Peter Penfield, b July 14, 1702, who m May 28, 1730, Mary Allen, b Aug. 6, 1708. Ref.: History of Guilford, Conn., Milford Records, Vol. 3, page 234, Fairfield Vital Statistics, page 6. Peter & Mary Allen Penfield moved to Fairfield before 1729. He is first mentioned as a resident of that town in Fairfield Land Records, Vol. 4, page 347, Apr. 8, 1729. I have no record of the death of either Peter or Mary Allen Penfield, but Peter's will was presented for probate Aug. 18, 1772, see Probate Court, Fairfield, Vol. 16, page 383. Mary Allen Penfield's will was probated Sept. 7, 1789 (Fairfield, Probate Vol. 24, page 171). If G .T. P. is a direct descendant of Peter Penfield, Jr., she is eligible to the Mayflower Society through his w, Hannah Lewis Penfield.—*Mrs. J. N. Arbuckle,* 593 Territorial Road, Benton Harbor, Mich.

8916. MOYER-CONVER.—If you will consult the Moyer, Meyer, Mayer, Meir Genealogy by Rev. A. J. Fretz, published by Noah Farnham Morrison, 314–318 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J., you may find the ancestral line you wish.—*Mrs. Perry D. Cover,* 1111 Elden Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

8942a. DUTCHER. — Write to Miss Edith Dutcher, 1404 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y. She has the Dutcher genealogy from the time Roeloff De Duyster came to America & may be able to help you.

DONNELL.—Rev. George Donnell's w was my mother's sister & we lived on adjoining lots. He & my father were ministers in the same Presbytery. After his death my father was appointed to write his biography, for he had done a very important work in establishing the C. P. Church in Lebanon & the surrounding country. In that book it is stated that he served under his *uncle,* John Donnell. Several of George Donnell's grandchildren are now living in Lebanon, Tenn.—*Miss Amanda Anderson,* 245 E. Main St., Gallatin, Tenn.

COCHRAN. — Presbyterian Church Records, Mercersburg, Pa. (Franklin Co.—Old Cumberland) show that Nathaniel Cochran m Elizabeth Ford, 1789.—*E. M. Heistand Moore,* 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANDT.—Robert Brown settled in Chester Co., Pa., about 1740. About 1760 he moved to Cumberland, settling on Buffalo Creek, on the part that became Perry County in 1820. His son Roger Brown had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Anthony Brandt.

QUERIES

9906. YOUNG.—Wanted, Rev record of Walter Young, b Apr. 9, 1736, d July 2, 1812, m Catherine Parker, b 1739, d Mar. 27, 1814. Wanted, also date of their m & genealogy & Rev record of ancestors of Catherine Parker.

(a) STUART—John, son of Walter & Catherine Young, b Spottsylvania Co., Va., Feb. 19, 1771, d Sept. 9, 1818, m May 12, 1805, Elizabeth Stuart, b Spottsylvania Co., Va., June 15, 1773, d July 18, 1855, Fayette Co., Ky. He served in War of 1812. Wm. Stuart, father of Elizabeth, had ch Joseph, Wm., Thomas, Chas., John, Moses, Nannie & Mary. Three of the bros moved to Ky., the others stayed in Va. Did Wm. 1st give Rev service?

(b) MCISAACKS.—Sometimes spelled McKissicks. Isaac McIsaacs, b Mar., 1750, in Chester Co., Pa., was granted a pension for Rev service on application dated Nov. 19, 1832. Wanted, date of his m & name & dates of his w. Their son James, b June 22, 1780, d Apr. 14, 1853, m in Ky., Dec. 23, 1802, Martha Boyd, b May 18, 1781, d July 8, 1848. Their dau Martha, b Feb. 3, 1811, d Aug. 24, 1857, m Mar 3, 1840, Moses Young, b Jan. 30, 1808, d Mar. 30, 1889, son of John Young & Eliz. Stuart. Wanted, parentage of Martha Boyd; also the given names of the McIsaacs & Young immigrants. The Youngs were said to be English & the McIsaacs Scotch.

9907. BAKER.—Wanted, names of w & ch of Lyman Baker who enlisted from Berkshire Co., Mass.

(a) GIDDINGS.—Wanted, parentage of Stephen Giddings. Did his father give Rev service?

(b) THORNTON.—Wanted, parentage of Deborah Thornton, who was b 1755.—W. S. G.

9908. PARKER - HODGES-CONNELLY-ROBINSON. —Wm. Riley Parker, b Surry Co., N. C., 1801, son of John & Sarah Connelly Parker, m Martha, dau of Edmund & Eliz. Robinson Hodges about 1827. He moved to Lawrence Co., Ind., later to Doniphan Co., Kan., which he represented in the Legislature 1867. The Parkers are supposed to have come from Conn. to N. C. Wanted, Rev record of any of these lines.—F. W. McD.

9909. PIERCE.—Wanted, parentage of Daniel Pierce, b Mar. 15, 1783, d Mar. 14, 1867, aged 84, buried at Johnsville, N. Y. He m Mary Odell, b Aug. 9, 1786, d May 28, 1863, aged 82. Ch: Wm., b July 14, 1807; James, b Nov., 1808; Hannah, b Aug. 26, 1810; Isaac, b May 4, 1812; Weseley, b Feb. 9, 1813; Caleb, b Nov. 24, 1815; Edward, b Sept. 23, 1818; Ann & Louise, b July 16, 1820; Betsy, b Nov. 8, 1821; Mary, b June 8, 1823; Abram, b May 2, 1825, & Susan, b June 30, 1828. Located in Dutchess, Ulster & Westchester Counties, N. Y.—H. P. A.

9910. PAGE.—Wanted, gen of Elizabeth Page,

who m Gen. John Stark. To which Page family does she belong?—O. O. U.

9911. THOMAS.—Wanted, name & genealogy of the w of Jonathan Thomas, b in Hampton, N. H., 1711–12, moved to Sanborton, N. H., about 1766. They had six ch: Jonathan, Jr., Abigail, Jacob, Enoch, Elizabeth, Lydia, Jonathan, Jonathan, Jr., & Jacob all served in Rev. —A. L. P. B.

9912. RUFFCORN.—Simon Ruffcorn, a Rev soldier, enlisted in Bucks Co., Pa., 1776. Battles engaged in were Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown. Was a pensioner. Died Feb. 13, 1841. Wanted, place of birth, date of m & name of w, who d May, 1814.—H. C. R.

9913. HARRISON.—James Harrison m abt 1800 Rebecca Stephens, of Huntington Co., Pa., dau of Sergt. Giles Stephens, Rev War. Wanted, parentage of James Harrison & Rev record of his father.—N. C. M.

9914. KENDRICK.—Wanted, parentage of Temperance Kendrick, b Mar., 1792, in S. W. Va., & m in 1810 in Knox Co., Tenn to Matthew McWhinney.

(a) KNOX.—Wanted, maiden name of w of Gen. James Knox, of Tenn. He gave much of the land on which Knoxville was built, but was *not* the Knox for whom the town was named. Gen. James Knox enlisted one company of Morgan's Rifle Corps, which served in Rev.—O. C. G.

9915. RIGGS.—Wanted, Rev record of Zenas Riggs, b Jan. 3, 1760, d Aug. 14, 1847, who m Jemima Genung, b Apr. 29, 1755, d Mar. 16, 1833.—L. R. Y.

9916. MCKEEN.—James McKeen came to America 1720 & settled in Londonderry, N. H.; m Anna Cargill. Their ch were a dau, who m Rev. McGugoce, 1st minister of Londonderry; Deacon John m Mary McKeen; James, b 1720, m Elizabeth Dinsmoor. Their son David, b June 12, 1750, m Margaret McPherson, 1775. Wanted, Rev records of James & David McKeen.

(a) RICHARDSON. — Robert Richardson, b Litchfield, N. H., Apr. 12, 1751, m Betsy Carr, of Hillsborough, N. H. Ch: James, Carr, Wm., Jane, Polly, Ruth, Robert, Betsy, Hannah, Sally & Nathaniel. Wanted, Rev record of Robert Richardson.—J. A. T.

9917. MCCLAIN.—Wanted, genealogy of Abijah McClain, who was living in Greene Co., Pa., 1835. Also any information of David McClain, who was 6 yrs old at that time, or of his w or ch.—A. M. MAC.

9918. HALL-MEADE.—Wanted, any information of Isaac Hall, ceptain & clergyman, b in Va., m Mary Meade, b in Va. They moved from Va. to Florence, Ala. Daughter Martha, born about 1810, married Joshua Willis; daughter Mary m Robt. Alex. Hardie; daughter Sarah. Was Mary Meade a dau of Andrew Meade?—A.

9919. HIGGINS-BRUSH.—Michael Higgins, b Dec. 5, 1739, m 2nd w Ruth Brush, b Feb. 28, 1757. He had 13 ch & lived in N. J.—Wanted, dates of m & d & Rev record.

(a) CRIST.—Wanted, information of ——— Crist, who lived in Lancaster Co., Pa., & was wounded in Battle of Brandywine. His son John, 1795–1869, m 1822 Mary Ann Smalley.

(b) HARDING.—John Harding m Sarah Moss. Ch: Abraham, b 1752, m Sarah Moore, b 1759; Thomas, John and Stephen. The first John emigrated from Providence to Redstone, Fayette Co., Pa.; later to Ky. Wanted, Rev record of John & son Abraham.—E. A. O'B.

9920. GARLAND.—Wanted, dates of b & d of John Garland, of Hanover Co., Va.; also his Rev record. His dau Fanny Taylor Garland m George Markham, Aug. 4, 1818.—M. W. C.

9921. WORSTER. — Wanted, information of Moses Worster & his w Hepsibah. I have a full list of their ch written in Jaffrey, N. H., Jan. 28, 1793.

(a) HARRIS-ANGIER. — Wanted, ancestry of Stephen Harris & of his w Mary Angier.

(b) ELIZABETH AIKEN, 1753–1794, was dau of Henry Aiken & Margaret Woods. Wanted, data of both families.—C. F. H.

9921. FREEMAN-CLAIBORNE-WEST.—1st, Henry Freeman, of Chipping Norton End., settles in Gloucester Co., Va. 2nd, Henry Freeman d Apr. 5, 1676. 3rd, Henry Freeman, of New Poquoson, York Co., Va. Will probated 16th May, 1720; m Barbara Calthorpe, dau of Col. Christopher Calthorpe. Burgess 1644 to 1660. (See "Old King William Homes and Families," by Peyton Neale Clarke, page 55.) These Calthorpes were of royal descent. (See LeNeves' "Pedigrees of Knights," Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk, Eng.") 4th, George Henry Freeman m Sarah Francis Holmes, settled in King William Co., Va., and had six daus, one son. One dau m Meriwether, one a Mansfield, one a Pollard, one a Clarke, one a Walker and the sixth m a Rogers. The only son and youngest child (named for his g-father) *Christopher* Holmes Freeman, m Anne Elizabeth Claiborne, g-g-dau of William Claiborne. Christopher Holmes & Anne E. Freeman had Thomas Claiborne Freeman, m Susan Foster Lathem Oct. 21, 1777. Their son Gabriel Freeman m 1st Lucy Steptor Blackwell & m 2nd on Mar. 7, 1826, Sarah Harrison, dau of Col. Cuthbert Harrison, mem Pr. Wm. Co., Va., Comm. of Safety, & also served through the War of Rev. Both C. H. Freeman & son Thos. C. Freeman served in Rev. Gabriel and Sarah Freeman had dau Susan, who m July 24, 1849, Edwin F. Cowherd & were parents of Lelia C., who m Nov. 7, 1872, Maj. F. A. G. Handy.

WEST.—John West (bro of Thomas West,

Lord Delaware), came to Va. in 1618. He was a member Va. Company 1609, Burgess 1629, member Va. Council 1631, Colonial Governor of Va. 1635. He m Anne, had one child, John West, Jr., of West Point, Va. He m Ursula Crowshaw & had three sons, one dau Anne, who m Henry Fox. Their dau Anne West Fox m Thomas Claiborne, g-son of Wm. Claiborne who came to Va. in 1621, settled in York Co., Va.; was member Va. Council 1627, Burgess 1630 to 1660, Dep. Governor of Va. & Appointed by the King Treasurer of Va. for life. His son Thomas, b 1647, m Sarah Fenn. Their son, Thomas Claiborne, Jr., of "Sweet Hall," King Wm. Co., Va., m Anne West Fox, his 3rd w. They were parents of Anne E. Claiborne, who m Christopher H. Freeman. Will the descendants of the six daus of C. H. Freeman assist me in tracing their lines and communicate with L. C. Handy, 325 Landerdale St., Selma, Ala., care of Mrs. P. B. Moss.

9922. CHILES.—Wanted, genealogy of the Chiles family of Va. Anna Chiles m Henry Terrell & Agatha Chiles m David Terrell about 1720. Several of the family were members of the House of Burgesses & one was Lieut. Col. of Va. Militia.—L. W. S. J.

9923. WILEY.—Wanted, Rev record of Samuel Wiley, who is supposed to have lived in the Carolinas. His ch: James, killed either at the battle of Cowpens or Falling Timber; Elizabeth m Samuel Halliday & had son Samuel, who m Reuhamah Davis in Ohio & moved to Ind.; James, who m & settled in Ind.

(a) GARRISON - GARRETSON - GARRITSON.—Wanted, parentage of Rebecca Garrison, who m George Davis, Mar. 10, 1808, in Warren Co., O. Witness, her bro John Garritson. Did her father have Rev record or can her mother's family be traced?—A. J. W.

9924. WAGAR.—Wanted, parentage of John I. Wagar, b near Troy, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1781, d May 14, 1839; also record of any Rev service of his father. According to unverified family tradition, the family settled in Grafton, near Troy, N. Y., about 1724, the name was spelled Waegner. They built the 1st Lutheran church in that section & their nearest neighbors were named Conrad.—M. H. K.

9925. HOLLAND.—Nathan Holland, a Quaker, m Sarah Waters, dau of Wm. Waters & Sarah Harris, of Montg. Co., Md. He signed "Oath of Allegiance" in that county & d there 1801. Was he related to Prudence Holland who m Joseph Williams & became the mother of Gen. Otho Holland Williams? Joseph & Prudence Williams were not originally from Washington Co., where they lived when their ch were born.

(a) HARRIS.—In 1747, Mary Harris, dau of Thos. & Sarah Offutt Harris, of "Tudor Hall," St. Mary's Co., Md., m Wm. Waters & moved to Brookeville, Montgomery Co., Md. Wanted, parentage of Thomas Harris. Did he give Rev service by being on a committee or signing the "Oath of Allegiance"?

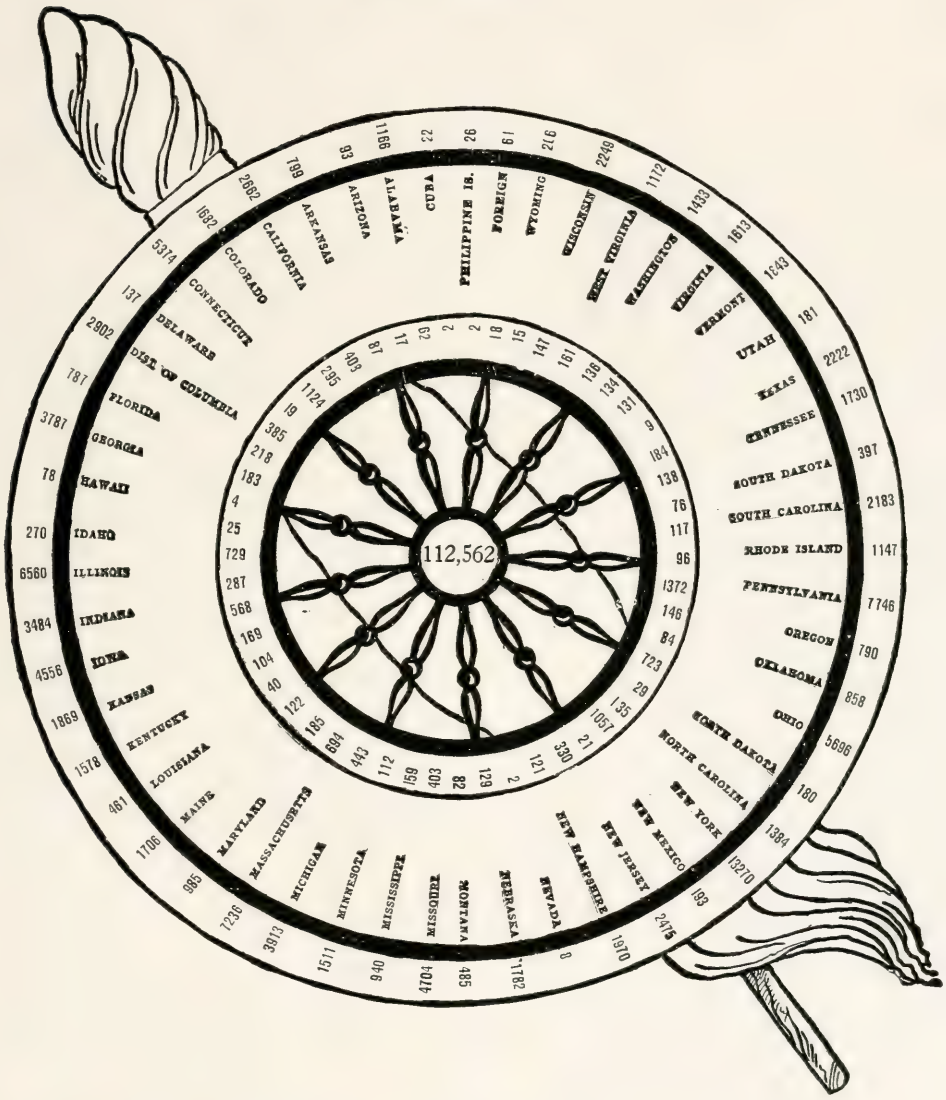
(b) GRAY.—Was Jacob Gray, of Millersburg, Pa., who was in the War of 1812, the same Jacob Gray who lived near Stormstown, Pa., who m Margaret Anna, dau of Dr. Purdue? Was his father Peter Gray, & did he have Rev record?—A. R. D.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO D. A. R. MEMBERS

The Registrar General wishes to call the attention of all members of the National Society, and those wishing to become members, to the new application blank now in use. If it is read carefully, it is easily understood. Letters of inquiry simply cause delay.

It is hoped that the applicants will fill in these new blanks with the information asked for. Any information for which the space is not large enough should be written on a separate sheet and attached to the original paper. Application blanks sent on request.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 3 MARCH, 1921 WHOLE No. 343

WASHINGTON AS SURVEYOR AND MAP-MAKER

By P. Lee Phillips

Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress

IN the year 1747, when Washington had arrived at the manly age of fifteen, a conference was held in which the family deliberated upon a suitable profession for him. He was offered many inducements to become a midshipman in the service of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain. In those days, no one of gentle birth would descend from the social status of a "gentleman" (a word which conveyed lofty aspirations and superior attainments), and outside of the army or navy, there were not many positions worthy of consideration. After some deliberation the profession of surveyor was chosen for him.

At that period there were immense tracts of land comparatively unknown; the grantee, in some cases, was not even certain how far his boundaries extended or whether he rightly owned the land to which he laid claim. Surveying was, therefore, not only a lucrative profession, but one of much consideration. Socially it also carried great weight, as it required much knowledge of the country and the people therein. There is no question that the selection of this profession was the foundation of Washington's great strategic ability as a military leader, since it led him to a knowledge of the country and how to defend it.

Among the eighteen thousand pieces in Washington's wonderful penmanship in the Library of Congress, are found numerous surveys with drawn plats, showing his application and success. "A book of surveys began July 22d, 1749," shows his industry at the age of seventeen. The earliest drawing which has come to light is a survey of Mount Vernon, made when he was about fifteen years of age. This was the first of the many which he made of his much-loved domain. In connection with this

PAT. SMITH.

Copied from a Monument in the burial ground of

WASHINGTON.

A

BOOK of SURVEY'S

Began

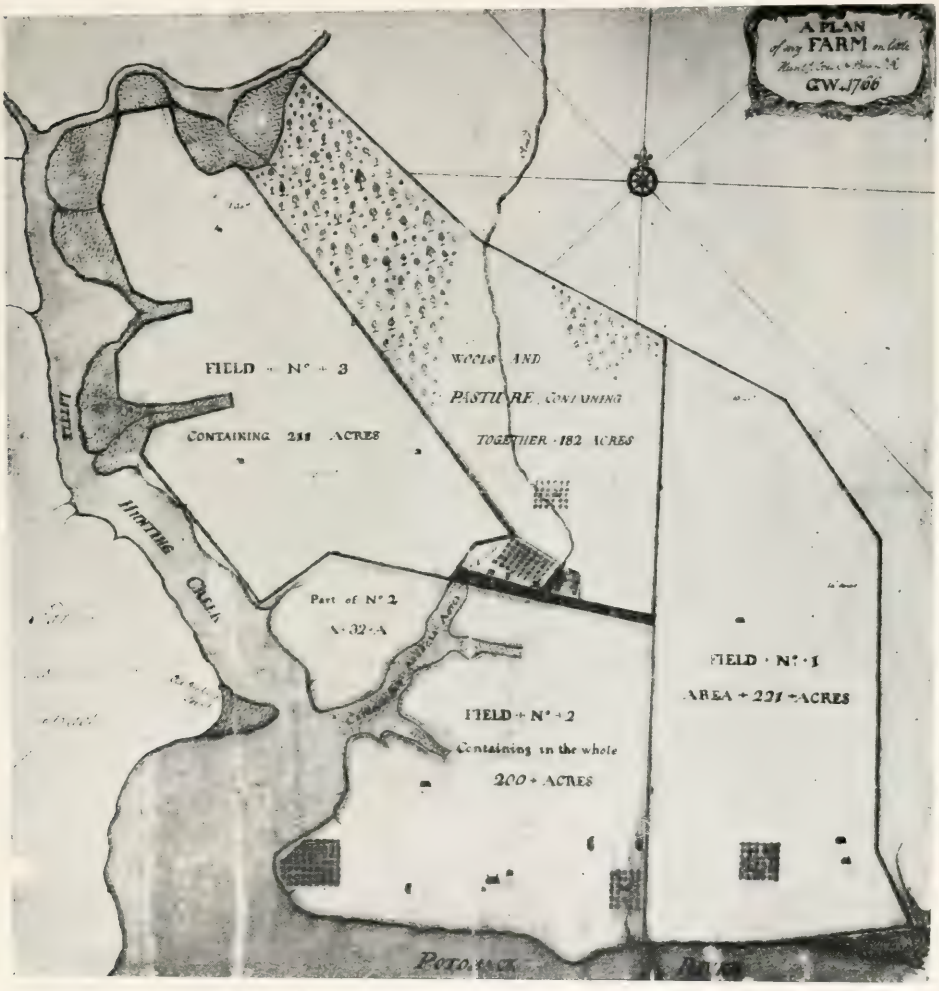
JULY 22d 1749



PAGE FROM WASHINGTON'S "BOOK OF SURVEYS"

it would be well to mention a beautiful drawing by Washington, in the Library of Congress, measuring 18 by 17 inches, entitled "A Plan of my Farm on little Hunt[g.] Creek & Potom[k.] R. G. W. 1766." This drawing has been so well photo-

From his *Young Man's Companion* Washington had already learned the use of Gunter's rule and how it should be used in surveying, and to complete his knowledge he seems to have taken lessons of the licensed surveyor of Westmoreland County, James Genn, for transcripts of some of the surveys drawn by Genn still exist in the handwriting of his



WASHINGTON'S PLAN OF HIS FARM

lithographed by DeLancey Gill, that copies have been sold as the original, with his name torn from the lower left border.

As to Washington's early education as a surveyor, Paul Leicester Ford says in his "The True George Washington": pupil. This implied a distinct and very valuable addition to his knowledge, and a large number of his surveys still extant are marvels of neatness and careful drawing. As a profession it was followed only four years (1747–1751), but all through life he often used his knowledge in measuring or platting his own property. Far more important is the service it was to him in public life. In 1755 he sent to

Braddock's secretary a map of the "back country," and to the Governor of Virginia plans of two forts. During the Revolution it helped him not merely in the study of maps, but also in the facility it gave him to take in the topographical features of the country. Very largely, too, was the selection of the admirable site of the capital due to his supervising: all the plans for the city were submitted to him, and nowhere do the good sense and balance of the man appear to better advantage than in his correspondence with the Federal city commissioners.

While the student should be given due credit for bringing to light many historic documents, he has, however, been stimulated by the prices which such material has brought within recent years. From this exploiting has come to light, a plan and survey of Alexandria, Va., which is now in the possession of the Library of Congress. As there is no mention made of this work in any notice of Washington's writings, a full description may be of interest:

Plat of the land whereon Stands the Town of Alexandria. By a Scale of 15 Po to ye inch. 12¼ x 15½. [1748] A plan of Alexandria now Belhaven. 12⅜ x15⅜. [1749].

Alexandria is located on land which formed part of a large grant to Robert Howsen in 1669. Howsen sold his land to John Alexander in 1677. In 1730, a public tobacco warehouse was established on this tract and the hamlet which clustered about it was called Belhaven, and was known by that name until the town was laid off under an act of the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia which was passed in 1748. This act authorized the surveying and laying out of a town at "Hunting Creek Warehouse on Potomac River," the town to cover sixty acres of land, "parcel of the lands of Philip Alexander, John Alexander and Hugh West," and "that the said town shall be called by the name of Alexandria."



FIRST SURVEY OF THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA
BY WASHINGTON, 1748

The trustees appointed for the town included Lord Fairfax, William Fairfax, George Fairfax, Richard Osborne, Lawrence Washington, William Ramsey, John Carlyle, John Pagan, Gerard Alexander, Hugh West, and Philip Alexander. The surveys having been made in accordance with the charter, here marked, "Area 51 acres 3 Roods 31 Perch." At the upper end of the area, buildings are indicated and marked "Mr. Hugh Wests Ho. & Ware Hoss." The road upon which these buildings are indicated extends from "Ware Ho. Point" through the area and is marked, "Road round Hd. of the Crk &c." Be-



PLAN OF ALEXANDRIA
BY WASHINGTON, 1749

the first meeting of the trustees on September 20th, deeds for these lots were executed.

Of these two maps of Alexandria drawn by George Washington the earliest is the "Plat of the Land whereon Stands the Town of Alexandria," the title being noted on the reverse of the map, probably at some later date. It is an outline of the area to be covered by the town which is yond the road is "A fine Improvable Marsh." Along the water front, the river is marked, "The Shoals or Flats about 7 feet at High Water," and a line farther out in the river reads, "The Edge of the Channell of the River. 8 Fathoms." The following note appears at the foot of the map, "Note that in the Bank fine Cellars may be cut, from thence wharves may be extended on the Flats with[t.] any difficulty & ware

Housses built thereon as in Philadelphia &c. Good Water is got by sink$^{g.}$ wells at a small depth. The above area of 51 Acres 3 R 31 Perch belongs to Cap$^{t.}$ Phill. Alexander, Cap$^{t.}$ John Alexander, M$^{r.}$ Hugh West."

This map was evidently made in 1748 when Washington was seventeen years old, after his return from his surveying expedition on the lands of Lord Fairfax in the Northern Neck of Virginia, 1747–1748, and after the passing of the act by the General Assembly. In Washington's *Journal* of 1747–1748, the only reference he makes to a survey of Alexandria follows a place where several pages are torn out.

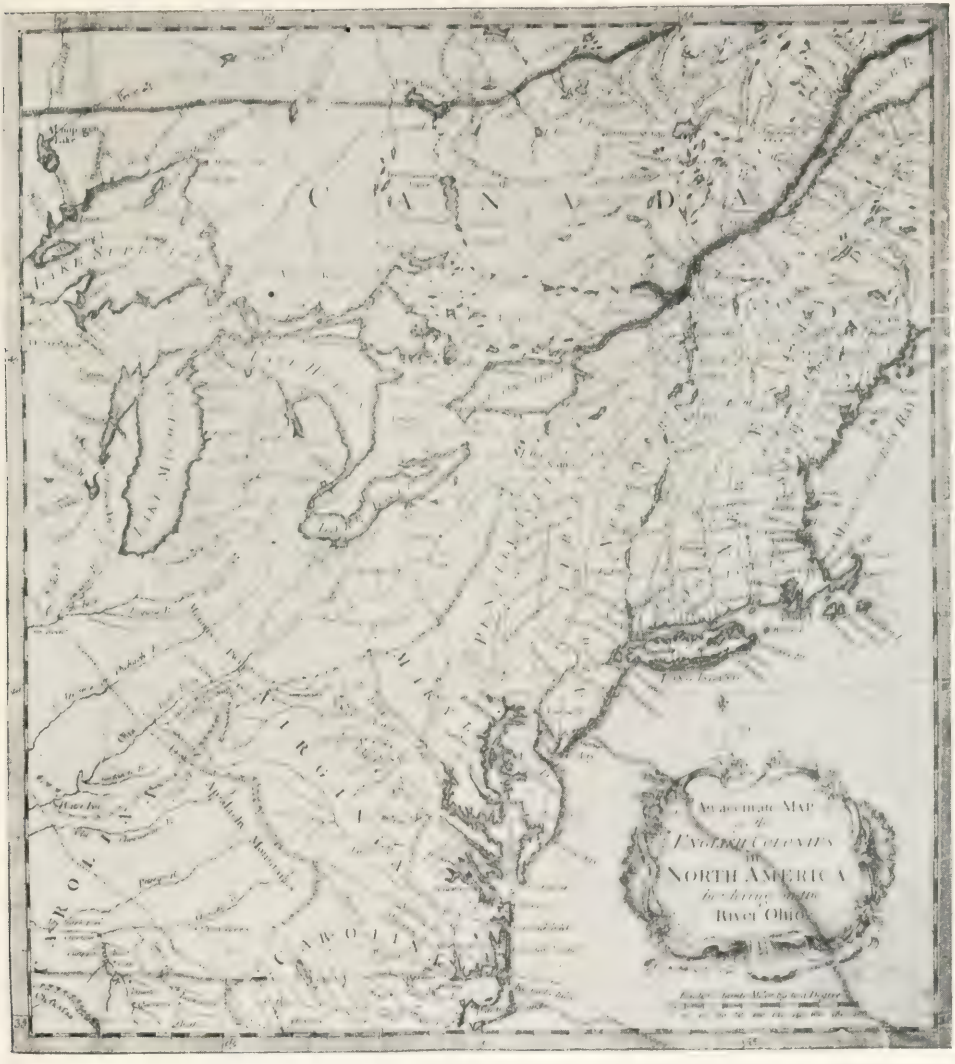
The other map, "A plan of Alexandria, now Belhaven," was evidently made prior to the organization of the municipal government at the first meeting of the trustees on July 13, 1749, while the town was still called Belhaven. This map was used for the sale of lots which took place on the 14th and 15th of July, and has a list of the purchasers, numbers of the lots, and price given in pistoles. The town is laid out in eighty-four lots with ten streets, Orinoko, Princess, Queens, Cameron, King, Prince, Dukes, Water, Fairfax, and Royal. The river in front of the town is marked, "4 & 5 feet Water," and at the extreme of the town, "8 Fathom Water." On the opposite shore in Maryland a house is indicated, marked "M$^{rs.}$ Addison's."

The list of purchasers reads:

No.	Proprietors' Names	
1	Col$^{o.}$ W. Fitzhugh	26½
2	Jn$^{o.}$ Pagan	10½
3	W$^{m.}$ Hicks, Esq$^{r.}$	10
4		
40	Harry Piper	16
20		
21	Roger Lindon	45½
36	Jn$^{o.}$ Dalton	19
31	Garr$^{d.}$ Alexander	19½
26	Allan McCrae	22
41	John Caryle	30
46	W$^{m.}$ Ramsey	30
51	Lawrence Washington	31
56		
57	Hon. W$^{m.}$ Fairfax	35
62		
63	Col$^{o.}$ Geo. Fairfax	39
69		
70	Col$^{o.}$ Nath$^{l.}$ Harrison	46
77		
78	Nath$^{l.}$ Chapman	56½
32	Garr$^{d.}$ Alexander	20
27	John Alexander	8
37	John Dalton	16
42	John Carlyle	16
52	Law. Washington	16
47	W$^{m.}$ Ramsey	16
71	Henry Fitzhugh	16
33	Hugh West	8
38		
39	Henry Saleald	23
48	John Pagan	13½
49	John Alexander	15
79	Ralph Wormeley, Esq.	10
45	Charles Mayson	10½
50	Adam Stephens	11½
53		
55	George Mayson	15
24	William Munday	11
54	William Strother	7
59	Col$^{o.}$ W. Fitzhugh	7
60	John Peyton	8
72		
73	John West Sen$^{r.}$	15
64		
65	Augustine Washington	15
80		
81	Anne West	12
66		
67	W$^{m.}$ Henry Jerrett	10
74		
75	Pearson Jerrett	10
58	John Champe	8
83		
84	George West	8
68		
76	Hugh West, Jun$^{r.}$	8
82	W$^{m.}$ West, Jun$^{r.}$	4
	Sold for Pistoles	774

These plans set at rest the doubt, often expressed, that Washington had in any way assisted in the laying out of the city. There is no city in the United States which is so permeated with the spirit of this great man as Alexandria, for the "Father of his

country" looked upon it as his much-loved child. Alexandria has now a population of about eighteen thousand; in 1776, about five thousand. In the years preceding and following the Revolution, before the too great rivalry of Washington, Baltimore and Norfolk, it had anchored at its wharves ships from all parts of the world, and it even set the fashions for the northern tourists. The discovery of this first plan of Alexandria, which shows a keen and intelligent knowledge of such work, confirms us in the belief that the designing of the city of Washington was as much the work of Washington as of L'Enfant.



SHOWING SPECIFIC LOCATION WHERE "HERE C. WASHINGTON ENGAGED Y^e FRENCH, 1754"

The illustration "An accurate map of the English Colonies in North America, bordering on the River Ohio,"

measuring 13½ by 18½ inches with border, is the earliest literary production in which Washington is mentioned. Scanning the map you will find noted between the "Ohio or Bell River" and the "Monongohela R," the statement, "Here C. Washington engag'd ye French, 1754." The "C" evidently is an abbreviation of "Colonel." The map is bordered on each side by an historical statement in which Washington figures:

About the beginning of June, 1754, the Governour of Virginia sent Colonel Washington at the head of four hundred men to keep them at bay, till more forces should arrive. The Colonel being informed that thirty-five of the French were within a day's march of him, with a design to intercept his convoy of provisions for the army, went in quest of them with a detachment of forty-five men, who on the way were joined by the Half-King, a considerable monarch, with twelve Indians. The next day they came up with the enemy, kill'd eleven, took twenty-one prisoners, and the three that fled were brought back, and scalp'd by the Indians. The English had only one kill'd and three wounded. Among the prisoners was M. le Force, a man of great consequence among the French. July 3d the English camp was alarm'd by two men, who came up to one of our centries, shot him in the heel, and fled. About an hour after, four Indians came and informed, that the enemy was on their march; upon which the English threw up trenches round their Fort in the Meadows. Soon after the enemy were seen marching down the woods, to the number of about nine hundred. The Colonel, who had but three hundred and fifty men to oppose them drew them up in order of battle, just as the French enter'd the meadow. One of our centries fir'd and kill'd three and returned to the fort. The French retired to the woods, while the Colonel sent a party to take possession of a wood opposite the fort; but the officer as he was marching, cried out, that the enemy would take possession of the fort, and immediately ordered his men to the right about, and so fled to the fort, the French firing at them all the time, and wounding many before they could get thither. The engagement lasted from ten in the morning till seven at night. The enemy fired from behind the trees, and the English from the fort and trenches. The gunner, when he had fired one round of his artillery, which did great execution, retired into the fort, and would fire no more. At seven o'clock the enemy called a parley, and offer'd us terms of capitulation; upon which the Colonel called a council of war, who maturely considering their circumstances, that they had not provisions for two days, that the excessive rains had render'd their army unfit for service, and, that they had a great number of men kill'd and wounded, judg'd it proper to accept of honourable terms. Upon which Captain Van Bramm was sent to receive their proposals. The articles agreed to were, that the English should deliver up the Fort by day-break, and be allow'd to march out with drums beating, and colours flying, with their arms and all their stores, except cannon; not to build any more forts on the French territories, or bear arms against his most Christian Majesty for the space of one year . . .

While it is very reasonable to suppose that Washington made maps when participating in the French and Indian wars in 1754, the Braddock expedition in 1755, and various other colonial wars, the only authentic one is found in the Jared Sparks collection, Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y. It is entitled "Washington's manuscript sketch of Fort Cumberland," measuring about 12 by 13 inches. A reprint is found in Avery's "History of the United States," vol. iv, p. 207, and also in *Journal of American History,* vol. ii, p. 402. Others may come to light to add new luster to this wonderful man.

So far as the writer has been able to find in the various published letters of Washington, the only references to contemporaneous maps are in a letter addressed to Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia, from Mount Vernon, October 10, 1784:

It has long been my decided opinion, that the shortest, easiest and least expensive communication with the invaluable and extensive country back of us would be by one or both of the rivers of this State, which have their sources in the Apalachian mountains. Nor am I singular in this opinion. Evans, in his Map and Analysis of the Middle Colonies, which, considering the early period at which

they were given to the Public, are done with amazing exactness, and Hutchins since, in his Topographical Description of the western country, a good part of which is from actual surveys, are decidedly of the same sentiment; as indeed are all others, who have had opportunities, and have been at the pains, to investigate and consider the subject.

But that this may not now stand as mere matter of opinion and assertion, unsupported by facts (such at least as the best maps now extant, compared with the oral testimony, which my opportunities, in the course of the war have enabled me to obtain), I shall give you the different routes and distances from Detroit."

The Evans' map referred to was published in 1755; that of Hutchins' in 1778. Why he does not refer to the maps of Fry and Jefferson (1751), and of Henry (1770), is a matter of conjecture. These two maps of Virginia which embraced most of the country then known as the United States, are of great geographical and historical interest. Jefferson was the father of President Thomas Jefferson and Henry, the father of Patrick Henry.

The only known copy of the original engraved Fry and Jefferson map, 1751, is found in the New York Public Library and came to it in the purchase of the George Bancroft library. Other editions were published in 1755, 1768, and 1775. Joshua Fry, joint author, was well known as a surveyor and colonel in command of the Virginia forces against the French in 1754. He died May 31st, whilst conducting the expedition to the Ohio. The Henry map is so rare as to be almost unknown. Copies of these maps are found in the Library of Congress.

One of the "gems" in the large collection of maps in the Library of Congress is the well-executed map drawn by Washington, himself, with the notes written in his own clear handwriting. It is perhaps the most interesting document extant on early land grants on the Great Kanawha and is here described in full. Although it has no distinctive title, it may be called "A plan of the tracts of land on the Great Kanawha River covering the interests of George Washington in that district. Copied by Washington from the original surveys dated 1771–1775." It measures 64¾ by 22½ inches.

By adding a flap 7¾ by 8 inches, at the necessary point, additional width has been given the map to show tract N°. 8, which lay on the "Poketellico Creek." The spaces on the map which would otherwise be blank have been filled in with separate notes concerning each survey. A margin of thirteen inches is left blank at the foot of the map. These lands on the Great Kanawha were surveyed in eight different tracts. They begin a few miles above the mouth of the river and lying on one side or the other of the river, extend to Blaine Island at Charleston, West Virginia.

Tract No. 1 begins near the mouth of the river, extends along the west side and contains 10,990 acres. The note describing this tract is headed:

A Table
to explain Plat N° 1
Patented in the name
of
Geo: Washington 15th Decr.
1772

This gives survey notes and ends as follows:

Pursuant to an Order of the Honble. the Govr. & Council of Virginia dated the 15th day of December, 1769.——

I have Surveyed the Lands mentioned in this Plat as part of the 200,000 acres, Granted for the use of the Officers & Soldiers mentioned in the said order.

[Signed] W. Crawford Survr.
of the Soldr. Land
June, — 1771



TITLE PAGE OF FRY AND JEFFERSON MAP

Tract No. 2 lies farther up the river on the east side and contains 7894 acres. The accompanying note reads:

A Table to explain Plat No. 2
Patented in the Names of
George Muse for 100
Doctr. Jas. Craik 1794
Wm. Bronaugh 6000

Total of the Tract..7894 acres

Gives survey notes and ends:

Made pursuant to the order &c.
[Signed] Wm. Crawford
Survr. Offr. & Soldr. Ld.
14 July 1775

Tract No. 3 adjoins tract No. 2 on the east side of the river and contains 7276 acres. The accompanying note reads:

Plat No. 3
Patented in the Names of
acres
Geo. Washington for.....3953
George Muse 3323

Total of the Tract.....7276
the whole now belongs to G W

Gives survey notes and ends:

Made pursuant to an Order of the Governr. & Council
[Signed] Wm. Crawford
Sr. Offr. & Soldr. Ld.
July 1773

Tract No. 4 is on the west side of the river opposite tract No. 3, and contains 4232 acres. The accompanying note reads:

A Table to explain Plat
No. 4
Patented in the Name
of Doctr. Jas. Craik

Gives survey notes and ends:

Pursuant to an Order of the Honble. the Govr. & Council of Virginia dated the 15th day of Decemr. 1769

I have surveyed the Lands mentioned in this Plat as part of the 200,000 acres Granted for the use of the officers and soldiers in the said order.

[Signed] Wm. Crawford
Survr. of the Soldr. Land
June 1771

Tract No. 5 on the east side of the river contained 21,941 acres. No survey notes of this tract are given and the surveyor is not named. The accompanying note reads:

Tract No. 5
is Patente [:]
[words erased]

	acres
The heirs of Col. Fry for his deficiency at the last distribution	7242
Jno Savage Do the same	2572
Thos. Bullet for his full proportion	2500
William Wright for his	2500
John David Woelpert for his full proportion	600
Colonel Adam Stephens for his Second dividend	2100
Colonel Andrew Lewis for his Second dividend	2100
Capt. Peter Hog for his second Dividend	2100
	21714
Unappropriated in this Tract	227
Total therein	21941

Tract No. 6 on the west side of the river, sometimes referred to as the "Pocatellico survey," contains 2000 acres. There are no notes relating to this survey on the large map. The Library of Congress has a separate manuscript note relating to it. This reads in part: "Surveyed for George Washington, assignee of Charles Myn Thruston, a Lieutenant in the Virginia Regiment, by Virtue of the Governor's warrant and agreeable to the Royal Proclamation of 1763. Two Thousand acres of land in Fincastle County." Full survey notes follow dated April 18, 1774, and signed Jno. Floyd, asst., Wm. T. Preston, S.F.C., these letters standing for Surveyor of Fincastle County.

Tract No. 7 on the east side of the river opposite tract No. 6 contains 2950 acres, and the accompanying note reads:

Copy of a Survey
made by Mr. Saml. Lewis 6 Novr.
1774
for G: Washington for 2950
Acres — Plat No 7

Surveyed for George Washington 2950 acres of land (by Virtue of a Warrant for 5000 acres granted by his Excellency the Governor to said Washington agreeable to His Majesty's Proclamation issued in the year 1763) lying in the County of Botetourt on the No East side of the Great Kanahwa, about a mile and a half above the Pokitellico Survey. . . .

Gives survey notes. On the reverse side of the separate of the manuscript note on tract No. 6, this same notice on tract No. 7 is given. This tract is the one which lies farthest from the mouth of the river, and the note to it on the large map is the one in which Washington used the words, "Copy of."

Tract No. 8 lies north of the river and contains 6788 acres. The accompanying note reads:

No 8 Is Patented in the Names of
Andrew Wagener for .....2572 acres
John West 1400
Col. Mercer 2816

Total 6788

No survey notes are given and the surveyor is not named.

Washington mentions the project to secure valuable lands in the "King's part" to William Crawford, his land agent in the matter of the western lands, in a letter written from Mount Vernon, September 21, 1767. There had evidently been a previous mention of the same subject, though no previous letter from Washington to Crawford seems to exist. The letter of September 21, 1767, with subsequent letters between Washington and Crawford, edited by C. W. Butterfield, and published in 1877, give much information concerning Washington's western land holdings. There are also many letters in the "Writings of Washington," edited by Sparks, and in the edition by Ford, which are interesting in connection with this large map.

William Crawford was born in Virginia, learned surveying under Washington, and served under him in 1758, marching with the Virginia troops to Fort Duquesne. In 1766, he moved his family over the mountains to a place in what is now Fayette County, Pennsylvania, then called "Stewart's Crossings." Here Washington visited him in the fall of 1770, which is noted in Washington's *Journal of a Tour to the Ohio River, 1770.* Crawford accompanied him on this trip, and in the *Journal*, under the dates November 1st–2nd, Washington notes leaving the Ohio River on a short trip up the Great Kanawha River, "to discover what kind of lands lay upon the Kanawha."

The earliest of these surveys made by Crawford on the Great Kanawha are dated June, 1771. Small separate drawings of several of the tracts made by Washington either from drawings furnished by Crawford or from his survey notes are to be found among the Washington papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. Washington had Crawford sign these small drawings with their accompanying notes. These drawings were evidently the base of the large map.

The surveys were made under the Proclamation of 1754 issued by Governor Dinwiddie and reads in part as follows:

For an encouragement to all who voluntarily enter into the said [military] service, I do hereby notify and promise, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council of this Colony, that over & above their pay, 200,000 acres of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain's Lands, on the east side of the River Ohio, within this dominion (100,000 acres to be contiguous to the said Fort, and the other 100,000 acres to be on or near the River Ohio) shall be laid off & granted to such per-

sons who by their voluntary engagement and good behavior in the said service, shall deserve the same; and I further promise that said lands shall be divided amongst them immediately after the performance of the said service. . . .

Washington was keenly interested in these lands, both on his own account and in the interest of other officers, filing their claims for them, bearing much of the expense and watching over the interests of all. In time he acquired the claims of a number of the officers.

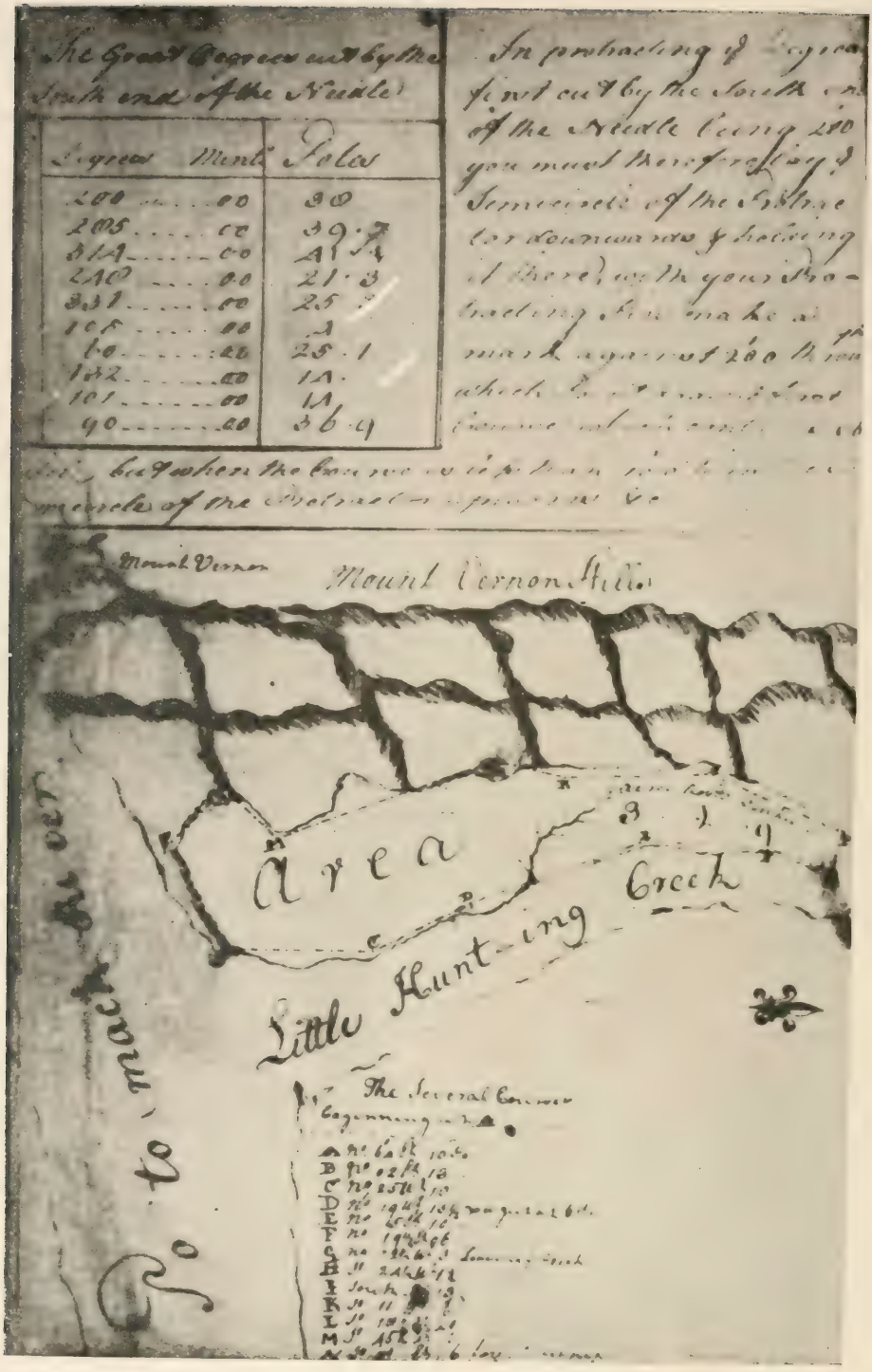
In a letter written in 1770 to Lord Botetourt, Governor of Virginia, protesting against the Walpole grant which threatened to include much of the 200,000 acres claimed by the officers and soldiers under the above Proclamation of 1754, Washington says, "The exigency of affairs, or the policy of government make it necessary to continue these lands in a dormant state for some time." This evidently referred to the King's proclamation of 1763 prohibiting all governors from granting warrants of lands to the westward of the sources of the rivers which run into the Atlantic, and forbidding all persons purchasing such lands or settling on them without special license from the Crown. In the letter to Crawford dated September 21, 1767, quoted above, Washington, in speaking of this proclamation says, "I can never look upon that proclamation in any other light (but this I say between ourselves) than as a temporary expedient to quiet the minds of the Indians. It must fall, of course, in a few years, especially when those Indians consent to our occupying the lands."

In a letter, dated April 3, 1775, to Lord Dunmore, Washington speaks of the Patents having been issued "under your Lordship's signature & the seal of the Colony, ever since the first of December, 1773." It, however, seems as though Washington must have obtained patents for part of these lands earlier than December, 1773, for he advertises his lands on the Ohio River and the ten thousand acres on the Great Kanawha contained in tract No. 1 in the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser,* August 20, 1773, vol. i, No. 1, and says he has obtained patents for these lands. He also advertised his lands in various other newspapers of the time, such as the *Pennsylvania Gazette,* September 22, 1772, and later in the *Pennsylvania Packet,* April 27, 1784, and the *Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette,* February 20, 1796.

The advertisements seem to have been for the purpose of leasing the lands for periods of years up to the year 1796, when he advertises the lands for sale, but names no price. He speaks of his purpose to sell his western holdings in a letter to Presley Neville in 1794. In this letter, he offers the lands on the Great Kanawha at three dollars and a quarter per acre for the whole body of land, with seven years' credit and without requiring a part of the purchase money to be paid down. If sold separately, a fourth of the purchase money was to be paid down, and for some of the tracts, particularly tract No. 1, more than three dollars and a quarter an acre would be necessary.

Washington's holdings on the Great Kanawha as shown on the map were not sold, however, and at the time of his death his will shows that he still owned tract No. 1, 10,990 acres; tract No. 3, 7276 acres; tract No. 6, 2000 acres, and tract No. 7, 2950 acres, the whole valued at $200,000.

The Library of Congress has a fine manuscript copy of the map made by Nicholas King, the title of which reads: "A Map of Lands situated on



PROBABLY THE FIRST SURVEY OF MOUNT VERNON MADE BY WASHINGTON WHEN FIFTEEN YEARS OLD, ABOUT 1746

the Great Kanawha River, near its confluence with the Ohio. On a scale of 200 Poles to an Inch. Copied by N. King." Tract No. 8 and the survey notes have been omitted from this copy, and the wording of the inscriptions has been somewhat changed.

Washington, as above stated, advertised these lands for sale in various journals of the day, the earliest of which appeared in *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser,* for August 20, 1773. At the end of this, he speaks of " their contiguity to the seat of government which more than probably will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha."

The Washington tracts of land lie in the coal regions of the Great Kanawha Valley, portions of the tracts in Mason, Putnam, and Kanawha Counties, W. Va.

A map issued in 1867 by John S. Swann at Charleston, West Virginia, shows several of the Washington tracts as well as many other grants. It is entitled, " Title map of the coal field of the Great Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, United States of America."

There are no large towns on the Great Kanawha from Charleston to Mt. Pleasant at the mouth of the river, St. Albans (formerly Coalmouth) being the largest with about 1200 inhabitants. This town is at the mouth of the Coal River and lies on tract No. 6, of the Washington lands.

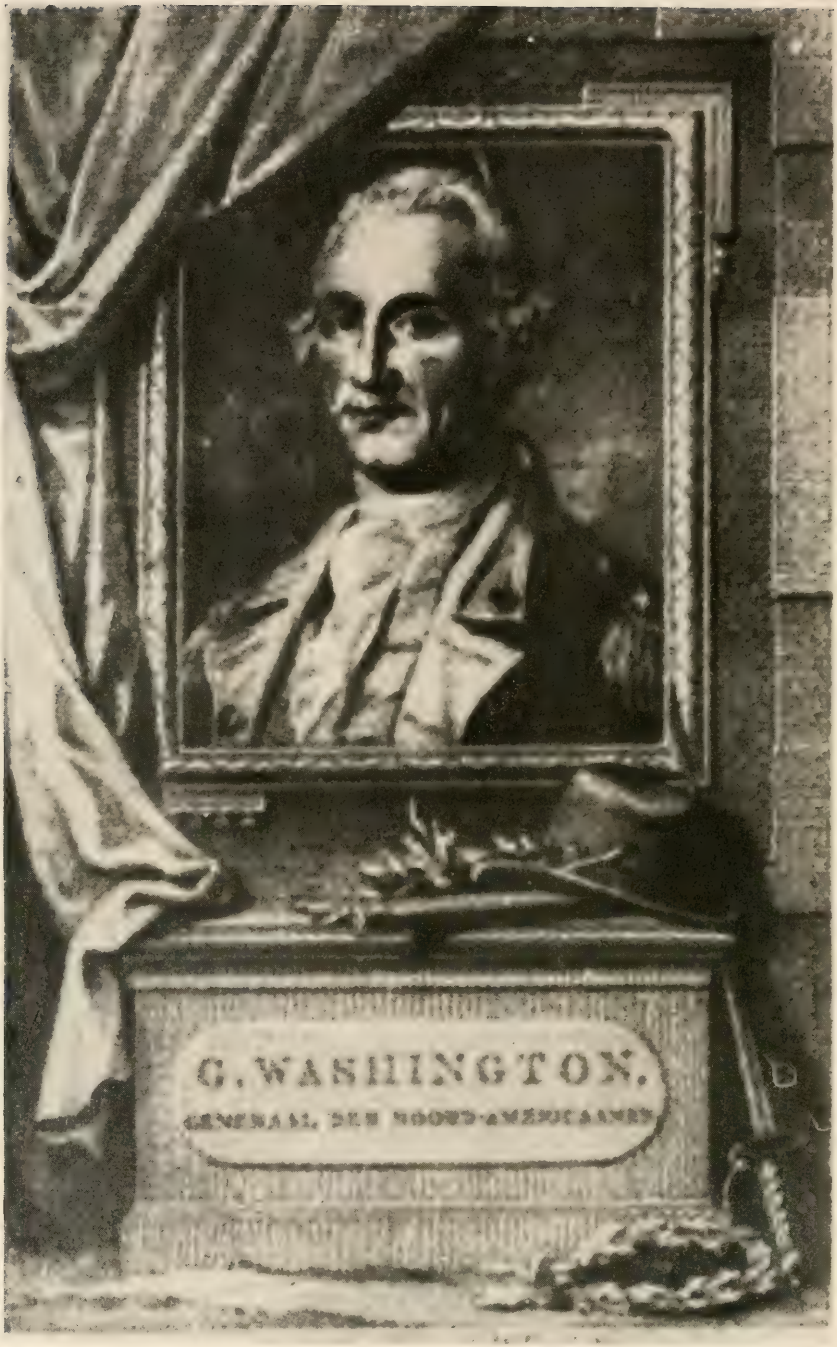
Most of the maps used by Washington during the Revolutionary War were made by Robert Erskine, commissioned by him as Geographer of the United States, in 1778, and also Thomas Hutchins, in 1781. The original manuscripts of the former are found in the New York Historical Society Library. Washington, no doubt, would have accomplished this work, much to his own and our satisfaction, but his duties were at that time in saving our country instead of mapping it. He, however, made a few sketches for temporary use and expressed in the following letter the need of such material:

To the President of Congress,

Head-Quarters, Morristown, 26 January, 1777. . . . The want of accurate maps of the country, which has hitherto been the scene of war, has been of great disadvantage to me. I have in vain endeavored to procure them and have been obliged to make shift with such sketches as I could trace out from my own observation and that of gentlemen around me. I really think, if gentlemen of known character and probity could be employed in making maps, from actual survey, of the roads, of the rivers and bridges and fords over them and of the mountains and passes through them it would be of the greatest advantage."

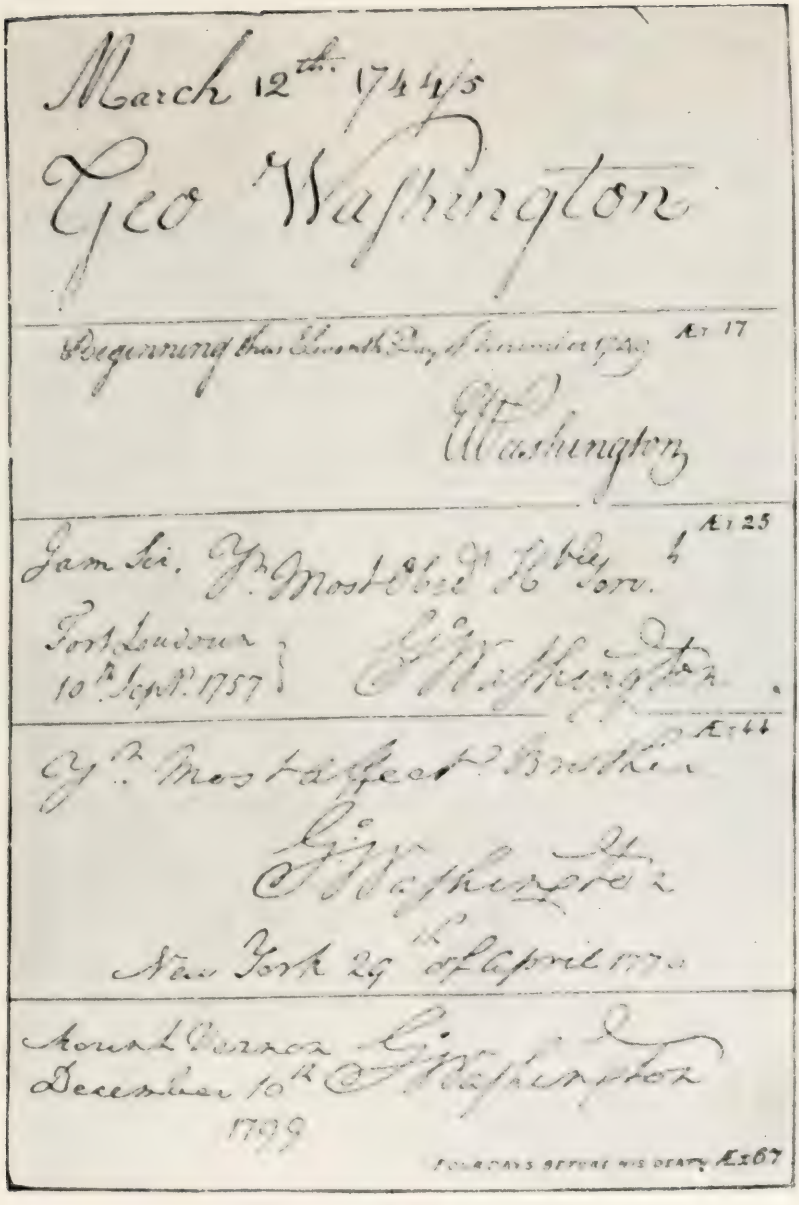
About the last map made by Washington, in 1784, is the one entitled, " Sketch of the Country Between the Waters of Potomack and those of Youghagany and Monongahela as sketched by Gen^{l} Washington," a copy of which is reproduced in U. S. House of Representatives, Nineteenth Congress, first session. *Report No. 228,* May 22, 1826. This map shows Washington's interest in inland navigation, especially in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

In a work entitled, " Letters from His Excellency, General Washington to Arthur Young, Esq.," London, 1801, is a map entitled, " A Map of General Washington's Farm of Mount Vernon from a Drawing Transmitted by the General," which is the earliest printed one of which we have knowledge. The original drawing accompanied a letter addressed by Washington to Arthur Young, dated Philadelphia, December 12, 1793, published in the above work. The letter concerned a plan for renting the various farms comprising the Mount Vernon estate. The map shows the farms, the acreage of the fields,



CONTEMPORANEOUS PORTRAIT

FROM "VADERLANDSCHE HISTORIE" TE AMSTERDAM, J. ALLARD, 1790



FACSIMILES OF WASHINGTON'S AUTOGRAPHS

position of buildings, the woodland, and the cleared but uncultivated fields, the latter described by a list of references in the upper left corner, which is marked "fac simile," being a reproduction of Washington's handwriting.

Another interesting plan, the original manuscript of which is at Mount Vernon, is the one referred to in Washington's letter to Samuel Vaughan, dated "Mount Vernon, 12 November, 1787," which reads:

Dear Sir.

The letter without date, with which you were pleased to honor me, accompanied by a plan of this seat, came to my hands by the last Post. For both I pray you to accept my hearty and sincere thanks. The plan describes with accuracy the houses, walks and shrubs, except in the front of lawn, west of the court-yard. There the plan differs from the original. In the former you have closed the prospect with trees along the walk to the gate; whereas in the latter the trees terminate with two mounds of earth, one on each side, on which grow weeping willows, leaving an open and full view of the distant woods. The mounds are sixty yards apart. I mention this, because it is the only departure from the original . . .

The plan was not reproduced until recently, being first used in Paul Wilstach's book on Mount Vernon.

It would be misleading for the writer to state that he had described all the known maps of Washington. Many



may be scattered through the libraries and private collections of the United States and many may be temporarily, (we hope), buried in cellars and closets, boxes and trunks. I have, however, described the most important in the collection of the Library of Congress, outside of the many plats to accompany surveys. That they are well executed as to accuracy, penmanship, and drawing, goes without saying, for this remarkable man seems to have had the divine inspiration of doing well whatever he undertook.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THIS month is inauguration month! A new President has taken the oath of office, sworn to administer the affairs of the Nation with justice and righteousness. The candidate of a party has become the President of the whole people. Whether Democrat or Republican, his administration is our administration, and we are a part of it; every individual is a part of it. Upon the loyal coöperation of each one its success depends, and from us its power is derived. We might each one of us in a very literal sense be said to take the oath of office with the President. This means responsibility and intelligent patriotic service.

Many intricate and critical problems are facing the President, demanding solution. He needs the intelligent understanding and enlightened opinion of the entire country behind him. Let us try to understand these problems, to inform ourselves upon the vital domestic and international questions, which we have elected him to handle. Let us be slow to criticize. Discontented and half-informed criticism helps to weaken the public confidence and plays into the hands of radicals, who seek to undermine the Government by this insidious method. We must stand for the enforcement of law. There is nothing more demoralizing than to condone the violation of law. While a law is a law it should be enforced, else all law falls into contempt, but if it should be a bad law, unsupported by the best public opinion, then work for its repeal and the passage of a better one.

In all this women have now a more active responsibility—as voters they have enhanced power and opportunity. Their voice will be heard and heeded. It is our duty to interest ourselves in better laws for schools, for children and for women's benefit, and to guide and uplift public opinion, thus helping to shape our country's destiny.

Let us take our oath of allegiance with the President, and like him swear to uphold its Constitution and its Laws.

If this magazine reaches you in time, I would suggest a silent oath of allegiance at the moment when the President takes his oath, stopping all activities during that solemn hour when he is being inaugurated. Let us at that time renew our vows of allegiance and loyalty to Home and Country.

The inauguration suggests one more thought. There is the example of economy and thrift which the President is setting us by giving up extravagant ceremonies at this time when the country is suffering from economic unrest and discontent. Extravagance is our National vice. It is the root of sixty per cent. of our crimes and social disorders. It wastes the life of the Nation and demoralizes its people.

No nation can have an enduring foundation without the accumulated wealth of savings as a reserve power, for the unproductive days. He who spends all his income as soon as received is exhausting all his powers and faces collapse. This is a very general habit of our people, whether they receive "wages," "salaries," or "income."

President Harding has set the pace. Let us make thrift and the habit of saving a part of our oath of allegiance to our country and the teaching of thrift a part of our patriotic service.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,

President General.

REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTRY OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper
Former Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

THE question has so often been asked: How many Presidents have inherited the traditions of the early days of the Republic? that the following chart has been prepared. It does not claim in any instance to give *all* the Revolutionary ancestry of any one individual. It does show that of the twenty-seven men who have up to the present time (March 1, 1921) occupied the Presidential chair, six participated in the fight for freedom; and with one exception—Woodrow Wilson—all the others were lineal descendants in one or more lines from those who took part in the American Revolution.

Two Signers of the Declaration—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—were Presidents, one of whom (Adams) lived to see his son occupy the position; another Signer of the Declaration—Benjamin Harrison—has had two descendants elected President; and still another member of that noted Continental Congress—Archibald Bulloch (who was prevented from signing the Declaration because patriotic duty called him home) has been represented by a lineal descendant—Theodore Roosevelt—in the Executive Mansion. A copy of this article, giving line of descent, and authorities for each statement, has been filed in the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

Name of President & time of Administration	Dates of Birth and Deaths	Revolutionary Ancestor
1. George Washington (1789–1797)	Va., 1732–1799, Va.	Commander-in-Chief Continental Army.
2. John Adams (1797–1801)	Mass., 1735–1826, Mass.	Signer of the Declaration.
3. Thomas Jefferson (1801–1809)	Va., 1743–1826, Va.	Signer of the Declaration.
4. James Madison (1809–1817)	Va., 1751–1836, Va.	Delegate to Va. State Convention in 1776.
5. James Monroe (1817–1825)	Va., 1758–1831, Va.	Lieut. from Va. in 1776.
6. John Quincy Adams (1825–1829)	Mass., 1767–1848, D. C.	Son of John Adams, Signer of the Declaration.
7. Andrew Jackson (1829–1837)	N. C., 1767–1845, Tenn.	Served in 1780 against the Indians, as private.

Name of President & time of Administration	Dates of Birth and Deaths	Revolutionary Ancestor
8. Martin Van Buren (1837–1841)	N. Y., 1782–1862, N. Y.	Son of Capt. Abraham Van Buren (1) of N. Y.
9. William Henry Harrison (1841–April 4, 1841)	Va., 1773–1841, D. C.	Son of Benjamin Harrison (2) Signer of the Declaration.
10. John Tyler (1841–1845)	Va., 1790–1862, Va.	Son of Judge John Tyler of Va. (3), Revolutionary patriot.
11. James K. Polk (1845–1849)	N. C., 1795–1849, Tenn.	Grandson of Col. Ezekiel Polk (4) of N. C.
12. Zachary Taylor (1849–1850)	Va., 1784–1850, D. C.	Son of Col. Richard Taylor of Va. (5).
13. Millard Fillmore (1850–1853)	N. Y., 1800–1874, N. Y.	Grandson of Ensign Nathaniel Fillmore (6) of N. Y. and Vt.
14. Franklin Pierce (1853–1857)	N. H., 1804–1869, N. H.	Son of Capt. Benjamin Pierce (7) of Mass. and N. H.
15. James Buchanan (1857–1861)	Pa., 1791–1868, Pa.	Grandson of Private James Speer (8) of Penna.
16. Abraham Lincoln (1861–1865)	Ky., 1809–1865, D. C.	Grandson of Capt. Abraham Lincoln (9) of Va. and Ky.
17. Andrew Johnson (April, 1865–1869)	N. C., 1808–1875, Tenn.	Son of Capt. Jacob Johnson (10) of N. C. Militia.
18. U. S. Grant (1869–1877)	Ohio, 1822–1885, N. Y.	Grandson of Lieut. Noah Grant, Jr. (11) of Conn.
19. Rutherford B. Hayes (1877–1881)	Ohio, 1822–1893, Ohio	Grandson of Ensign Rutherford Hayes (12) of N. Y. & Vt.
20. James A. Garfield (1881–Sept., 1881)	Ohio, 1831–1881, N. J.	Grandson of Fifer James Ballou (13) of N. H.
21. Chester A. Arthur (Sept., 1881–1885)	Vt., 1830–1886, N. Y.	Great-grandson of Corporal Uriah Stone (14) of N. H.
22. Grover Cleveland (1885–1889)	N. J., 1837–1908, N. J.	Great-grandson of Rev. Aaron Cleveland (15), of Norwich, Conn., Revolutionary patriot.
23. Benjamin Harrison (1889–1893)	Ohio, 1833–1901, Ohio	Great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison of Va. (*q. v.*)
24. Grover Cleveland (1893–1897)	(*q. v.*)	Rev. Aaron Cleveland. (*q. v.*)
25. William B. McKinley (1897–1901)	Ohio, 1843–Sept., 1901, N. Y.	Great-grandson of Private David McKinley (16), of Pennsylvania.
26. Theodore Roosevelt (Sept., 1901–1909)	N. Y., 1858–1919, N. Y.	Great- (2) grandson of Archibald Bulloch of Ga. (17), Delegate to Continental Congress.
27. William H. Taft (1909–1913)	Ohio, 1857–living 1921	Great-grandson of Sergeant Aaron Taft (18), of Mass.
28. Woodrow Wilson (1913–1921)	Va., 1856–living 1921	

President Wilson's mother, Janet Woodrow, was born in Scotland and emigrated to this country. His father was the son of James Wilson who came to this country in 1808 from Ireland, and soon thereafter married, in Pennsylvania, Ann Adams, who was a passenger in the same ship from Ireland.

The line of descent of President-elect Harding from Captain Abraham Harding of New York has been conclusively proven by Miss Grace Pierce, who was Registrar General when his sister, Miss Abigail Harding's, papers were verified.

Abraham Van Buren was baptized in Albany, N. Y., February 27, 1737, married Mrs. Maria (Goes) Van Allen (who died in 1818) and died at Kinderhook, N. Y., April 8, 1817. April 2, 1778, he was made "Captain of the 4th Company in the Seventh regiment (Kinderhook District) vice Evert Vosburg, disaffected." Kinderhook was such a Tory stronghold that his patriotism was considered rather a defect in his character, and no mention of Abraham's service is made in the campaign literature during the candidacy of his son Martin.

2. Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, Va. (1726–1791), Signer of the Declaration and member of the First and Second Continental Congresses, married Elizabeth Bassett and had several children, among them President Harrison, who married Miss Anna Symmes of Ohio. One of their children, John Scott Harrison (1804–1878), by his second wife, Elizabeth Irwin, was the father of the twenty-third President, Benjamin Harrison. A comprehensive article on the Harrisons of Berkeley, Va., compiled by the late Mrs. Sanders Johnston, Editor of the Lineage Book, is to be found in the *American Monthly Magazine*, July, 1901.

3. John Tyler (1747–1813) commanded a company of Hanover County Minute Men under Patrick Henry; in 1778 was made Judge of the Admiralty Court, and in 1781 was Speaker of the House of Delegates of Va. He married Mary Armistead, and their son, President Tyler, inherited thereby the traditions of many of the finest families in the state.

4. Ezekiel Polk, born in Carlisle, Penna., in 1741, died in Tenn. in 1824, and was one of seven brothers, all of whom occupied positions of honor, trust and danger during the Revolution. By his first wife, Nannie Wilson, he had a son Samuel, who was the father of President Polk; signed the Mecklenburg Declaration, and was styled Colonel.

5. Col. Richard Taylor, born in Orange Co., Va., April 4, 1741, died in Kentucky, June 19, 1829; married Sarah Strother (1760–1829) and was the father of President Taylor, who was named Zachary for his grandfather. He was Lieutenant in 1775; Captain in 1776, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1779, and was the cousin of Commodore Richard Taylor, also of Orange Co., Va., Col. Taylor's grandfather, James Taylor, has the distinction of being the great-grandfather of two Presidents of the United States—James Madison and Zachary Taylor.

6. Nathaniel Fillmore, born in Norwich, Conn., March 29, 1739–40, moved to Bennington, Vt., and was an Ensign in Capt. Dewey's company at the Battle of Bennington. His son, Nathaniel, born in 1771 at Bennington, Vt., married Phoebe Millard and moved to New York state, where their son Millard was born.

7. Benjamin Pierce, born in Chelmsford, Mass., December 25, 1757, died April 1, 1839, in Hillsborough, N. H. He married (2) in 1790, Ann Kendrick (1768–1838) who became the mother of President Pierce. Benjamin served as a private in the early part of 1775, but later rose to the rank of Lieutenant and Captain.

8. President Buchanan was the second child of James Buchanan, who married in 1788 Elizabeth Speer, and died at Mercersburg, Penna., in 1821. Elizabeth (born in 1767) was the only daughter of James Speer, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1756 and with his wife, Mary Patterson, settled at first on a farm ten miles from Lancaster, Pa., but afterwards moved to the foot of South Mountain, between Chambersburg and Gettysburg, in that part of York County which is now Adams County. He served several tours of service as a private in York County Militia.

9. Abraham Lincoln was commissioned Captain of Augusta Co., Va., Militia in 1777, and in 1778 of a company of Rockingham Co. Militia. He married in 1770 in Augusta Co., Va., and his son Thomas became the father of President Lincoln.

10. Jacob Johnson, who died in Raleigh, N. C., in 1812, from effects of injuries received in saving the life of a friend, leaving his son, Andrew, four years old, was mentioned in the obituary notices as having been Captain of a Militia company in N. C. during the Revolution.

11. Noah Grant, Jr., was born Tolland, Conn., June 20, 1748, died at Maysville, Ky., February 14, 1819. He served in the Revolution from Coventry, Conn., and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He married (2) in Penna., Rachel Kelly, who was the ancestress of the President and died in Ohio in 1805. Noah was a direct descendant of Matthew Grant, one of the Founders of Windsor, Conn.

12. Rutherford Hayes, born in Branford, Conn., July 29, 1756, married in 1779 at West Brattleboro, Va., Chloe Smith, born 1762, daughter of Israel Smith and his wife Abigail Chandler. In 1782 he was Ensign in the South Company of Brattleboro, under Captain Artemus How, in the Cumberland County (N. Y.) regiment. His son, Rutherford, born in 1787, married in 1813, Sophia Birchard, and

died in Ohio in 1822, three months before President Hayes was born. Rutherford, Senior, was the son of Ezekiel Hayes (1724–1807) of Conn., who collected supplies and exported them by ox teams to Yorktown, where he was Quartermaster. Sophia Birchard was the daughter of Roger Birchard and his wife, Drusilla Austin, and granddaughter of Elias Birchard, (born Franklin, Conn., 1729, married in 1758 Sarah Jacobs) who fought at Bunker Hill, and was a soldier in Huntington's regiment in 1776, and Daniel Austin, who turned out at the Alarms throughout the Revolution. Roger Birchard was at Boston in 1775, in Capt. Experience Storr's company, under Col. Israel Putnam and Israel Smith (1739–1811) served several terms in the Militia.

13. James Ballou, born in Cumberland, R. I., April 25, 1761, died at Richmond, N. H., October 15, 1808. He served in 1778 and 1779 at Rhode Island, as a fifer in the N. H. troops, and in 1786 married Mehetable Ingalls. Their daughter, Eliza, born at Richmond, N. H., married Abram Garfield, of Massachusetts and New York, and finally moved to Ohio, where the President was born in Cuyahoga County. James Ballou's father, also James (or Jeams) Ballou, who moved to Richmond, N. H., from Rhode Island before the Revolution, was one of those who did not sign the Test in 1776, but gave as their reason: "We do not Believe that it is the Will of God to take Away the Lives of our fellow craters not that We Come Out Against the Congress or the Amarican Liberties but When Ever We are Convinct to the Contory We are Redy to joine our Amarican Brieathen to Defend by Arms against the Hostile attempts of the British fleets and Armies."

14. Uriah Stone was born in Piermont, N. H., in 1748, and died there in 1810. He served under Colonel Timothy Bedel in 1775; was one of the Guard at Haverhill, N. H., in 1776, and was Corporal under Captain John Sloan at Bennington, Vt, in 1777. He married Hepzibah Hadley and had a large family. About 1800 five of the sons—John, Samuel, Benjamin, George Washington and James Stone—moved to Berkshire, Vt. George Washington Stone had a daughter, Malvina, born April 29, 1802, in Berkshire, Vt., who married William Arthur, a young Irishman, and named her second son, Chester Abell, for the husband of her cousin, Abigail, granddaughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Corliss) Stone.

15. Rev. Aaron Cleveland was born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1744, and died in Conn. in 1815. He married in 1768 Abiah Hide, born in 1749, and daughter of Capt. James Hide (1707–1794) and his wife, Sarah Marshall, of Norwich, Conn. Intensely patriotic, Rev. Aaron Cleveland was one of the most influential citizens of Norwich in arousing the sentiment of the people; was member, and often chairman of the various Committees of Correspondence, Public Safety, etc., and unfailing in his zeal.

16. David McKinley, born in York County, Penna., March 16, 1755, married Sarah Gray, and died in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1840. He enlisted in 1776 in the Flying Camp. His company was detailed at Fort Washington and he was the only one not captured. He applied for a pension in 1832 from Ohio, to which state he moved in 1814, and it was allowed for 21 months of actual service as private.

17. Archibald Bullock was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1730, and died at Savannah, Ga., in 1777. He married in 1764 Mary DeVeaux (1747–1818); was elected President of the Provincial Congress of Georgia in 1775 and 1776; and elected Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776. During that year he was elected President of the newly formed state of Georgia, the first under the new form of government, and it became his imperative duty to return immediately to Georgia and leave Philadelphia without signing the Declaration of Independence, which he zealously espoused. His son James (1765–1806) fled after the invasion of Georgia, and in 1781 fought in the Va. State troops. He was made an Honorary member of the Georgia Cincinnati, and in 1786 married Anne Irvine (born in 1770). Their son, James Stephens Bulloch married (2) Mrs. Martha (Stewart) Elliot, daughter of Daniel Stewart, who joined the Revolutionary army when a boy, was captured by the British, escaped from a prison ship and afterwards served as a Captain under Sumter and Marion. Daniel Stewart's granddaughter, Martha Bulloch, married Theodore Roosevelt, and became the mother of the President. On the Roosevelt side, Jacobus Roosevelt, great-grandfather of the President, who was baptized in New York October 25, 1759, married Maria Van Schaack (1773–1849. and died in New York in 1840, "gave his services without reward" as Commissary to the Continental troops; and his father, Jacobus, baptized in New York in 1724, was a private in the State troops.

18. Aaron Taft was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, May 28, 1743, and died at Townsend, Vermont, March 26, 1808. He married Rhoda Rawson (1749–1827) and served in the Revolution as a Sergeant in Captain Joseph Chapin's company at the Lexington Alarm.

ARCHIVES HALL PLANNED BY CONGRESS

By Lily Lykes Rowe

AFTER forty years of varying activities carried on by organized groups and individual patriots, the movement to establish a National Archives Hall at Washington for the safe keeping of public records and historical papers is about to reach its fruition. The new Congress convening in March for its first session under the Warren G. Harding Administration is expected to complete the legislative details, so frequently begun in the past, for a suitable archives repository.

Even before this article is from the press, the last Congress may have taken steps to remedy a situation of public negligence and carelessness long condemned. It is hardly necessary to point out that the imminent success of the archives building movement will be of supreme interest to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This society was among the first agencies to appreciate the national responsibility towards keeping unimpaired the fragile papers which will convey to future generations their rightful historical heritages. As early as 1878, the Congress was formally requested to provide for a "hall of records" in which the important papers of the executive departments of the Federal Government could be preserved. The Quartermaster General made the request and drew up plans for the proposed building. Since that time, only one year has passed in which some member of the cabinet or other official has not urged upon the Congress the idea of storing and making accessible to the public, the rapidly increasing records of the national government. Approximately fifty bills relative to the subject have been introduced. Most of them rested in the committee files until they expired an automatic death with each adjournment of the Congress.

In 1903 the Congress did purchase a site for an archives depôt but did not authorize money for the building. Meanwhile those officials concerned with the building of a new home for the Department of the Interior obtained permission from the Congress to occupy the ground and a handsome structure now stands there. In 1914 an appropriation of $50,000 was made for a junket to Europe to view the archives buildings there preparatory to putting up the world's finest in America. Hostilities abroad compelled that plan to be abandoned and the money was returned to the Treasury. It was found that the purposes of the trip could be just as well served by diplomatic cooperation. The Department of State



VIEW OF THE U. S. TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHOWING THE NORTH FRONT WITH THE FOUNTAINS UNDER WHICH ARE STORED THE RECORDS OF THE MINT AND OTHER BUREAUS. ARCHIVISTS CLAIM THAT THE DAMPNESS INHERENT TO THE EARTH ABOUT THE FOUNTAIN IS A MENACE TO THE DOCUMENTS

procured plans and specifications as well as photographs of a number of the magnificent archives buildings in foreign lands. These, loaned or given outright to this government, formed a basis for the plans now kept ready for the prospective American National Archives Hall.

If there be some persons who consider forty years a long period through which to entreat and appeal for such an important building, it is interesting to know that England was 240 years in adopting the suggestion after it was first presented. It is recorded that Francis Bacon in 1616 recommended the establishment of a General Records Office for the Kingdom of England, and about 1858 the first section of that building was erected. This was the initial unit in the present splendid system of keeping public records in Great Britain. It is hardly probable that this country will wait until 2118 before properly housing the public records of its government!

The present growing recognition of the need to make adequate arrangements for the Federal archives is a distinct sign of a national maturity. The American nation, an incipient democracy in 1776, is about to achieve that adult stage which cherishes a perspective. At first, those governmental bureaus, organized more than 130 years ago, preserved their own papers. By and by, under the expansion of the prospering nation, the space available for such documents became crowded. The oldest of these papers, seldom used in current business, were sent away to cellars and vacant rooms in the same or other buildings, always being subjected to summer dryness and winter cold without alleviation from either extreme, and in perpetual danger from fire.

Gradually, American historians became active. They insisted the dead files were crammed with information of historical and pictorial value and that it was shameful to so neglect the preservation of this data. Simultaneously, the government officials began to discover that whenever they wanted to study the decisions of their predecessors in matters arising within their jurisdiction, it was decidedly inconvenient to have the desired papers at the bottom of a packing box in a garage several miles away. Thus the research worker and the government official joined forces in a movement to erect a fireproof, burglar-proof, and otherwise appropriate building.

Public opinion expressed through such groups as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Historical Association, and the Society of the S. A. R. has supplemented their efforts. But the most acute stimulus to the movement has been the recent World War. Whatever note was struck in those peaceful pre-war days about the criminal neglect of valuable public records can be given a trebled emphasis now. Historians and public-spirited citizens, who urged a scientifically constructed archives depôt prior to 1916, have a vast and unexpected support to their cause in the mass of records accruing from the first war fought by American soldiers on European soil.

There are now records marking the turn of an old era in American history to be added to the Revolutionary data and other notable files held by the Adjutant General of the Army. Such records as tell of modern musketeers flying by day and by night to defend the traditions of the men whose unshod feet bled on the snow at Valley Forge;



HOW THE GOVERNMENT NOW KEEPS ITS VALUABLE PAPERS IN A STORAGE WAREHOUSE

THE RECORDS ARE PRACTICALLY INACCESSIBLE FOR RESEARCH WORK IN THIS SHAPE



MORE FILES PLACED IN A STOREHOUSE ON WOODEN SHELVING WITHOUT ANY MEANS FOR FINDING DESIRED RECORDS EXCEPT TO SEARCH THROUGH ALL PACKAGES BEARING KINDRED LABELS

records of armored motor cars which transported the descendants of the men who crossed the Delaware with General George Washington; records of every phase of America's part in what is hoped will be the last world war—all scattered here, there, and yonder in lofts and hallways. The Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army has declared that documents of historical importance under his surveillance have had to go into any odd corner available. These papers, improperly safeguarded, include all the records of the regular and volunteer armies from the Revolution to the Punative Expedition into Mexico in 1916. Pay rolls, muster rolls, correspondence books, reports, orders, document files and returns of the men who have defended the American government since its beginning now lie a prey to insects, steam-pipe moisture and foul air of illy ventilated quarters. Papers covering the courts martial throughout the history of the nation are stored in wooden boxes in some out of the way place because there is nowhere they can be deposited correctly.

And bits of romantic history are dormant in the huddled-up papers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. This branch treasures the records of fortifications, monuments in the national parks, data about state boundaries, and the remains of the sunken battleship *Maine* in very doubtful storage facilities at present. Over and over again the Congress has been told about the impossibility of renting sufficient fireproof storage room in the District of Columbia for the surplus files of the departments. The reason for this shortage as told by the Treasury officials is the comparatively recent introduction of fireproofing into construction. In those instances where local storage warehouses may be rented—as shown in one of the accompanying photographs—the papers are put on shelves in a manner which requires days of searching to find the wanted document. In addition to the land records, the material in the files of the Engineer Corps, which dates back nearly 150 years, has to do with the operations of its officers. Many of these men afterwards came to be prominent in the affairs of the republic and their careers thus became a part of the personal history of this country.

The records of the Air Service and the Motor Transport Service, the two newest developments of warfare, present a real problem under existing conditions. The former acknowledges it has been unable to solve its difficulty. The latter has to find some way to take care of the plans made for the motor transport establishments, here and overseas, the specifications and designs for the new cars and other inventions. Valuable, and in some cases priceless, papers are now in the consulates and missions maintained by the United States abroad. These must be brought back to Washington. The diplomatic archives already are filled with papers of vital interest, especially in correspondence between the Secretary of State and various officials, and the reports of trained State Department observers in other countries. Besides, there are the papers relating to the administration of the territories before they became states of the union. The impossibility of finding these papers without special guidance is a favorite example cited as an argument for a properly indexed and arranged archives depôt. There are no archival papers more sought for at the National Capital than those for the territories. These



ONE OF THE STORAGE HOUSES THE GOVERNMENT LEASES EVERY ONCE IN SO OFTEN TO TAKE CARE OF THE RAPIDLY GROWING ARCHIVES

territories were administered by the State Department prior to 1873, but the Department of the Interior later fell heir to them. This does not mean these papers are concentrated in either place. They may be found anywhere along a trail from the Senate and the House of Representatives to the General Land Office. Western historical societies are dependent upon the territorial papers for information about their earliest endeavors.

The war also gave the papers of the War Trade Board to the State Department, records of a most confidential and delicate nature touching, as they do, the international trade relations. It has not been decided what will become of these files if a depôt is not erected.

Wooden boxes hold the records of the Department of Justice, which extend back to 1790. This same kind of container will also be likely to hold the 10,000 drawers of war matter resulting from spy and other recent troubles. The Alien Property Custodian has turned over to this department the papers in the 50,000 trust estates administered by the government during the war. Still another function of the government identified with war is the payment of pensions. The Pension Office has 3,000,000 files and 1,464,000 pounds of records of the wars of America, inclusive of the World War. When the archives get as voluminous as this, the question of floor support enters, for this quantity of paper is too heavy for the average structure. Apropos of the danger to these files in helter-skelter arrangement, it is said that in one storage building where valuable papers were placed, several floors contained barrels of oil and gasoline.

In the Indian office are papers of great historical value, going back to the latter part of the eighteenth century and giving authentic accounts of Indian life, treaties with the Indians, and autograph letters of practically all the Presidents. These are inaccessible for reference, as they are now stored. No less fascinating to the student of American history are the economic experiments made during the World War by this government. The Railroad Administration is a case in point, being the first American attempt at Federal control of a public utility outside of the post offices. There are thousands of these records to be gathered in from the various regional outposts of the railway experience. The Shipping Board, with its rejuvenation of the Merchant Marine, has files which are valuable because they are the only protection this country has in fraudulent and sincere shipping claims. This Board does not have its own building at Washington and, like most tenants, never has enough closet space for storage. The United States Tariff Commission is not a war creation, but it has contributed a thought on the subject of archives storage which is timely. It is this:

"As the value of commercial and industrial information diminishes in relation to current policies, its worth increases as a body of historical material furnishing accurate light on economic conditions here."

This is exactly the line of reasoning followed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in its agitation for proper archives storage.

Those departments devoted to the domestic affairs of the nation are clamoring just as eagerly for a central structure in which to place their records. A little touch of the dramatic was injected into the situation only a



TYPICAL WOODEN FILE BOXES FOR GOVERNMENT RECORDS

few weeks ago when a fire broke out in the wooden shelving holding the schedules of the early census returns. A cigarette, carelessly thrown into the cellar of the Department of Commerce building by an employee is said to have caused the ignition. The records of the census of 1890 were practically destroyed, officials estimating that $2,000,000 and several months of work will be the price to pay for their restoration. Those of the years before 1860 were not damaged in the least and for this there is much gratitude, since they are the first of the enumerations in this country.

The Congress was in session at the time of the latest fire to threaten the destruction of archives and renewed its discussion of a proper storage plant. Representative William Hill, of New York, in the House, and Senator Smoot, of Utah, in the upper chamber, asked for investigations that ways and means might be found to more adequately safeguard these papers. Mr. Hill, in asking for the inquiry, said the last time he had seen the Declaration of Independence it was enclosed in a steel safe, a light affair with inside fittings of wood. "The safe would not burn," said the representative, "but it would require little fire to so heat it that the contents would be charred and destroyed."

The Department of Commerce also has statistical information of a non-census nature running back to 1847 that could not be restored at any price or under any condition. Its shipping files contain copies of documents of vessels since 1813, and the lighthouse records could not be duplicated if the fire had reached those shelves. Former Secretary Redfield reported to the Congress that he had found shocking conditions in the storerooms of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Papers authorizing the land titles to the whole Atlantic seaboard from Canada to Key West, involving millions of dollars worth of property, are placed on wooden rollers there in the most crowded way. The expensive, engraved plates of the maps of the United States used by the government are also kept on these rollers and the scientific library of the Survey is subject to an equal fire menace.

"Dead files" is an unknown element among records, says the Land Office, as every paper helps along the search for information, either directly or indirectly. Consequently the need for accomodations where every paper may be found within a reasonable length of time without standing ankle deep in water in some cellar is brought to public attention by this bureau. Its records form the first link in the chain of title to all lands ever a part of the public domain and are most important in school and similar grants. And closest to the feminine heart, perhaps, are the scientific papers of the Department of Agriculture where discoveries of incalculable value are stored in corridors and attics, and meeting all the hazards therein. Few of the government departments will be more ready for the protecting care of the proposed depôt than this branch of the government, standing so close to the food supply of its citizens.

The present status of public archives storage herein outlined could be extended at length. Enough has been cited, it is believed, to verify the claims of government officials that the building will not be erected too soon. Indeed, it would seem that it would hardly



THIS IS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE URGED THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING WHERE THE PRICELESS RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT MAY BE SAFE FROM FIRE

SCENE IN THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BUILDING SHOWING DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY RECENT FIRE TO THE CENSUS RECORDS WHICH WILL COST MORE THAN TWO MILLION DOLLARS TO REPLACE

be possible to erect a structure large enough to care for all the accumulation. According to the government architects, the building as planned will hold a surprising amount in its steel stacks, such as are used for books in the Library of Congress. The structure will be enlarged as the years demand. Just now the talk is about building the first portion of the structure without any exterior finish of a permanent nature, this to be put on when prices have tumbled. It was never intended to make the building a palace of adornment but a depôt, handily located and properly equipped so that the public might have access to the records so dear to the heart of the genealogist and student. The site generally regarded as the one likely to be selected lies adjacent to the Post Office Department. Daughters of the American Revolution who have visited Washington can place its locality by the fact that it faces the trolley station where cars are taken for Mount Vernon. A street bisects the block of land there and improvements of a relatively inexpensive nature have been made. There has been nothing definite decided up to date, and the Congress may shift the archives environment to another spot.

The championship of Senator Smoot, who is now chairman of the Public Building and Grounds Committee, almost insures the bill's passage during the new Congress. The point on which he argues the expediency of spending money even in post-war days is the release of space, now occupied by these records, for executive office use. The rent bills of the Government in Washington are higher each year because more office room is demanded. Senator Smoot sees in the removal of these historic papers a timely opportunity to get more desk room out of the present quarters, both rented and owned.

MRS. WARREN G. HARDING D.A.R. MEMBER

By Grace M. Pierce, Former Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.

Among the members admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management held in Washington on February 9th was Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, wife of the President-elect of the United States. Mrs. Harding comes into the Society as a member of the Captain William Hendricks Chapter of Marion, Ohio, through the services of her Revolutionary ancestor, Captain Edmund Richards of Connecticut.

Not since Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General of the National Society, has a wife of the President of the United States been a member of this patriotic organization, although Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Taft were eligible to membership.

The Society has enrolled in its membership many distinguished women, among them wives of Cabinet officers, members of Congress, and diplomats, many of whom have served as state Regents and national officers.

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, both wives of former Vice-Presidents of the United States, were elected for two terms each as Presidents General of the National Society.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
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THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION, 1783–1789

The best treatment of this period for the general reader is in Fiske's *Critical Period of American History*. McLaughlin's *The Confederation and the Constitution* is more detailed. The third volume of Channing's *History of the United States* and the first volume of McMaster's *History of the People of the United States* also cover this period. A summary may be found in Bassett, pp. 222–250.

1. The Treaty of Paris.
   - Fiske: *Critical Period of American History*, ch. 1.
     - (For a more detailed account, see Winsor, vol. vii, ch. 2, especially pp. 145–151.
   - French policy towards the United States.
     - Compare McLaughlin, *Confederation and Constitution*, 18–24 (favorable to France), with the above references, and Channing, *History of the United States*, iii, 354–369.
2. The Articles of Confederation.
   - The articles themselves are given in MacDonald's *Select Documents* and in many school histories and text-books on civil government (*e. g.*, Fiske's).
   - Their Defects.
     - Bancroft: v, 454–458; vi, 194.
     - McLaughlin: 49–52.
3. The Troubles of the Confederation.
   - Wilson: iii, 53–60.
   - Foreign Relations.
     - England: Fiske, 134–144.
     - Spain: McLaughlin, 89–101.
   - Commerce.
     - McLaughlin: 71–86.
   - Finance and Taxation.
     - Fiske: 163–177.
     - McLaughlin: 53–59.
   - Shays' Rebellion.
     - Fiske: 177–186.
     - McLaughlin: ch. 10.
4. The West and Its Significance.
   - Wilson: iii, 38–52.
   - The West in the Treaty of Paris.
     - See references under the first topic.
   - The Land Cessions.
     - Fiske: 187–195, 199 (maps in Bassett, McLaughlin, Channing).
   - The Ordnance of 1787.
     - (Text in MacDonald: *Select Documents*, 21–28.)
     - Fiske: 196–207.
     - Channing: iii, 535–555.
     - Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, vol. iii, ch. 6. (Sagamore ed., pt. v, 28–42.)
   - The Navigation of the Mississippi.
     - Fiske: 208–212.
     - McMaster: *History of the People of the United States*, i, 371–382.
5. Events Leading up to the Convention.
   - Fiske: 212–222.
6. The Convention of 1787.
   - Fiske: 230–305; *or*
   - Wilson: iii, 67–76.
   - Winsor: vii, 237–246.
   - The Membership of the Convention.
     - Fiske: 223–229.
   - The Compromises.
     - McLaughlin: 228–242.
7. The Constitution.
   - The text is available in many separate editions and is given in most school histories and texts in civil government. For an estimate, see Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. 3.
   - The *Federalist*.
     - The edition most easily obtained is that in Everyman's Library; the best, if obtainable, is Ford's. For an account of its origin and influence, see Fiske, 341–344, or Lodge's *Alexander Hamilton*, 66–70; typical numbers are 12, 30, 47, 64, 71.
8. Ratification.
   - Fiske: ch. 7.
   - McLaughlin: ch. 17, 18.

STATE CONFERENCES

WISCONSIN

In response to the cordial invitation of Ah-dah-wah-gam Chapter, the twenty-fourth annual State Conference of Wisconsin D. A. R. assembled in the First Congregational Church of Wisconsin Rapids, October 14–15, 1920.

The session opened with an organ solo by Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, and the singing of "America," followed by the salute to the flag. The invocation was given by the Reverend Roxstrow, and our state song, the "Star of Wisconsin," was sung by Mrs. E. Ward Blaisdell. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, State Regent, who announced the gift of a gavel made from wood from historic Faneuil Hall, Boston, presented by Mrs. George Weinhagen, Jr., of Milwaukee Chapter.

Mrs. Falkland MacKinnon, Regent of Ah-dah-wah-gam Chapter, gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. John W. Laflin, of Milwaukee. Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice-President General, spoke of the splendid and inspiring work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and urged the chapters to keep in touch with the National Society through its fine official magazine. Mrs. Hartman, in her message to the Conference, asked the chapters to join their forces and coöperate in State and National work She announced the membership in the State of 2217 members, and one new chapter, making 37 chapters.

The reports of State Chairmen brought out much interesting work. Mrs. George Dexheimer, Old Trails Chairman, showed the maps of the counties on which the old trails had been carefully outlined by the Chapter Chairman; Mrs. Norman T. Gill, Chairman of Historic Spots, also had outline maps of each county, showing many historic places for the Daughters to place markers on; Mrs. Edward Ferguson reported that one of our two Real Daughters, Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers, of Milwaukee Chapter, D. A. R., the oldest Real Daughter in the United States, had just celebrated her one hundred and sixth birthday.

Mrs. Wilson B. Masden, State Director for the Children of the American Revolution, made a plea that each chapter organize a Children's Society. Mr. Furkell then addressed the Conference on the Spiritual Meaning of Citizenship.

Friday morning's session opened with music and prayer. The report of the Committee on the Revision of the By-Laws was read by Mrs. A. C. Umbreit, Chairman, and the revised By-Laws were adopted. The report of Continental Congress was supplemented by Mrs. Edward Ferguson's very interesting report of the Saturday's session and the inspection of the historic relics and papers in the State Building, Washington. A resolution was adopted to present to Tamassee Industrial School, S. C., a $100 founder's scholarship in honor of Mrs. James Sidney Peck, the founder of the Wisconsin Society; Milwaukee Chapter subscribed $25, other subscriptions followed and the full amount was raised in a few minutes. Another resolution was adopted, to suggest the purchase of the historic village of Astalan, near Lake Mills, as a State park.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reports of chapters, which showed many subscriptions to Southern Mountain Schools and to International College, at Springfield, Mass., payments on the Liberty bond, gift to the President General's Balcony of wicker tea table, classes in foreign groups, observation of Constitution Day, tablets placed in Janesville and Waupun in honor of soldiers, and a marker placed by Fort Atkinson Chapter on the Indian intaglio effigy, the only one known in the United States.

The social features of the Conference were the delightful luncheons given by the ladies of the Ah-dah-wah-gam Chapter, the dinner at Hotel Witter, and the most enjoyable reception at the lovely home of Mrs. Isaac P. Witter. The members of the Conference most gratefully appreciated the interest and efforts of the gentlemen who assisted their wives in making the Conference a success and who looked after the comfort of each individual guest.

(Mrs. A. C.) Helen S. Umbreit,
Corresponding Secretary.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

The William Paterson Chapter, Paterson, N. J.) was organized April 17, 1918, with 21 charter members. We now have a membership of 37.

Our meetings are enjoyable, being held in the homes of the members. After the meeting has been opened with prayer by our Chaplain, Mrs. Mary Hopper Thorpe, the salute to the flag given, and the singing of "America," business is transacted. A short talk on "International Relations" or "Americanization" follows, after which we have the pleasure of hearing an address by a talented citizen or listening to special music. Then follows the social hour.

One unique occasion was an "Historical Meeting," at which various extracts from old letters of ancestors, historical books and pamphlets were read.

Our Chapter, coming into existence during the World War, we naturally found much to do as a chapter and as individuals.

In August, 1918, we gave a supper to 80 soldiers at the Paterson Y. M. C. A. Several members worked faithfully for the Liberty Loans. Our Chapter purchased two bonds. We gave a goodly amount to the "Linen Shower" for our soldiers in France, clothing to Belgians, and at various times sent jellies, fruit and homemade cakes to the wounded at Camp Merritt.

On July 4, 1919, Paterson gave a "Welcome Home" to the soldiers. The William Paterson Chapter was represented by a very attractive "Peace Float" in the parade. This same day we acted as hostesses at the War Community Club to all returned "heroes."

We gave our quota to the National Society for the Liberty Loan, as well as the required amount to Tilloloy. We subscribed to the Red Cross, International Institute for the Americanization of the foreign women, and to the charity organization of our city. We have presented the Constitution posters to the public and private schools of Paterson. It has given us pleasure to bring our beloved Society before the public by installing the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the reading room of the Paterson Public Library. The Chapter subscription and the many private subscriptions of the members assist in keeping us in touch with the work of the National Society. We showed interest in education in our home State by contributing toward the fund which has made the New Jersey Daughters a founder of the new Woman's College at New Brunswick. At one of our spring meetings the members pledged to raise money for Americanization and other work of a patriotic nature. Two affairs have been held which have greatly enriched our treasury. We expect various affairs to follow.

Every Decoration Day the graves of Revolutionary soldiers are decorated with American flags and Martha Washington geraniums bearing D. A. R. pennants.

Lafayette Day, September 6, 1919, was fittingly celebrated, members of the William Paterson Chapter taking a pilgrimage to the headquarters of General Lafayette (one-half mile distant from General Washington's headquarters) at Preakness, N. J. This house was the residence of the great-grandparents, grandparents and mother of our Regent, Miss Emma B. Rauchfuss, in their generations. Exercises of a suitable nature took place, and an address, "Lafayette, the Man," by Hon. Henry Marelli, of Paterson, N. J., was greatly enjoyed.

A patriotic meeting was held February 21, 1920, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. F. A. West, opposite Washington's headquarters at Totowa. Washington's prayer was read, his favorite hymn read and played, and a paper "Washington and Lincoln," presented, and an address made by the Rev. F. A. West.

It has been our pleasure to accede to the requests of the National Society. We are ever mindful that we must work for "Home and Country," and trust that the coming years, together with the past months of our existence, may be filled with deeds worthy the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A. ROSE RAUCHFUSS,
Historian.

Ellicott Chapter (Falconer, N. Y.). At the beginning of the year, and under the regency



MEMBERS OF THE ESTHER FAYRES CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., ORONO, ME., AND THE MONUMENT ERECTED ON INDIAN ISLAND, OLD TOWN, BY THE MAINE DAUGHTERS

THE MONUMENT COMMEMORATES THE INDIANS WHO FOUGHT WITH THE COLONISTS FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

of Mrs. Della Hooker Johnson, the membership was 36.

Americanization has been the great work of the Chapter this year. A committee consisting of Mrs. Inez Crosby, Miss Gertrude Mosher and Mrs. Frederica DeBell was appointed by our Regent. Through their efforts a public meeting was called and an Americanization League formed, the business men of the village taking an active interest in the work. A mothers' club was formed early in the year composed of American and Italian women, who furnished entertainment for the meetings. The severe winter weather and serious illness in the village prevented the success we might have attained. A night school was organized with a paid teacher. Seventeen meetings were held. Home classes were also conducted for the benefit of the women for a limited period before the suspension of work for the summer. A community festival, including a pageant ("The Pilgrims") was held in May, in which the entire village was interested. The sum of $237.21 was realized, and in every respect it was a splendid success.

Five beautiful bronze markers for our memorial trees were presented to the Chapter, the gift of our Secretary, Miss Gertrude E. Mosher. Three of our memorial elm trees have been reset by the Chapter.

A French orphan has been provided for for another year, and at Christmas a box of clothing and gifts were sent to her. Grateful acknowledgment has been received for this gift from the little girl herself.

A beautiful silk banner with gold lettering, at a cost of $85, was presented at a public meeting to the Henry Mosher Post by our Regent, which was the gift of the Chapter.

A prize in gold was presented to the pupil having the highest Regent's mark in the American History Class at the High School Commencement, with a fitting address by our Regent.

The sum of $10 was given to the Chapter for Near East Relief and $10 for State work in Americanization.

Myrtle wreaths were made by a committee and placed on the graves of the soldiers who fought in the Revolution and in the War of 1812 on Decoration Day.

The Chapter has regularly subscribed for a copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the Public Library.

Constitution Day was observed for the first time this year. Twelve copies of the United States Constitution were secured and posted in business houses.

The annual luncheon and election of officers was held on September 20, 1920, at the home of Mrs. W. R. Johnson. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. E. F. Jollie; Vice Regent, Mrs. H. N. Crosby; Recording Secretary, Miss Cora Harris; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederica DeBell; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude E. Mosher; Historian, Mrs. Kate E. Davis; Registrar, Miss Ethel E. Sample.

At this meeting a gift was received from Mrs. Myrtle Reed, Organizing Regent of the Chapter, of a sum of money placed on an interest account as a nucleus for a memorial fund, and Mrs. Minnie Smith presented the Chapter with a newspaper dated January 4, 1800, attractively framed, in memory of her sister, Mrs. Williams.

To our retiring Regent we cannot say enough in praise of her great tact and consideration toward us all, and in turn we have tried to follow her, and we want her to feel assured that she has been a credit to the great organization that she has represented; that on each public occasion where she has

represented us, we have been proud of her, and to her we give the credit of the good work achieved, and, as much as we regret her retirement, we welcome with the same loyalty our new Regent for the coming year.

Mrs. Kate E. Davis,
Historian.

Independence Hall Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.) is twenty-one years old, and has a membership of 90, having added 13 new members during the year, with several more applications awaiting acceptance.

The Chapter held its regular monthly meetings with a business session, followed by a program outlining a series of addresses on "How the Daughters of the American Revolution Can Help in Peace Times," "In Americanization, Civics, In Legislation, In Agriculture, In Professional Life, and in Music."

In *appropriations* we have given the required amount for the support of four French orphans, $10 to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and $10 to the Boy Scouts for flags.

We have *increased* our subscriptions with 12 new subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, making a total of 27.

The War Service Records of eight of our soldier boys was filed with the Chairman of the Committee on Military Records. A copy of the Proceedings of the Twenty-third Conference was placed in our Public Library. A luncheon of 80 covers, given at the Hotel Rittenhouse December 13th, marked our Twenty-first Charter Day. In June members of the Chapter raised over $125 to be used for future demands on our treasury. On Flag Day the Chapter joined with other Philadelphia chapters at Independence Hall in presenting fifty army flags to fifty newly organized companies of Boy Scouts.

Our Patriotic Pilgrimage led us this year to the quaint old town of New Castle, on the shores of the Delaware.

Because of the splendid spirit shown by our members and their untiring zeal in the cause, Independence Hall Chapter is looking forward to greater achievements.

Mrs. Walter Field Peet,
Regent.

Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter (Tennille, Ga.). First meeting of the fall was held on Sept. 16, 1920, at the home of Mrs. W. C. Little. Our newly elected Regent, Miss Nan Harman, presided. Our Chapter has grown and prospered since it was organized in 1913, and has a membership of 42 and 9 new application papers at Washington.

All requests for money have been met. We have observed Constitution Day, Lafayette and Columbus Day and the Mayflower celebration. In observing the latter interesting talks were made by Rev. W. A. Mallory, of the Tennille Methodist Church, and Mrs. H. M. Franklin, Past State President, U. D. C.

We are very proud of our library. We have the following books for research work: Sixteen lineage books, second and third volumes of the Joseph Habersham Chapter of historical collections. History of the invasion of North Carolina, 1780–1781, by David Schenck, LL.D., History of Upper South Carolina by Logan; Historical sketch of Ohoopie Baptist Church, Washington County. A copy of this volume will be sent to the Librarian General at Washington. We have placed the American Creed in all schools and public places. We have also offered a medal to the pupil in the eleventh grade for the highest mark in the American History. All members contributed 25 cents to the immigrant manual fund. We have marked the graves of seven Revolutionary soldiers and have applied for two more government markers.

We have nine subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine and hope to soon have all members subscribe. A C. A. R. of the county has been organized and a number of the children in our town are members. We have just had published beautiful year books printed by the local printing press in a well-arranged study of Southern authors.

Under the able leadership of our new Regent, Miss Nan Harman, we hope to sustain in the coming year the record of the one just passed, and to meet the new appeals with the same generous response.

Mrs. George Riley,
Secretary.

Cahokia Mound Chapter (East St. Louis, Ill.) should have appeared among the birth records of 1920. This is a flourishing infant which is attracting much attention in neighboring D. A. R. circles.

The East St. Louis Daughters have been entertained by the Belleville Chapter, and when the Missouri Daughters held their state meeting in St. Louis in October, Cahokia Mound Chapter was invited to attend and to send six members to act as pages.

At the November meeting a number of distinguished visitors were present: Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, of Peoria, and Mrs. John Trigg Moss, State Regents of Illinois and Missouri; Mrs. Nevin C. Lesher, Galesburg, Ill., State Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. B. Harrison, Regent Belleville Chapter; Miss Essie Matlack, Regent Cornelia Greene Chapter, St Louis, and Mrs. Justice M. Pfaff, of St. Louis. All the

visitors made excellent talks about the various activities of the D. A. R.

Miss Genevieve Jepson of the East St. Louis High School faculty, a descendant of the Pilgrims, told of the sailing of the Pilgrims, tracing their record in England, Holland and America. Mrs. Urhetta Dorsett Smith, Regent of the hostess chapter, spoke of the desirability of enlisting the interest of the public, and especially that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in a project of making Cahokia Mound either a national or a state park in order that it may be preserved for future generations. It is situated near East St. Louis and is the largest and most ancient of the works of the Mound Builders.

At the meeting of the National Association of American Indians held in St. Louis in November, they decided to try to have September 4th set aside and generally observed as Indian Day. If they are successful, they plan to have a big meeting of the tribes at Cahokia Mound the 4th of next September, and there go through all the ancient ceremonials and dances of their people.

LUCY CLANAHAN SMITH,
Historian.

Marion Chapter (Fayetteville, Ark.). Regent, Mrs. Fanny Wooddy; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Sam Nunneley; Secretary, Mrs. Leland Bryan; Registrar, Miss Margaret Galloway; Treasurer, Mrs. Cener Hight; Historian, Mrs. Fred Baender; Parliamentarian, Mrs. E. M. Ratliff.

This Chapter was organized in 1909, with a membership of 12. Since that time we have gained 45 members, with 5 applications pending. Yearly we have interesting topics for study. Aside from our regular programs, we are wide-awake and active. Each year in February we have a patriotic service at one of the city churches. We contribute annually to our city public library and to the Helen Dunlap School for Girls at Winslow, Ark.

The most important event in the social life of the Chapter is Marion Chapter's "Birthday Luncheon," which occurs in December. One of the most enjoyable luncheons has just been held at the home of Mrs. E. M. Ratliff.

The crowning feature of this year's work was directing the erection of a county memorial to the 53 Washington County heroes who made the supreme sacrifice in the late war. This work was accomplished under the able leadership of Miss Georgia Norman, chairman of the county committee.

The memorial is a beautiful painting, the work of a distinguished artist. The central figure is the "Angel of Victory," representing the womanhood of America. At either side is a tablet; upon these are the names of the boys who sleep in Flanders. Immediately at the right is seen the American Indian, followed by a series of figures, representing the names of American discoverers and explorers, namely: DeSoto, DeTonti, LaSalle, Cabot and Marquette. At the left is seen the Minute Man of the American Revolution; following, the soldier of the War Between the States, and the War with Spain; all of these pressing close behind the stalwart figure of the American soldier of 1917–'18.

This picture hangs in the main corridor of the county court house. As the last rays of the setting sun fall on the soft colors, they make more sacred the memory and deeds of our sleeping boys.

(MRS. LELAND) GERTRUDE WATSON BRYAN,
Secretary.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter (Jewett City, Conn.). Two events of especial interest have marked the work of the Chapter this year. In May a reception was given for the members of the evening school, and we believe that herein is an opportunity to promote Americanization work.

During the march of patriotic organizations on Memorial Day, the line was halted just as the local post of the American Legion reached the public library. Here a tree had been planted and a tablet placed in memory of the five young men of the town who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. Our secretary, Mrs. B. C. Bliss, made an eloquent patriotic address of dedication. A flag was placed by Mrs. G. H. Jennings and a laurel wreath by Mrs. J. H. Tracy. These three Daughters had sons who were officers in the service. Mrs. G. H. Prior sang the Connecticut State Song.

There has been a marked increase in subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. A copy is placed in the school library and also in the rooms of the American Legion. Posters of the American's Creed and copies of the Federal Constitution have been distributed among the grammar grades and in public places. Prizes were given for essays on the Monroe Doctrine.

ALICE A. BROWN,
Historian.

Jemima Johnson Chapter (Paris, Ky.). An interesting entertainment given by Jemima Johnson Chapter was a Relic Exhibit held at Masonic Hall. We hope to complete two projects of historic interest in the near future; the marking of Martin's Fort, recently located, and the erection of a tablet in memory of the Revolutionary soldier buried in Bourbon County. For the latter task, the Chapter wants the

coöperation of all the Daughters in completing and correcting the honor roll.

The following soldiers, at one time residents of Bourbon County are buried elsewhere:

Barnett, John P., Johnston County, Ind.; Barnett, Ambrose, Nicholas County, Ky.; Bryan, Geo., Sr., Springfield, Ill.; Branham, John, Scott County, Ky.; Dudley, Ambrose, Fayette County, Ky.; Gilpin, Israel, Boone County, Ky.; Givens, Wm., Union County, Ky.; Peers, Maj. Valentine, Mason County, Ky.; Purviance, John, North Carolina; Stoker, Edward, Nicholas County, Ky.; Shipp, Laban, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Smith, Capt. Jas., Washington County, Ky.; Stoner, Geo. Michael, Wayne County, Ky.; Shropshire, Abner, Scott County, Ky.

The burial places of the following men have been located, the last four approximately:

Allen, Maj.: John, Barnett, Alexander, Branham, Wm. Bourne, Banta, Henry, Batterton, Samuel, Beall (Bell) Archibald, Ewalt, Henry, Garrard, Gov. Jas., Hedges, Joseph, Kennedy, Thos., Kenny, Jas., Lander, Chas., Miller, Maj. John Luckie, Robert, McConnell, Wm., Pugh, Joseph, Rogers, Nathaniel, Rodgers, Thos, Shaw, John, Stark, James, Varnon, John, Wilmott, Robert, Wilson, Henry, Williams, Hubbard, Breast, John, Caldwell, Wm., Clay, Sam'l, Clay, John.

The pension list includes the following men about whom the committee has little or no information:

Barbey, Elijah, Bates, Thos., Battson, Mordecai, Sr., Battson, Mordecai, Jr., Bowles, Samuel, Busby, James, Campbell, Sergt. Wm., Crose, Henry (local hist.), Conn, Capt. Thos. (local hist.), Clinkenbeard, Isaac, Cockerel, Peter, Cook, Wm., Sr. (local hist.), Dawson, Wm., Delaney, Daniel (local hist.), Duncan, Capt. Jas. (local hist.), Dowden, Sergt. Clementine, Drebuler, John, Endicott, Moses, Forguerson, Peter, Harris, Nathaniel (Collins Hist.), Harris, Sergt. Wm., Hawes, Andrew, Hayes, Thos., Hennis, Benj. (Collins' Hist.), Hill, Robt., Humphries, Jos., Jackson, Jos., Jones, Thos., Kelly, Thos., Kendrick. Benoni, Lockwood, Sam'l, McLeod, John, Miller, John, Pater, Robt., Pritchett, Jas., Raine, Nathaniel, Smith, Michael (Collins' Hist.), Palmer, Joseph (local hist.), Stripp, John, Terrill, John, Whaley, Capt. Benj., Whittington, John, Williams, Benj.

Some data concerning the following men is available, but more is wanted:

Ament, Philip, Amos, Nicholas D., Corbin, Sergt. Lewis, Davis, James, Forgey, Hugh, Edwards, Geo., Edwards, John, Gist, Col. Nathaniel, Gist, Thos., Hinkston, Maj. John, Harrison, Col. Benj., Jameson, David, Jamerson, John M., Jones, James, Kindrick, Benj., Martin, John, McClanahan, Thos., Sr., McDowell, Daniel, Mitchell, Joseph, Purviance, Capt. Jas., Perker, Aquilla, Patton, Wm., Ruddel, Isaac, Spears, Jacob, Shaw, Thos., Stevens, Jos. L., Speaks, Hezekiah, Steele, Wm., Talbott, Isham, Lieut., Thomas, Moses, Thomas, Wm., Thornton, Thos., Wiggington, Henry (Collins' Hist.), Hutchcraft, Thos. (local hist.).

Men for whom land was surveyed in Bourbon on military warrants. How many of these are buried there?

Chew, Joseph, Craig, James, Crawford, Valentine (heirs), Eliot, Thos (heirs), Griffith, Wm., Hedges, John, Ingels, Wm., Johnston, Benj. Johnson, Richard, Kenedy, Wm., Mappin, Jas., Montague, Thos., Preston, Jas. Patton, Preston, Wm., Smith, Chas., Smith, Joseph, Stephenson, Hugh, Vass, Reuben, Yates, Michael.

MRS. LEWIS ROGERS, *Chairman.*
MISS LETITIA HEDGES, *Historian.*
MRS. W. H. WHITLEY, *Registrar.*

Neodesha Chapter (Neodesha, Kan.), was organized January, 1914, with 17 charter members, and now has 34 members. We have now as a member of our Chapter a Real Granddaughter of the Revolution—Mrs. Mary E. Linn.

Mrs. Grace Barton Blakeslee has the distinction of length of membership, having joined the first state organization.

It has been an active chapter since the beginning, responding as generously as it could to all calls from National and State societies. Its first patriotic work was the celebration of Washington's birth. A service was held in the Christian Church, in which the city was invited to take part. A reception was held in the Commercial Club rooms, where about one hundred representative citizens were entertained by a patriotic program, after which luncheon was served and dancing followed.

The annual observance of Flag Day is held, and the D. A. R. chapter presented posters to the different schools, with the American flag, its rules and regulations, the penalties for the desecrations of the flag, the national pledge and salute of the flag printed upon it.

In April, 1915, the Nodesha Chapter won the prize for the most loyal support of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE by the members.

We have presented a flag to our local society of the American Legion. We have also given some support to schools for girls in Georgia.

When the war began we organized the county chapter of Red Cross, and we feel that in that grand work we did something worth while.

We contributed to the support of a camp mother, also subscribed to the maintenance of

the war orphans of France, to the Tilloloy fund, and magazines and papers were sent to camps and to those in service.

We are now taking up civic work and hope to do some good work here at home.

Our Chapter meetings are well attended and the members interested and anxious to do something for the good and advancement of the community and nation.

(Mrs.) Emma Van Buren,
Corresponding Secretary.

New Rochelle Chapter (New Rochelle, N. Y.). Since our Regent's Day reception in 1919 we have to report that another successful year of activity has been scored. Our efforts along Americanization lines may be briefly noted as follows: Our able chairman, Mrs. H. L. Moore, started with the understanding that work of the kind must be begun with tact, *i.e.*, the "clever camouflage" which is advised. Therefore her first move was to select one Italian family consisting of a widow, a blind sister and five children. This family was adopted, so to speak, by the Chapter and given a genuine Christmas, which served to inspire confidence. That feeling has since been maintained by visits and other efforts in their behalf.

Besides the gifts presented at Christmas the Chapter also sent them a dinner. Dinners were also sent, as well as clothing, etc., to other families of the settlement, by our Regent and members individually. Fancy baskets made by the blind girl were bought in numbers that rendered her appreciable help. The lame boy of the family was aided in securing a position and so, by courtesy and kindness any spirit of distrust had been effectually exorcised and a feeling of friendliness established in its place.

Our chairman has not only received instruction herself from those authorized to teach practical Americanization work by the State Department of Education, but she has solicited the coöperation of other New Rochelle organizations, churches and schools, many of which are represented in these free classes.

On May 27th our chairman, with other townswomen who take this course of instruction, entertained a party of foreign women at Huguenot School, where at least fifty representatives of New Rochelle's "Italia" foregathered. They enjoyed the refreshments and took an interest in American games, etc., shown in view of future efforts among their children.

On the 4th of this month the Central Americanization Committee was formally organized with our Mrs. Moore, (instigator of the work in New Rochelle) as chairman of this new committee for the town. The work has thus begun upon a firm foundation.

Some of the different interests of the Chapter pertaining to war or its aftermath were as follows: Sending a Christmas gift to our foster child in France; a contribution to the World War Memorial Fund of our city; another contribution towards the reconstruction of Palestine, through our member who is in the service there; a list of names for which the stars on our service flag shine is ready for the Roll of Honor of the National Society; prizes were given for the historical essay contest in the public schools; the Chapter by-laws further revised; attention paid to local history through our Old Trails Committee, and Year Books for the season printed. The Chapter now has its new "Old Glory," and valuable additions have been made to our library.

We have heard several illuminating addresses upon Americanization work from prominent speakers, and the programs following business meetings, have included also historical papers written by members.

Our Treasurer, aided by the Ways and Means Committee, has taken care of the Chapter treasury. Successful card parties have been given and our Chairman of Programs, Mrs. John F. Bennett, gave a dramatic recital from "The Yellow Jacket." Among social affairs was a reception given the Chapter by Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General and honorary member of New Rochelle Chapter.

Our Regent, Mrs. A. Charles Stegman, and three members, represented the Chapter at the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress. Eight new names have been added to the membership list and other applications are in the hands of the Registrar General.

We coöperate with all clubwomen of Westchester County in their organized efforts to reduce the high cost of living.

By hopefully doing the work that lies nearest, each of us may contribute toward adjusting the woeful world-muddle and thus, at life's loom, we are weaving a fabric firm for future generations even as our great-great-grandmothers did, in their steadfastness of faith, their work and their sacrifices, in the days of the nation's birth.

Anna O. Stone,
Historian.

Hawkinsville Chapter (Hawkinsville, Ga.). The three weeks prior to April 17, 1920, were spent in organizing a D. A. R. chapter in our town. In that length of time we secured 36 application papers, and had them filed in Washington ready to be passed upon at the April meeting of the National Board of Management. Our Chapter was organized with 38 charter members, and was the first of the new chapters in Georgia, reported in April, 1920, to receive

a charter. Our membership is now 44 with two papers pending. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. W. V. Bell; Vice-Regent, Mrs. L. A. Jordan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. B. Pate; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. C. McAlister; Registrar, Mrs. Walker Jordan; Treasurer, Miss Virginia Jelks; Historian, Miss Esther Phillips; Auditor, Mrs. T. H. Bridgers; Librarian, Mrs. J. H. Caldwell.

Hawkinsville is one of the oldest cities in Georgia and was named for the noted Revolutionary soldier, Benjamin Hawkins, who was a personal friend of General Washington.

We have bought 16 books to start our library; contributed $3 for the maintainance of Meadow Garden; $1 for book for Memorial Continental Hall; $5 for D. A. R. Scholarship; $5 to the Georgia Bay Memorial, and forwarded 25 cents per capita tax for Immigration Manual Fund. We have also sent a box of flowers to the Fort McPherson hospital for wounded soldiers, in Atlanta, and have offered a gold medal to the Hawkinsville Public School. The flag code has been placed in city and county schools.

Our Regent has been successful in locating the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. This grave is on the land granted the soldier for his services in the Revolutionary War, and is identified by a very old lady, the widow of his youngest child.

We have observed Lafayette, Constitution, and Columbus Days, and have joined other local organizations in celebrating Armistice Day.

MRS. WALKER JORDAN,
Registrar.

Little Rock Chapter, (Little Rock, Ark.). The first official act was to arrange for Flag Day, June 14th, which was observed in due form. The principal addresses were given by Brigadier General Cocheau and Rabbi Louis Witt. All patriotic societies in the city were represented on the program. The Little Rock Chapter assisted in giving the picnic dinner for the returned soldiers from overseas. Members served as district captains and chairmen during the Red Cross seal drive. In the canvas to ascertain the number of foreign-born people in Little Rock the Chapter gave valuable assistance.

With the close of the year the Chapter has 92 members in good standing and six papers are pending, two to be voted upon at the next meeting. The total receipts for the year as reported by the treasurer, Mrs. T. M. Cory, are $718.65. The Chapter has cared for nine French orphans and donated $9.50 toward the support of another. The total amount raised for French orphans is $338. This work is in charge of Mrs. George Burden. The Chairman of Thrift, Mrs. R. E. Farrell, says the members are in hearty coöperation with the reconstruction work and ready to aid the government in every way possible in its thrift movement. The Chapter offered a prize of $10 to pupils of the Little Rock High School for the best paper on Americanization. The Chapter has responded to the following appeals: For the Working Woman's Home, $5; for the Armenian, Polish and Serbian Relief, $5 each; for the school children, $5; for "American Heraldry," $7.50; to Mrs. E. G. Thompson, State Chairman of French Orphan fund, $10; toward a set of Mayflower books, $10; five D. A. R. baby spoons were presented to members. The Chapter has received several small donations from members enabling it to contribute to many other worthy objects.

Mrs. Lathan, the Historian, has completed a list of D. A. R. books in the Little Rock Public Library, and with Miss Pratt, the Librarian, has arranged and looked after the binding of 47 volumes of D. A. R. Lineage Books and 11 volumes of American ancestry. Mrs. W. F. Ault, Chairman, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, has secured, including renewals, 21 subscriptions to this patriotic magazine.

Mrs. E. Aycock reports the following Revolutionary soldiers buried in Arkansas: Benjamin Bagley; Benjamin Bryant, married Mrs. Elizabeth Cockran for his third wife, March 3, 1834; Asher Bagley, died Nov. 16, 184–; Jacob Gray, died January 7, 1837; Shared Gray, died February 19, 1836; Joseph Huylkendall, died 1823; Major John Peaytt.

Miss Elizabeth Cantrell, Chairman of the Department of Old Trails, Roads and Historic Spots, gave the Chapter an interesting account of the old McHenry homestead as worthy of a marker by the Arkansas D. A. R.

The Chapter Regent appointed Miss Zilla Retan Chairman of the Department of Children of the American Revolution and soon after Miss Retan was appointed Organizing Regent by Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Vice-President General. She will organize a children's chapter in Little Rock, and it is hoped that mothers with eligible children will give her their hearty support.

The Regent, Mrs. Flickinger, thanks the former State Regent, Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, who honored the Little Rock Chapter by appointing the following State Chairmen: Mrs. Henry Leigh, Patriotic Education; Mrs. J. N. Belcher, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; Mrs. J. F. Weinmann, Publicity; Mrs. W. F. Street, National Old Trails Roads. The Regent also expresses her appreciation of the valuable service and courtesy extended to the Chapter by Miss

Prall, librarian of the public library, and her associates; to the hostesses who entertained the Chapter meetings, and to the members for their loyal support so sincerely and unreservedly given.

(Mrs. George H.) Lillian D. Burden,
Recording Secretary.

Dorothea Henry Chapter (Danville, Va). Dorothea Henry Chapter, under the wise guidance of our Regent, Mrs. W. T. Hughes, has held regular meetings and met our usual obligations. Membership is increasing, and we feel encouraged in our efforts to impress the deeper meaning of the D. A. R.

We contributed $100 for bed and equipment for Virginia Hospital in Serbia, to be known as the Dorothea Henry Chapter bed; $78 (one dollar per member) to the Student Loan Fund; $2 to Philippine Scholarship Fund; $1 to our Virginia Real Daughter. We send the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine to the Danville Library, and we are arranging to place in the hands of the school children of Danville, a neat copy of the American Creed. The $5 prize offered by the Chapter to the High School pupil submitting the best paper on "Education in Colonial Times" was won by Miss Alexander Orchard.

It was our privilege to meet and greet our State Regent, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, at Chatham, when the William Pitt Chapter graciously invited Patrick Henry and Dorothea Henry Chapters to be their guests. Mrs. Barrett gave us a fine talk on Americanization, which was appreciated and enjoyed, as were various short addresses of welcome from others. The meeting was held in the Episcopal Institute Auditorium, and delicious refreshments served on the spacious grounds.

In January the Dorothea Henry Chapter and invited guests enjoyed an informal talk by Prof. C. E. Crossland, President of Averett College. He spoke on Internationalism, Americanization and other topics of interest, closing with the thought that the best form of Democracy had its birth at the American Revolution, hence the existence of the D. A. R.

At a well-attended round table talk, "Thrift" was the subject under discussion, and various experiences and suggestions were contributed.

On Constitution Day, the Patrick Henry and William Pitt Chapters were the guests of the Dorothea Henry Chapter at the Country Club. The principal address was made by Mr. Harry Ficklen. He stressed the importance of the Daughters and others familiarizing themselves with the Constitution and in every way fitting themselves to cast their first vote intelligently.

At a late meeting the election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. W. T. Hughes; Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. E. Hughes; Secretary, Mrs. Grasty Crews; Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Harper; Historian, Mrs. W. P. Robinson; Registrar, Mrs. A. B. Cheatham.

(Mrs. W. P.) Blanche Sydnor Robinson,
Historian.

The Jonathan Dayton Chapter (Dayton, Ohio). "With good will, doing service," is the record of this Chapter during the régime of its retiring Regent, Mrs. A. W. Bickham.

Aiding in the sale of Liberty Bonds many of the members were most successful. Individual members bought bonds to the amount of $130,000. Two bonds were bought by the Chapter and two French orphans maintained for a year. A box containing 54 well-made garments were sent to Tilloloy; the usual $10 was given to the Berry school; $15 was given in prizes to pupils of the public schools in the essay contest. We have 23 subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Twelve new members have been added to the Chapter, with six application papers still pending in Washington.

We have been represented at the annual meetings in Washington by our Regent and delegates also at the state meetings in Cleveland and Columbus. At Columbus our Chapter was honored by having its Regent placed on the State Board of Directors.

The Chapter will present a picture of George Washington and a small flag to alien residents of our city who have been in Americanization classes and have received their naturalization papers.

In the Woodland Cemetery there are the graves of eight Revolutionary soldiers. On July 3rd, last, by invitation of the Montgomery County S. A. R., our Daughters met them at the gate of the cemetery and marched in a body to the grave of Colonel Robert Patterson, where, with impressive services and eloquent words, the deeds of these illustrious men were recalled and markers for their graves dedicated.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a fine banquet, when Colonel Hubler, spoke of his overseas experiences.

For military or non-military services during the late war, military record blanks were sent to 21 persons, near relatives of chapter members. So far, 18 of these blanks, properly filled out, have been received and duly forwarded to the State Historian.

During the war the Jonathan Dayton Chapter presented a fine flag to the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Sherman. It floated over their hut until the Armistice was signed; then, by common consent, they returned it to us.

Last June, when our Chapter met to review the work of the years, just ended, and to con-

sider plans for the coming year, Americanization, social service, how to foster patriotism and a reverence for the flag were the thoughts uppermost in their minds. We realized that here, at our very door, is established a social center which, in view of its far-reaching plans, is the only one of its type, to be found anywhere. Our interest was centered in the crippled children. During the past months the $175 we have contributed for their benefit has helped in the work of straightening crooked limbs and strengthening paralyzed muscles. Three children are now completely cured and 21 others are being treated with a fair prospect of becoming strong, efficient American citizens.

Twenty-five garments have been made and given to the needy ones and some of our members have found time for story-telling and reading to the children while they wait for treatment.

(Mrs.) Ruth M. Livezey,
Historian.

Peterborough Chapter (Peterborough, N. H.) has a membership of 59, 14 of whom are non-residents.

Our meetings are held the third Thursday of the month (from October to June) at homes of the members.

The Chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary June 16, 1920, by holding a field day at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Lenora J. Smith Hunter, when we had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, State Regent of New Hampshire. A luncheon was served at noon followed by a series of exercises, consisting of speeches, songs and readings. The program closed by the members rising and paying a silent tribute to the memory of our first Regent and Founder of Peterborough Chapter, Mrs. Bethiah Ames Alexander, who died September 3, 1915.

During the war our work was chiefly for the Red Cross and soldiers.

This last year, 1919–1920, our work has been along the line of Americanization. Our October, 1919, meeting was held at G. A. R. Hall and Mr. Robert Kelso, Executive Director of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, gave an address on this subject. Mrs. Wm. H. Schofield told us of the work among the foreign-born women at the Neighborhood House at Dover. In November we gave a reception to two French war brides, and since then a woman's club has been formed and federated, comprised of the French-speaking women of the town.

At our December meeting a Christmas box was packed with clothing, books and toys for the children of the Franklin Orphan's Home.

At the January meeting, a paper was read on the American International College at Springfield, Mass., to which institution we had contributed $20.

The April meeting was held at G. A. R. Hall and Mrs. Castella Cutler Craig, of Boston Tea Party Chapter, gave an interesting talk on her work as a reconstruction aide at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

We were represented at the 1920 Continental Congress by two delegates, Miss Mary E. Knight and Mrs. S. W. Nichols, alternate for the Regent.

The war records of four of our World War soldiers have been sent to the State Historian. We have also sent three papers to the Reciprocity Bureau.

On Flag Day we met at the old cemetery on East Hill and placed "Betsy Ross flags on the graves of 38 Revolutionary soldiers, these graves having been maked with bronze markers by our Chapter.

There are seven subscribers in our Chapter to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and we give a subscription each year to the Peterborough Town Library. We also have contributed $5 toward purchasing *History of Dublin, N. H.* for the Library at Memorial Continental Hall; $5 to Tuberculosis Drive; $5 to Berry School; $5 to Tammassee School; $5 to banquet hall in Memorial Continental Hall; $5 to Matthew T. Scott, Jr., School; $5 for preservation of New Hampshire forests; $1 to Audubon Society; $10 to Walter Reed Hospital for fruit and flowers; $60 for Near East Relief Fund, and sent a Christmas box to Orphan's Home at Franklin, N. H.

At the Annual Meeting, June 17, 1920, the Chapter elected new officers. The retiring Regent, Mrs. Hunter, served the Chapter for two years and a great amount of work was accomplished during her term of office. The new officers are as follows:

Regent, Miss Etta M. Smith; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Nellie M. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha E. Cutler; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary E. Knight; Treasurer, Mrs. Hattie F. Miller; Registrar, Mrs. Helen L. Farrar; Historian, Mrs. Emma S. Diamond; Chaplain, Mrs. Sophia A. Needham; Music, Mrs. Flora B. Ware.

(Mrs.) Emma S. Diamond,
Historian.

Lansing Chapter (Lansing, Mich.) has not been idle during the past year, although, in a way, it has worked at a disadvantage.

The Historian, who is serving her fifth consecutive year, and Mrs. Ida Moody, Chairman of the Patriotic Committee, both met with accidents which confined them to their homes

for many months, and in cconsequence many of their plans to advance the work could not be carried out.

The graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have been located and everything is in readiness for marking one of them when the weather is favorable. This will be the first grave of a Revolutionary soldier that Lansing Chapter has had the opportunity to mark, and it is planned to have an elaborate ceremony and invite the public to be present. The other two graves will be marked at a later date. The Chapter has also located the grave of one "Real Son" in this county, and the graves of two "Real Daughters" in adjoining counties.

This year for the first time the Chapter has furnished the Historian with a fund with which to carry on research work.

Ancestors Day proved to be one of the most interesting days of the year. Each member present gave the story of her Revolutionary ancestor, and these are to be preserved among the chapter records and make an invaluable addition to its data.

The Historian, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the Ingham County Pioneer and Historical Society, has compiled a volume of about 900 pages relative to the pioneer history of the county, which is now ready for publication.

Americanization has been the keynote for the work of the Chapter for several years. Some nine years ago one of our members asked permission of the circuit judge to place a flag into a flagless court room, and have it used in the naturalization work. Since that time the work has flourished. Instead of presenting flags to the newly made citizens, as each one takes the oath of allegiance, he is invited to be at the court house, with his family, on the afternoon of the following Sunday. After a short program, in which the children, clergy, court officials, and D. A. R. take part, the clerk calls the name of each man and as he and his family rise to their feet, the certificate of citizenship is presented by the clerk. The D. A. R. then give a silk flag, a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and a copy of flag laws and the flag salute. The Judge then gives a personal talk to each family, explaining the difference in the laws of his native and his adopted country, and urges the spirit of Americanization, after giving each one the right hand of fellowship. The clubs of the city very generously join in this demonstration and serve refreshments to our new brothers and sisters.

As soon as the Chapter learns the names of those who have made application for citizenship, committees are appointed to call at the homes and explain to the women how they, too, will become voters with the husbands and fathers, and try to make clear to them the use of the ballot.

On February 26th an elaborate luncheon was served at the Porter Apartments in honor of our State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, where the theme for toasts given was "The Ship of State."

All items pertaining to the Chapter, as well as those of the state and national bodies, are carefully preserved in scrapbooks, as well as all histories of Colonial and Revolutionary people and places which it is thought the Chapter might some time need for reference.

The Regent, Miss Ida B. McCabe, is leading the work in a manner that points to one of the most successful years the Chapter has ever known.

(Mrs.) Franc L. Adams,
Historian.

As the magazine goes to press a message has come that at noon on February 12, 1921, our Registrar General, Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, died at her home in Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Mrs. Phillips attended the meeting of the National Board of Management on February 9th when she presented 2900 names for admission to the National Society, the largest number ever presented at one meeting.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

8957. SEELEY.—Seeley notes by Ernest B. Castle, a descendant, say Lieut. Nathaniel Seeley killed at Great Swamp fight Dec. 9, 1675. M 1st Mary Turney, dau of Benjamin & Mary Bateman Turney, d abt 1663 & 1674 he m Elizabeth Burr (John) widow of Nehemiah Olmstead, & a former widow of Obadiah Gilbert. John Seeley (Nathaniel 2) undoubtedly m Sarah Squires & he m 2nd, Rebecca Sanford, dau of Ezekiel. Sarah Squires' father, George, remembers Sarah in his will 1691. Ezekiel Sanford remembers his dau Rebecca, w of John Seeley 1697. H. W. B. in *Hartford Times* shows that Elizabeth (Burr) Olmstead m Obadiah Gilbert, Sr., who d 1674 in Fairfield & in his Will names his wife's dau Sarah Olmstead & sons Obadiah Benjamin & John Gilbert. Obadiah Gilbert, Jr., m Abigail —— & d at Fairfield abt 1727. So that Nathaniel Seeley would be her 3rd husband. Both H. W. B. & E. B. C. were reliable corresponds of *Hartford Times* Genealogical column, yet they vary as the above shows.—*Mrs. E. W. Brown,* 596 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

8968. PENN.—"The Chronological Rec of the Penn Fam of Va" gives the following on page 3: 1739 Deed to Joseph Penn of Drysdale Parish, Caroline Co., Va. 1761 Deed of Joseph Penn of Spotsylvania Co., & Eliz. his w to John Penn, page 4. 1763 Deed Sept., 3—Joseph Penn of Spotsylvania Co., Va., to John Taylor, mentions w Eliz. & ch John, Philip, Moses, Thomas, Catherine, Mary & Frances. Ch of Moses & Katherine Taylor Penn, are Frances, b Jan. 9, 1735; George b Dec. 12, 1737; Philip b Jan. 27, 1739; had several daus names not mentioned; Gabriel b July 17, 1741, d 1798, Col. of Amherst Co., Militia, served till surrender at Yorktown; Abraham, Col. of Henry Co., Militia, b 1743, d 1801, m Ruth Stovall, dau of James & Mary (Cooper) Stovall of Amherst Co. Va., 1768; William b 1745, never m; Moses b Jan. 13, 1748, never m. Page 9, Child of Moses Penn & Catherine Taylor, John Penn b May 6, 1740, d Sept. 14, 1788 (The Signer) Catherine Taylor b Dec. 30, 1719, d Nov. 4, 1774, m July 4, 1739. Moses Penn d Nov. 4, 1759. Gabriel Penn, 1741–1798, m Sept., 1761, Sarah, dau of Col. Richard Calloway, 1719–1780, of Bedford Co., Va. Ch James, Edmund, Elizabeth m 1st James Calloway, 2nd William Long; Sophia m Wm. S. Crawford; Parmelia m Thomas Haskins; Matilda, Fannie, Nancy, Sarah, Catherine. Ch of Col. Abraham & Ruth Stovall Penn were: George, Lucinda, Gabriel b 1773, Horatio, Polly b 1777, m Charles Foster of Patrick Co. & had several ch, Greensville, Thomas, Abram, James, Laurenia, Edmund & Philip. pages 6–7.—*Mrs. William Rodes, Sr.,* Lexington, Kentucky.

8968. PENN.—Gabriel & Abram Penn were the sons of Katherine Taylor Penn. Gabriel was a Segt. in the 1st Va. Regiment, under Col. Wm. Byrd, also member of Convention, he m Sarah Callmay, dau of Col. Richard Callmay, of Bedford Co., Va. Abram Penn was Colonel of Henry Co. Militia during Rev, he m Ruth Stovall, who had two bros in the war. Cannot give information of the Miss Penn who m a Stewart, or of the one who m

Frances Richardson, but both names are familiar in the fam. William Penn, bro of Gabriel & Abram was 1st lieut. Virginia Dragoons 16 of June, 1776, & Capt. 1st Continental Dragoons 1776, d March 18, 1777. Am writing a history of the Penn fam & would like to correspond with anyone interested in this matter.—*Mrs. Robert Lee Potts,* R. F. D. No. 2, Milledgeville, Ga.

8972. PANGBURN.—I have been collecting Pangburn history & genealogy & have many rec, as I descend from Peter Pangburn, who served in Rev. I have no rec of Ezra Squires, but if I had the birth date or names of bros or sisters of Betsy, I might be able to assist you.—*Miss Charlotte T. Luckhurst,* 156 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

8912. RUST.—The following is from an old newspaper no date, at the top is S-Dispatch, Sunday, De—. The article is entitled "Rust Family of Virginia." Benjamin Rust, Matthew Rust, Peter Rust & Vincent Rust who moved to Loudoun Co., Va., from Westmoreland Co., Va. The Loudoun Rusts are his descendants. The Rust family produced many Confederate soldiers & one Gen., Albert Brechinridge Rust of Arkansas, who went to Arkansas from Loudoun Co., Va. He was also a Representative in Congress from Arkansas. *Mrs. Charles Lynch,* Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

8969c. DINSMORE.—James Dinsmore, of Washington Co., Pa., was twice m, name of first w unknown. He m 2ndly at Miller's Run, Pa. Rebecca Walker. Ch by his first w b in York Co., Pa. Jannette b Dec. 8, 1770, m Mr. Lee; Elizabeth b Dec. 24, 1772. Ch by his second w, b at Miller's Run, Pa. Mary b May 29, 1777, m —— Longham; John b July 14, 1779, m Jane Carr; James b Mar. 4, 1782, m Esther Hamilton; Hannah b Jan. 26, 1784, m —— Saulsbury; Sarah b March 30, 1789, m Thomas Mason. Ref. "Among the Scotch-Irish" by L. A. Morrison.—*Miss Kate Anderson Dinsmore,* 3013 W. Washington St., Greenville, Texas.

8968. PENN.—Gabriel Penn b July 17, 1741, d 1798 Col. of Amherst Co., Va. Militia, served till the surrender at Yorktown, m 1761, Sarah Calloway, dau of Richard Calloway of Bedford Co., Va. Abraham Penn b Dec. 27, 1743, d 1801, Col. of Henry Co., Va., Militia, m Ruth Stovall, dau of James and Mary (Cooper) Stovall, in Amhurst Co., Va. 1768. Gabriel & Abraham, were sons of Moses & Katharine (Taylor) Penn. Moses was the bro of John Penn, "the Signer" according to "A Chronological Rec of the Penn Fam of Virginia" by William Clemens.—*Mrs. Allen Bridges,* Buchanan, Virginia.

8937. HART.—Isaac Hart, son of Benjamin & Nancy Morgan Hart, was b 1780, d in Jessup Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., 1848. He m Mrs. Anna Barber Loveleg, b 1776, dau of Obediah Barber b Mar. 29, 1754, and his w Anna—and a g-dau of Captain David Barber & his w Abigail Newcomb. Isaac & Anna Barber Hart had ch, Philamon b 1811 m Rachel Smith b Oct. 31, 1818, d Nov. 5, 1867. He d Dec. 20, 1880; Philander; Polly who m Walter Lathrop; Sarah m —— Bunnel; William who left home when a young man & was never heard of again. Isaac Hart's w Anna Barber Loveleg had two daus by her first husband, Abie who m —— Hayward; Slonia who m —— Barber. It is also known that Benjamin & Nancy Hart Morgan had a son Lemuel, as their son John Hart who m Patience Lane, in his Will mentions his bro Lemuel, not Samuel, as is so often stated. I am told that their son James Morgan Hart has descendants in Atlanta, Ga., who possess Nancy's old spinning wheel.—*Mrs. Wm. D. Cloroye,* Winnipeg, Canada.

8974. HARMON.—All records of the Harmon fam, even the Vermont branch, can be found in the Town Hall of Suffield, Conn., where they were placed about twenty-five years ago. Would like to correspond with any of my kinspeople who are seeking this information.—*Miss Orpha A. Harmon,* 87 S. Monroe Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

8974. HARMON.—I am a descendant of Renfen Harmon, an older bro of Oliver, who was the youngest of nine ch, all b in Suffield, Conn., ch of Nathaniel and Esther Austin Harmon. This information was obtained from the late George W. Harmon, of Vt., & from Town Records of Suffield, Conn.—*Mrs. R. D. Hawkins,* 1983 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

8902.—Can give rec of one William White, who left North Carolina for Georgia, if you can establish date of arrival of your William in Georgia. Have also another White rec—fam all killed by Indians in Georgia except one son, name unknown, but probably William, & two sisters, Jane & Agnes, who were left in North Carolina. The former, William White has Rec rec proved.—*Miss Eugenia Lore,* 109 W. Depot St., Concord, North Carolina.

8911. CILLEY.—William Cilley, b Kingston, N. H., son of Benjamin & Judith (Darling) Cilley, m Nov. 29, 1754, Anna Clark b Sept. 1, 1733, at Kingston, N. H. Ref. Kingston 1st Church Records, page 87, Vol. 3. N. H. Gen. Recorder, also Cilley Genealogy, pp. 6 & 10. William Cilley served as seaman on brig "Freedom" commanded by Capt. John Clousston; engaged Feb. 4, 1777, discharged Nov. 13, 1777; service 9 months, 11 days. Reported taken in prize. "William Barby" Roll sworn to in Middlesex Co. Ref. Mass. Soldiers &

Sailors, Rev. War. also rec sent by Adj. Gen. Augusta, Maine.—*Mrs. Myra E. Sullivan,* 175 Cedar Street, Bangor, Maine.

8911. CILLEY.—William Cilley, b Kingston, N. H. He enlisted Apr. 11, 1758, & was discharged Nov. 24, 1758. Served in Trueworthy Ladd's Co. 'th of Exeter, in Col. John Hart's Regiment, raised for the Crown Point Expedition. A part joined the expedition against Louisburg, the remainder did service under Lieut. Col. Goffe, in the western part of N. H. He moved to Gorham, Maine, & m Anna Clark, b Sept. 1, 1733. Removed to Buckfield & d in Brooks, 1818. Ref. Rock Co. Records, vol. 121, p. 274, vol. 1685–87, p. 377.—*Mrs. W. B. Shuler,* Hamilton, Ohio.

8902. WHITE.—The "Mayflower Descendants" give the following history of Rev. William White & his w Susanna Fuller: William, was the son of Bishop John White & brought with him, on the Mayflower, the celebrated "Breecher Bible." He was the father of two sons, Peregrine, b on the Mayflower while at anchor in Cape Cod Harbor, Nov. 20, 1620, & Resolved, who was b at Leyden, Holland, 1613. There is no mention of a dau in the "Mayflower Descendants" history. Wm. White d Feb. 21, 1620–21 & his widow m Governor Winslow, May 12, 1621. This was the first marriage in the colony. Resolved & Peregrine were raised in the fam of Gov. Winslow. Resolved m 1st Judith Vassall b 1619, d 1670, their ch were William b Apr. 10, 1642, at Marshfield; John b Mar. 11, 1644, at Scituate; Samuel b Mar. 13, 1646, at Scituate; Resolved b at Scituate, no date, Anna b June 2, 1649, at Scituate; Elizabeth b June 4, 1652; Joshiah b Scituate, baptized Oct. 4, 1654; Susannah b at Scituate, baptized Nov. 9th, 1656. Resolved White's 2nd w was Abigail, widow of William Lord, who he m Aug. 5, 1674. Resolved d 1690–1694. There is no rec of sons of Peregrine White.—*Mrs. H. D. Pritchard.* Allegan, Mich. Note added by Gen. Editor. Peregrine White, 1620–1704, m Sarah dau of William Bassett. Ch Jonathan b 1558, m Hester Nickerson, ref. "Mayflower Descendant" Vol. 2, and Sarah b 1664, m Thomas Youngs. Ref. "Signers of The Mayflower Compact."

8999. CHAPIN.—Mr. Gilbert W. Chapin, 350 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn., is writing a new Chapin book; he has all information on Chapin fam.—*Mrs. G. W. Nichols,* 43 Liberty St., New Britain, Conn.

6466. MILLER.—Henry Miller m Elizabeth Knerr. Rev. service proved on this line.

WARD.—Thomas Ward married Mary Zachary, daughter of Peter and Mary Zachary. Revolutionary service proved.—*Miss Martha Lou Houston,* 1505 1st Avenue, Columbus, Georgia.

6405. BATCHELDER.—The "Batchelder-Batcheller Genealogy" by Frederick C. Pierce, p. 149, gives a Hannah Batchelder, b Mar. 29, 1766, dau of James Batchelder b May 5, 1733, Feb. 6, 1810, & his w Mehitable Dalton b Aug. 30, 1730. Residence, the homestead at Little Boar's Head. Hampton, N. H. Hannah had bros, John & Stephen & sisters Sarah & Elizabeth, no other data of Hannah is given. If you think this is your Hannah, will be glad to send you data of six generations of her ancestry, beginning with the Rev. to Stephen Batchelder, Puritan emigrant b 1561.—*Mrs. J. R. Spraker,* 64 Dorchester Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

8902. WHITE.—William White m in Lyden, England, Susannah Fuller. Came to America in the Mayflower, 1620. Peregrine White, their son was b in Provincetown Harbor, on the Mayflower, 1620. Was 1st white child born in America. Married Sarah Bassett, 1648, d 1704. Ref. Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth.—*Mrs. G. E. McNerney,* Lock Haven, Pa.

8952. CARR.—In "Carr Family Records" p 53, Caleb Carr, b in Jamestown, R. I., Nov., 1702, d in West Greenwich, R. I., 1769, before the Rev was the father of Thurston b July 2, 1756, in West Greenwich, R. I., removed to Stephentown, N. Y., & d there 1812.

I am a descendant of Caleb Carr b Nov. 6, 1702, through his son Caleb, b June 6, 1744 & then through his son Caleb b Aug. 6, 1778. Sarah w of Caleb Carr, 1702, came with her ch from R. I. to Stephentown, N. Y., after her husband's death. Her grave is in Hancock, Mass., the adjoining town to Stephentown. She was b Nov. 8, 1711 & d Nov., 1798, would like so much to know her maiden name.—*Mrs. George B. Waterman,* Williamstown, Mass.

QUERIES

9926. NELSON-WOODROW-THOMPSON-HAGAN.—George Nelson m Jane Woodrow and their dau, Allie Nelson m John Thompson, son of James & Ann (Hagan) Thompson. All Maryland families. Gene & Rev rec of these fams greatly desired.—J. M. M.

9927. GRANT-RILEY-ORR.—Wanted gen, Rev rec & 1st name of —— Grant, who d at Raleigh, N. C., 1814. He m Temperance Freeman & their son James Freeman Grant, b Dec. 29, 1808, was a prominent editor in northern Alabama. He m Elizabeth Lefever Riley b Dec. 20, 1819, in Washington Co., Va., whose mother was Peggy (Margaret) Orr, & her mother was Elizabeth Lefever Orr, b 1743, d 1803, in Va. Wanted Riley & Orr gen. —W. S. F.

9928. PARKER.—Wanted maiden name & gen. of Martha—w of Titus Parker, b Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 23, 1725, d Paris, N. Y., Oneida Co., N. Y., June 25, 1811, son of Samuel Parker

born Wallingford Conn., died aft June 9, 1744, married July 16, 1713, Sarah Goodsell of East Haven, Conn.

(a) GUNN.—Wanted any information of Gideon Gunn, of Pittsfield, Mass., b 1734, d 1827, m Dorothy Deming, the first white child in Pittsfield.

(b) FELLER.—Wanted Parentage of Susannah Feller, b Milan, N. Y., 1785, d there Oct. 20, 1865, m Ephriam Fulton, bapt. Milan, N. Y., June 1, 1783, d Mar. 12, 1856.

(c) SHERMAN.—Wanted data of Sarah Sherman bapt. Apr., 1720, m Col. Benjamin Hinman, Jr.

(d) NOBLE.—Wanted gen of Sarah Noble, w of Titus Hinman, Jr.—C. P. S.

9929. MASON-MCCANN.—William Mason, of Winchester, Va., ser in the Rev. Wanted name of his w. Their son John, b abt 1764 in Winchester, Va., d in East Monroe, Highland Co., Ohio. Wanted name & dates of his w. His son Morgan Mason m 2nd Mrs. Sarah McCann Tyler, May 20, 1851. Wanted McCann gen.

(a) GOODRICH-CLARK.—Isaac Goodrich, b May 2, 1743, d 1814, served in the Rev from Glastonbury, Conn. Married Hannah ——. Name of w, with dates of birth & m desired. Their dau, Julia m John G. Clark, April 7, 1808. He was b July 22, 1776, Hudson, N. Y. Clark gen desired.—N. A. C.

9930. HICKOX.—Wanted ancestry with Rev rec of Sarah Hickox, b 1770, m Moses Rich abt 1785, at Williamstown, Mass.

(a) HADLEY.—Wanted parentage of Ebenezer Hadley of Westford, Mass., who m Abigail Spalding of Chelmsford, Mass., 1753. Did he or his son Jesse have Rev rec.? —I. B. H.

9931. CHASE.—Wanted parentage of Oliver Chase, a Rev sol & pensioner from Conn., also maiden name of his w Phoebe.—I. F. C. B.

9932. ELLIS.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Samuel Ellis, b May 20, 1775, d Sept. 10, 1849, at Dundee, N. Y. His w Mary —— b Sept. 3, 1775, d June 18, 1863 at Dundee, N. Y. Their ch were Gideon, Samuel, Jr., Nicholas, Lucy, Samuel 3rd, Silas, Silas 2nd, Elonzo, Eliza, Stephen R. H. Samuel 3rd, m Elizabeth Weeks.

(a) SHAVER.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Annie Dorothy Shaver, b 1755, d 1830, Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y., m Andrew Weeks, 1775. Her bros were Peter, Jacob, Chas., & Capt. John Shaver, 10th Regt. Albany Co., Militia, Rev War.—E. M. E. H.

9933. CARMICHAEL.—Wanted the record of Lemuel Carmichæl, Sr., who is supposed to have enrolled as a Cherokee Indian when the treaty was signed transferring Tennessee Indians to the Indian Territory & granting them millions of acres of land abt 1827. Roll No. 916.

9934. BOND-MATTIX.—Information desired of the early history & Rev rec of the families of Edward Mattix & his w Elizabeth Bond. They lived in Ind. & had ch Margaret Ann b 1810, Cynthia, Esther, Cinderilla b 1815, Edward, Matthew, John, David, Ruth.

(a) BENNETT.—Edward Bennett m Cinderilla Mattix abt 1836, nr Pocahontas, Ark. His parents were Eli & Elizabeth Bennett. Their gen greatly desired.—D. S. H.

9935. BUCHANAN-WATKINS.—Wanted, parentage of Robert Buchanan, b Oct. 20, 1780, & of his w Sarah Teresa Watkins, b July 19, 1784, d Mar. 4, 1862. Their ch Evan b June 13, 1805, James b Feb. 9, 1807, Eliza b May 1, 1808, Claricy b Nov. 15, 1809, Fortunatus Cosby b Nov. 6, 1811, Teresa Russell b Mar. 12, 1814, Watkins b Dec. 25, 1818. Wanted also Rev. rec of their ancestors.—N. P. S.

9936. MOSS-CROWLY.—Wanted gen & any information of Abigail Moss of Vermont b abt 1790, and of her husband Ellis Crowly.

9937. GRAAF-GRAF.—Hans Graaf b Holland, came to America abt 1696, m Susanna —— & set in Lancaster Co., Pa., d abt 1746. Wanted names of his ch. & g.ch. Did the Historical Society of Penna. erect a monument to his memory?

(a) ARNOLD.—Wanted ancestry & birthplace of Abraham Arnold, Rev sol. His dau Catherine Elizabeth Arnold, b Sept. 21, 1794, in Adams Co., Pa., d Aug. 5, 1858, m John Grove, b Dec. 20, 1793, Lancaster Co., Pa., d Nov. 4, 1859, son of Francis Grove, Rev sol. Wanted also Grove gen. —A. G. McC.

9938. STEVENS.—Gen desired of John Stevens b Nov. 2, 1785, m Feb. 13, 1805. Polly Wilson b May 25, 1787, & moved from Conn. to Central N. Y., 1813.—G. G. S.

9939. BRADLEY.—Would like to correspond with the descendants of Isaac Bradley of Fairfield, Conn., who served in Rev in Capt. Dimais Co., 1775. Did he have bros in the Rev? —G. G.

9940. TOWNSEND-WHEATON.—Joseph Lord Townsend, of N. J., m Christia Ann Wheaton, moved to Knox Co., Ohio. Ch. Nellie, Hannah b Mar. 6, 1824, Knox Co., m Apr. 4, 1848. Able Scoles, b July 28, 1822, Knox Co., son of Wm. Scoles. Wanted his mother's maiden name & gen, & also Townsend & Wheaton gens. Was there Rev rec on any of these lines?—E. S. R.

9941. BLAIR.—Wanted any information of John Blair, officer of the Rev, b in Scotland April 23, 1743, d at Canandaugus Sept. 28, 1814.—G. B.

9942. HALL.—Wanted parentage & dates of

Deborah Hall, who m Thaddeus Davis, b 1742, Greenfield Hill, Conn., & was in Watervliet, N. Y., 1790. They had a son Wm. b 1762. Were there any other ch?

(a) MASON.—Wanted parentage of Judith Mason, b 1741, d 1831, m Capt. Wm. Frissell, both of Woodstock, Conn.

(b) DRURY.—Wanted gen of Jonathan Drury, 1744–1820, Framingham, Mass., who m Mary ——. Wanted also date & place of m.

(c) RELYEA.—Wanted gen of Yonache Relyea, b Feb. 27, 1761, she had bros David, John, Jacob & Daniel.—M. K. D.

9943. HOLLINGSWORTH.—Would like to correspond with any desc of Jesse Hollingsworth, who lived in Bedford Co., Pa., 1773, & would like also any information of Mary Hillis of Washington Co., Pa., whose mother m 2ndly a Mr. Laughlin.—E. R. R.

9944. KELLOGG.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Kellogg, b Feb. 1, 1739, of New Salem, Mass., son of Capt. Ezekiel & Elizabeth Partridge Kellogg. Was he one of the 16 men who went in a Mass. Co. to Bennington but arrived there on the night of Aug. 15, 1777, after the battle was over?

(a) SNOW.—Wanted parentage of Lucy Snow, who m Samuel Kellogg, of New Salem, Mass. Also date of m. Did her father have Revolutionary record?

(b) KENDALL-POOL.—Wanted Rev data of Jabez Kendall, who d in Cambridge, 1803. He m Mary Pool, abt 1769. Wanted also Pool gen.—J. W. F.

9945. WILCOX.—Wanted ancestry, dates of b, m, & d & Rev ser of Enoch Wilcox who m Chloe Cossitt, b 1780, dau of Timothy Cossitt & Chloe Battles of Granby or Simsbury, Conn., & moved to Pompey, N. Y., 1798. Ch g-son b 1797, Jarvis, Corinthia, Amarit, Chloe, Timothy, and Patty.

(a) CHAPIN-BRUNDAGE.—G-son Wilcox, b 1797, m Theodosia Chapin, b 1801, dau of Aaron Chapin & Martha Brundage, both b 1776, in Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., m 1794, & moved to Pompey, N. Y., 1810. Wanted Chapin & Brundage gens & Rev rec, if any.

(b) WHITE-BEALS.—Nathan White d Franklin, Mass. Nathan, Jr., b 1798, d 1834, m Lucinda Beals, who d 1859. Ch Chas. E. b 1822, Francis b 1825, Asa, Olive, Jarvis, Nathan, Edwin. Wanted White & Beals gens, & rec of Rev service.—H. L. B.

9946. BECKER.—Major John Becker belonged to the 15 Reg't, Albany Co., Militia. Wanted names of his ch & g-ch.—L. E. B.

9947. WEBSTER.—Wanted parentage & gen of w of Isaac Webster of Harford Co., Md., whose dau Aliceanna m John Bond of "Baltimore Town."

(a) EAVENSON.—Wanted Rev rec of Eli Eavenson, of Georgia, also name of his wife. —E. H. A.

9948. TAYLOR-ROPER.—Littleton Taylor m Sallie Roper & lived in Va. Ch John m Miss Bugg; George, Chastine, Josiah, 1813–1868, m Catherine Lee, 1838; Sarah m Jonathan Bugg; Martha m Ben T. Davis, Rebecca. Wanted any information of Littleton Taylor or of Sallie Roper.—F. M. T.

9949. SEVIER.—Wanted parentage with dates of Janus Sevier, b in Tenn., 1808, d 1877, m Nancy Edwards. Was he a g-son of Gov. Sevier or of the Gov's. bro Valentine?—H. S. G.

9950. CARMAN.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of John Carman, of Long Island, supposed to have been a Minuteman in the Rev War. —C. M. A.

9951. PHILLIPS.—Michale Phillips m Barbara —— "made free of the Town of Newport, R. I., Oct. 29, 1668. James, their 3rd son, m Mary Mowry, b before 1672, d Dec. 12, 1746, at Smithfield, R. I. Their 3rd son Jeremiah, m Martha Bishop, b abt 1705, ch all b in R. I. Their 2nd son Joshua, m Dorcas Cook, b Oct. 14, 1744, d Jan 10, 1829, at Plainfield, N. Y. Wanted proof of Rev service of Joshua Phillips.—H. P. S.

9952. ROBB.—Alexander Robb migrated from Pa. to Ohio, his son James, m Catherine Husong & their son Isaac b Nov. 24, 1817, New Richmond, O., d 1893, at Blanchester, O., m 1840, Sarah Houston of Braken Co., Ky. Wanted gen of James Robb, and rec of Rev ser on this line.—I. M. W.

9953. HAMILTON.—Wanted parentage & all dates of Esther Hamilton who m James Dinsmore of Washington Co., Pa.

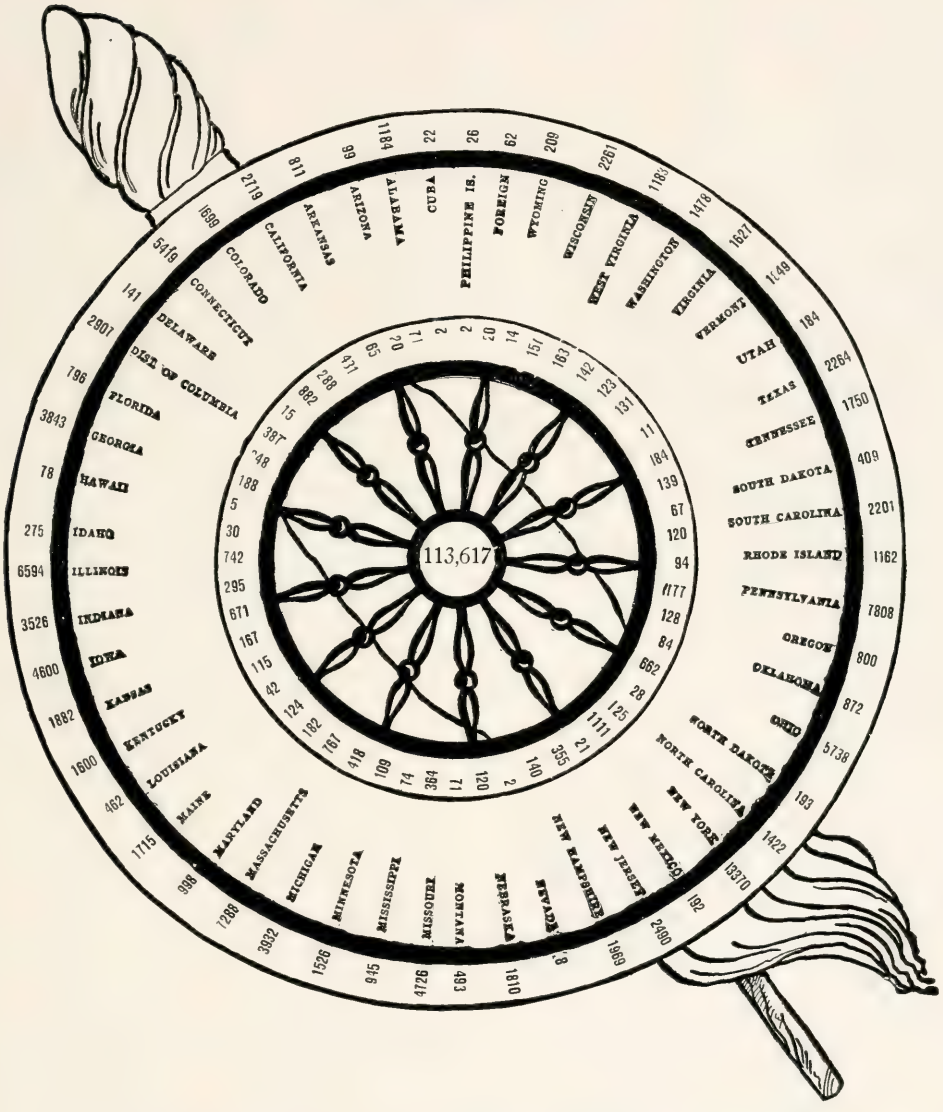
(a) BLAIR.—Wanted parentage & dates of Catherine Blair of Va., who was the 2nd w of William Anderson of Augusta Co., Va., & was m in 1779, d in Ky abt 1842.—K. A. D.

9954. GRAY.—Capt. Thomas Gray served in the 15th R. I. Regt. Rev War, had son John who m Martha Lawton. What relation was he to Edward Gray who married Mary Winslow? —M. B. M.

9955. SMITH.—Wanted gen of Martha Smith, b 1758, d 1844, m 1781, Daniel Purdy of Manchester, Vt. Did she have Rev ancestry?—

9956. BURGESS.—Wanted any information of Chris John Burgess, a Hessian sol, son of a Hessian nobleman, who when he reached America deserted & joined the American revolutionary army. He remained in this country after the war was over.—F. L. B.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 4 APRIL, 1921 WHOLE No. 344

THE CITY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts

WHEN the subject of a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt was discussed recently with Mrs. Roosevelt, she told me with feeling and conviction that her husband, while he was living, had maintained that Washington was the city of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and that mortals should have places, if any, quite subordinate to those immortals. This feeling she shared; and she therefore begged that whatever shall be done in the way of a memorial to President Roosevelt be quite simple and modest.

Without stopping now to discuss the question of comparative history thus raised, it may be taken as beyond dispute that Washington and Lincoln stand as the preëminent contributions of America to civilization. This fact was illustrated by a remark made in my presence by Viscount Bryce to an American historian about to begin a speaking tour in Great Britain in May, 1918. "Remember," said Lord Bryce, "that the only American personages whose names you may mention to a British audience, counting surely on their knowledge, are George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."

The public activities of Washington cover almost exactly the entire last half of the eighteenth century. During his lifetime he held the respect and confidence of the best minds not only in this country, but in Europe as well. The vast majority of the populace gave him adulation not uncommon in those days; and a factious minority vituperated his name and works after a fashion that well expresses the narrow meanness of their own natures. In its expiring hours the Continental Congress voted a statue in his honor; and when L'Enfant laid out the Federal City he fixed as the location of this monument the intersection of the Capitol and the White House



WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND GARDEN—PLAN OF 1901



VIEW OF WASHINGTON FROM ARLINGTON—PLAN OF 1901

axes. When, forty-eight years after Washington's death, the people of the United States began to build the monument in his honor, the engineers disregarded the relations L'Enfant was at pains to establish among public structures, and, in defiance or disregard of all precedents, placed an obelisk on a mound that was off axis of the two significant buildings of the nation, the Capitol and the White House. An obelisk should rise from a plane; and it should have distinct, well-defined relations to the composition of which it is a part. The disregard of such considerations betokens ignorance and crudity, and marks a degradation of public taste from the days of Washington, Jefferson and L'Enfant, to all of whom orderly planning and arrangement were fundamental principles.

In itself the Washington Monument is one of the world's most significant and most appropriate memorials. It dominates the City of Washington, as St. Paul's Cathedral dominates London. Quiet, serene; now towering high in the clear sunlight and again standing firm and sturdy amid thick mists, the monument has come to typify George Washington. President Cleveland told Franklin MacVeagh that at times when he was burdened and harassed by the work of his office, he would go to a south window of the White House and look long at the Washington Monument. As he contemplated the simple, direct, time-defying shaft, all his burdens dropped away; strengthened and reassured he returned to his tasks.

Robert Mills, architect of the Treasury, the old Interior Department and the old Post Office Department buildings, designed the Washington Monument. The original design had a circular colonnade around the base, probably a concession on the part of the architect to the insistence of the people in charge. At any rate, Mills was an architect of the first order—one of those "the hour and the man people" whom a beneficent Providence has usually sent to Washington in time of Government need. Thornton, Hoban, Latrobe, Mills and Walter are names to be spoken with respect and gratitude. Mills took the Egyptian obelisk as his type; made his height approximately ten times the base; got his taper according to standard; and eschewed entasis as being unnecessary in so large a structure. At that time the tallest known obelisk was one hundred feet high, or less than one-fifth the height of the Washington Monument. Of course, knowing people in those days asked one another what there was Egyptian about George Washington, deplored going to antiquity and called for something original and American. What American to-day ever thinks of Egypt in connection with the Washington Monument? Occasionally an European traveller, passing the night in the Capital, goes home and writes of the incongruity of an obelisk not a monolith; but ten days in Washington is enough to subdue the most obdurate of intelligent minds. The domination of the ever-changing shaft is mental as well as physical.

In 1900 Washington celebrated its centennial as the seat of Government. Improvement was in the air. Governors of states from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific brought it with them. The denizens of the Hill felt it; the American Institute of Architects discussed it at their convention. It found voice in the White House and in

the press. All sorts of resolutions were introduced in Congress. Any number of patriots were ready to sacrifice themselves on the altar, with the prospect of securing earthly immortality by connecting their names with the City of Washington. And, as usual, Congress adjourned without taking the first step.

At an executive session of the Senate in 1901, Senator McMillan, of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, introduced a simple little resolution directing that committee to report to the Senate a plan for the development of the park system of the District, and authorizing the employment of experts, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. The chairman of the Committee on the Contingent Fund demurred a little at such an authorization during an executive session, but he was persuaded to allow it to go through. No sooner had the resolution passed than Senator McMillan, with the approval of the American Institute of Architects and nominally at their suggestion, asked Daniel H. Burnham to come to Washington. Mr. Burnham had been the Director of Works of the World's Fair at Chicago, and had borne the burden of that greatest of all American expositions—the burden not only of construction, but, what was of far greater moment, the burden also of selecting the artists, guiding their work, and securing the coöperation among them necessary to produce a unified, comprehensive and epoch-making result. The Senator invited, as Mr. Burnham's associate, Frederick Law Olmsted, whose father had made the original plan of the Chicago Fair. He asked the two to select as a third a man with whom they could work, suggesting that Charles F. McKim would be agreeable to him. Later the three added to their number Augustus Saint Gaudens, a sculptor of supreme taste in all matters of design. Here, then, were two architects acknowledged to be supreme, the one as an executive and the other as a designer; the greatest of American sculptors and the foremost landscape artist. All had worked together and were close friends. Of the four, only Mr. Olmsted knew in advance that there was such a movement on foot. All were selected because of their established reputations in their professions.

It is not my purpose here to discuss their work further than as it relates to the subject in hand. The first thing they did was to examine the L'Enfant plan of Washington and, being satisfied that it was both inherently and tactically the best plan, to revive it, restore it to favor, reinstate its authority, and enlarge it to comprehend the entire District of Columbia. The foundation of that plan they saw to be the great composition formed by the Capitol, the Washington Monument and the White House—a composition that had been dismembered by dividing into separate blocks the great park connection between the two principal buildings of the nation, by permitting a railroad to cross the park and by placing the monument off axis.

Here was indeed a man's job. Like men they went about it. The Pennsylvania Railroad was induced to withdraw its tracks from the Mall and to build elsewhere a Union Station. The old L'Enfant plan of a continuous open space, tree-bordered, extending from Capitol to monument, was restored, and is now being developed into just such a vista as George Washington created for himself at Mount Vernon.



Henry Bacon, Architect

LINCOLN MEMORIAL—WASHINGTON, D. C.



VIEW OF POTOMAC PARK FROM THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

SHOWING THE DOMINATION OF THE TEMPORARY WAR AND NAVY BUILDINGS OVER THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. IN THE EXTREME RIGHT IS MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Arbitrarily a new main axis was created by drawing a line from the dome of the Capitol through the Washington Monument, and prolonging it to the banks of the Potomac, over the lands of Potomac Park, that only recently had been reclaimed from the river.

At the termination of this main axis these experts, knowing their history as well as their art of design, located the site for the Lincoln Memorial. They went further. They suggested and recorded the form that the memorial should take, and they also planned the landscape features in connection with it. They located a memorial bridge to Arlington and a parkway connection with Rock Creek.

From March till January they labored, sacrificing private practice, and for their labors they received the recompense of a consciousness of duty well done, but did not receive one penny of money.

It is one thing to make a plan on paper; it is quite another thing to see that plan realized on the ground. In another place I have told the story of the eleven years of struggles attending the establishment of the plan of 1901. Senator McMillan lived only long enough to carry through Congress the removal of the railroad tracks from the Mall. McKim, single-handed and alone, won the fight for the preservation of the Mall plan. After the foundations were begun he persuaded President Roosevelt to have the Agricultural Department building moved back to the line of the plan. For this action he was vituperated in Congress for ten years. As McKim and Secretary Taft walked away from the White House after Secretary Wilson had been ordered to place his building on the true line, the Secretary congratulated the architect on his victory. "Do you call it a victory?" said McKim; "another such and I am dead." With all his remaining strength he fought for the location of the Lincoln Memorial at the end of the main axis; and in this he was aided by Saint Gaudens to the end of his days. With both these men the orderly development of the National Capital was of absorbing interest. At the call they would drop any work in hand and hasten to Washington to defend the plan—not because it was their plan, for they never thought of it as any other than the plan prepared by L'Enfant under the authority of and in participation with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, men of supreme taste.

At President Taft's invitation, Mr. Burnham became the chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by Congress to have charge, among other things, of the improvement of the District of Columbia. He used his office to fight for the present site of the Lincoln Memorial, when Lincoln's name was used to further a real estate scheme in the guise of a Lincoln Highway. He used it also to prevent the mutilation of the plan of Washington by the location of the memorial on Meridian Hill or at the Soldiers' Home or in Arlington. He proposed and urged the selection of Henry Bacon as the architect; and, when the Lincoln Commission asked for and obtained competitive plans from another architect, Mr. Burnham argued for the Bacon plans. At the time of his selection, Mr. Bacon had his name to make. This, too, was in Mr. Burnham's provision. He wanted a young man of ability, who had not, as yet, done his supreme work—one who would put his very life into the design and the con-

struction. The event has justified his judgment.

Two other important commemorative works have been constructed simultaneously with the Lincoln Memorial —the monument to Victor Emmanuel III in Rome and the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London, with the long approach from Trafalgar Square. No American need fear a comparison. Visiting the Lincoln Memorial in company with Mr. Cockerell, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge University, England, he said: "The architect has taken the Greek forms and put an American impress upon them." Then, as we were coming away, he made the simple comment: "This *is* a bull's-eye."



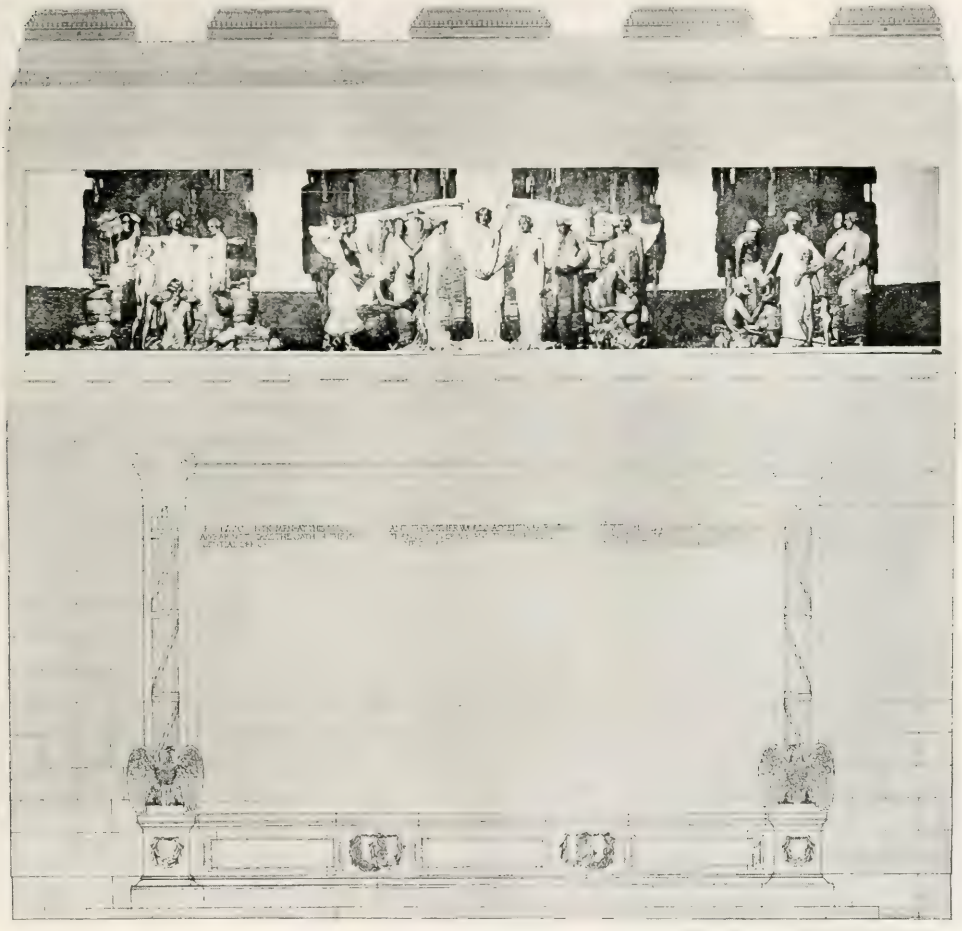
STATUE OF LINCOLN, BY DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH—LINCOLN MEMORIAL

And now a word about the significance of the Lincoln Memorial. Those who see in it merely an ornament to the National Capital, merely the expression of a nation's gratitude to a man great in a great crisis, but vaguely and inadequately comprehend its meaning. It is all those things, but it is much more. In the earliest days of the Republic, one of the finest of modern buildings was designed to house the legislators of and for a free people. By a free people is meant a people dominated by the conviction that mankind has in itself the latent power to both pursue and also achieve happiness; that by the exercise of power all the people will rise continuously to heights of well-being not known or even dreamed of in the past. As time progressed that building grew with the growth of the nation, finer as well as larger. Nor was it without deep purpose that the prophetic Lincoln, even during the darkest days of the Civil War, would suffer no interruption in



DESIGN FOR MURAL DECORATION "EMANCIPATION," BY JULES GUERIN
TABLET OF GETTYSBURG ADDRESS BELOW

the work of building the splendid dome, typifying the dominance of the Union. And when peace came to a distracted land, the work on the Washington Republic stood before the world, there was dross in the metal. Possibly the working of economic forces and the inherent progress of the people towards



DESIGN FOR MURAL DECORATION "REUNION," BY JULES GUERIN
TABLET OF SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS BELOW

Monument, that had faltered from the beginning because of lack of unity in the various contributing states, was again taken up by a united people and by Congress was carried to completion. Serene, majestic, it expresses adequately the character of the Great Sincerity whose name it bears. But, great as was the freedom for which the the more perfect realization of the individual would in time have brought about the dominance of the idea of nationality and the freedom of every man, regardless of his color. But war came. With war came a new nation and a wider freedom. Both ideas were incarnate in Lincoln. By his pen he taught the American people the pur-

pose and the meaning of the struggle. Those sentences of his have become for the whole world the fitting expression of the noblest and finest ideals known to nations and to individuals. During those four years of warfare, of sacrifice, of devotion to the ideal of a more perfect humanity, a great and faithful leader was hammered out as on the anvil. Then, when most he was needed, he fell a martyr. No wonder that time was required to estimate at his true value the man who belongs to the ages. Small wonder that the people waited until all the forces of art could be gathered to create a monument worthy of his fame. For twenty years the structure in Potomac Park has been growing in the minds of the designers and under the hands of the workmen. Architect, landscape architect, sculptor and painter laid before the people of the country their conception. It was ten years from the time the original design was put forth until work actually began. Every criticism that could be raised, every other form that could be suggested, was considered. In the end it was felt that because Lincoln belongs to the immortals the expression of his character must have a form that is universal; and, moreover, his memorial must stand with that of Washington in vital relation to the building that represents the people in their united and sovereign capacity. No form that recalled the accidents of birth or early training; no location not in vital relation to his historic setting would suffice. On the other hand, only those forms that are elemental in their directness, simplicity and elegance could be tolerated. That the Lincoln Memorial, with its approaches and surroundings, is a work of art, we have the evidence of every competent critic who has seen it. Others would do well to recall John LaFarge's apposite saying: "Remember, you do not criticize a work of art; a work of art criticizes you." After all has been said, the Lincoln Memorial does not exist primarily to afford an opportunity to exercise the critical faculty so dear to the American mind. It exists to be enjoyed. It is intended to stir emotions of patriotism, of reverence for heroism and tenderness. Highest and best of all, it stands for the hope of the future. In an age of materialism, of doubt and uncertainty, when the very foundations of the mental and spiritual structure seem to be crumbling away, the Lincoln Memorial stands for beauty in life, for order in the universe, for the reward of struggle, and as the promise of the life eternal.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE sudden death of our Registrar General, Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, on February 12th, came as a shock to us all. As the March Magazine was already on the press at that time, this is my first opportunity to express in a "message" my appreciation of her faithful and efficient service as a member of my "official family." Her enthusiasm for her work was one of her most distinctive characteristics. Her happiness in presenting 2900 new applicants for admission at the February meeting of the National Board of Management is one of its most pleasant memories. During her brief tenure of office—April, 1920, to February, 1921—we have admitted 8212 new members.

In a previous message I urged the increase of our membership as a potent means of showing loyalty to our inherited American institutions in these days of discontent and radicalism. We are beginning to realize that socialistic and radical teachings, so destructive of our most cherished institutions, are insidiously creeping into our schools and colleges and even into our churches. To offset this tendency is the duty of every American woman, but particularly of those of patriotic heritage. They must recruit the ranks of our great organization, thus making it a powerful agency against radicalism, for our Society is openly opposed to every form of propaganda that is treacherously undermining our national institutions. Hitherto the radical, and the radically minded reformer, have monopolized our oratory. They are blatant and aggressive, while loyal Americans go about their business, heedless, for the most part, of their propaganda. Hence it gains headway and may lead to a serious upheaval, unless we offset it by proclaiming the doctrines of sanity and common sense. We must come out in the open on the side of the Constitution, teaching the sound principles of liberty and justice. Joining our Society is one way of doing this.

Loyal American women are needed by their country today, as never before, to do their share of patriotic educational work. Let them declare the faith that is in them. Let them, by their influence, guide others into the path of a sane and healthy patriotism.

A deeper meaning than mere pride of ancestry underlies our Society. Pride in our ancestors is only a hollow boast if we do not try to make ourselves worthy of them. Our Society is a means, and a very powerful means, to this end. It is an instrument of service. It gives us the opportunity to justify our pride of ancestry by performing service that is worthy of it. Our ancestors established the principles of freedom and justice which underlie our national life and government, and it is for us to remain true to these principles, else we are false to our heritage. This is a responsibility which woman suffrage has infinitely increased.

Have we still that living faith in the Divine law and guidance which brought the *Mayflower* across the Atlantic? Are the fundamental qualities of honesty and justice the mainspring of our business and politics? Along with our vaunted education, do we build up character in the children? Are we teaching industry and thrift, and the dignity of labor—the labor that does honest work for honest pay and is not ashamed of it? Or are these virtues too "old fashioned" to have a part in our life?

Washington in his "Farewell Address," said that virtue is essential in a nation's life if it is to live and prosper.

Upon us lies the task of "character-building"; of fostering, not the austere "blue-laws," but the virtues of the past, the solid, sturdy virtues that form the backbone of the Nation and will preserve it.

While justice, industry and religious faith prevail no radicalism can flourish, no treachery or treason, no degeneracy nor immorality. To perpetuate our national ideals is one of our gravest responsibilities as a Society. Let this purpose be among those that shall inspire our coming Continental Congress. Let us meet with the full realization that we belong among the "character-builders" of the Nation.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

THE PROPOSED ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

By Sarah E. Guernsey
Chairman of Office Building Committee

WE feel sure that not only the readers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, but the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in general, are greatly interested in the new office building which the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress authorized erected and fully realize that the actual erection of such a building necessitates a great amount of time for preliminary planning. When the preliminary work includes the removal of a Government building, even more time than usual is required before the real work can begin.

Plans for the office building are progressing very satisfactorily, and the architect's drawings will be ready for inspection by the members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress. These plans will contain the Committee's idea of what the building should be to efficiently carry on the work of our great Society.

It was the dream of the members whose broad vision made the erection of Memorial Continental Hall possible that it be a lasting memorial to the men and women who achieved American independence; that it be a memorial for all time to their illustrious forbears. It was never intended for an office building, and not one single feature in its construction was planned for that purpose. It was necessary to use it for the working offices of the Society for a season, and so the rooms were given over to office work even though totally unsuitable for such use.

At the present time it is no longer necessary to so use our memorial, and the erection of a suitable administration building for the work of the Society is an immediate need. Steps must be taken to preserve our beautiful temple of patriotism for the purpose for which it was built —a memorial, not a workshop.

Besides the deterioration in our beautiful Hall through its constant use for business purposes, the work of the Society is being retarded because of inadequate facilities for office work. A visit to the rooms of the Registrar General, for example, where the crowded conditions, poor lighting and lack of floor space make it a constant marvel that so much good work can possibly be done, must convince our members beyond doubt of the urgency for a suitable office building.

Only a few states were privileged to have rooms or definite memorials in Memorial Continental Hall, and many have expressed a desire to have a direct part in the new building. Three states, as well as the National Officers' Club, whose gift of $1000 was presented for the Auditorium at the Congress last year, have already asked for rooms.

While in Memorial Continental Hall all requests for rooms had to be made by states, in the new building chapters and individual members will be privileged to have special memorials. Besides the rooms there will be two drinking founts, the elevator, the fire- and burglar-proof safe doors and many other items suitable for individual gifts.

Just as everything we need has advanced in price, and we have had to meet the new conditions, so we must expect our new building to cost more in proportion than did our Hall, and we must prepare to meet the advanced cost.

In spite of the higher cost of building now than five or ten years ago, it is less than it was two years ago, and the period of dullness now here offers an excellent opportunity to build our much-needed offices. The conditions which made building costs excessively high are rapidly being overcome, materials are decreasing in price and labor is more plentiful and efficient. With our plans ready, we will be in a position to take advantage instantly of opportunities to secure materials and labor at reasonable prices. Without our plans and specifications in hand, most favorable opportunities would be lost.

The privilege of being members of our Society becomes greater as our influence for all that is best increases more and more. After thirty years of steady growth and improvement we are now a Society of much power, and the members who join us now must realize that they owe a great debt of gratitude to the pioneer members, To the new members who have not borne the burden of the early struggles should be offered the privilege of doing their part now in making it possible for the Society, which has welcomed them, to take the next forward step, and we count on their aid.

We need the office building and we need it now. D. A. R. members all, will you help the Society attain greater power and strength?



Marsh & Peter, Architects

THE PROPOSED ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

TO BE ERECTED MIDWAY BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STREETS AND CONNECTED WITH MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL BY ENCLOSED PASSAGES, WILL BE OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION, 100 X 110 FEET IN SIZE WITH EXTERIOR OF WHITE LIMESTONE. THE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR IS PLANNED FOR THE WORKING FORCE OF THE SOCIETY. THE SECOND FLOOR WILL CONTAIN AN ASSEMBLY HALL, COMMITTEE ROOMS, ROOMS FOR THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND ON THE WEST SIDE THE LIVING QUARTERS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUILDINGS

THE PIONEER CROCKETT FAMILY OF TENNESSEE

By Louise Wilson Reynolds

AMONG the rare books, treasured, but accessible in the Congressional Library in Washington City, is "The Life of David Crockett," written by himself. A close student of literature has described this book as "A classic of the Tennessee vernacular, as it was, and to a large extent as it is to-day." From these memoirs at least three biographies have been compiled. Perhaps it would be exacting to expect from writers, who have never visited the "Great Smokies," an intelligent interpretation of David Crockett's book, besprinkled, as it is, with ancient Saxon phrases, and unvarnished rhetoric. But in an age of national interest in historical research and genealogy, it is to be regretted that either through ignorance or the desire to enhance the glamour of adventure and romance, not only a wrong conception has been presented, but statements made which are untrue and unjust to posterity. In no instance is this more remarkable than in published narratives and biography relating to the life and ancestry of Colonel David Crockett, hunter, scout, statesman, and hero of the Alamo.

The Crockett family was neither "Irish" nor of "lowly origin" as commonly stated by historical writers. The Crocketts were Scotch-Irish, educated, and allied by marriage with many prominent Presbyterian families who settled the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina; who planted their schools and churches from the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, to the Waxhaws in Lancaster County in South Carolina, prior to the Revolution—and among whom General Washington said, "When all else failed he could plant his banner, and still hope for success!"

About the year 1760, two Crockett brothers, Robert and David, emigrated to America. It is thought that another brother followed the Patrick Calhoun trail into South Carolina. The only authentic history of Robert and David Crockett is contemporaneous with that of the State of Tennessee. In 1769 a party of hunters was organized to explore the lands lying on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, now contained in Tennessee and Kentucky. More than twenty men, with substantial financial backing, were recruited from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. Among the number were Bledsoe, Drake, Stone, Mansco, and others whose names are perpetuated in the streams of Tennessee and Kentucky. The party, which had rendezvoused at Fort Chissel in Virginia, spent eight or nine months hunting and ex-

ploring and on its return recounted but one fatality—that of Robert Crockett, who was murdered by a wandering band of Shawnees, and found by his companions lying on the Indian war path leading to the Cherokee Nation.

The success of this expedition inspired further adventurers, known as The Long Hunters, led by Colonel James Knox.

The families of the Long Hunters, and Indian traders licensed by Virginia or Pennsylvania or North Carolina, were among those who first settled in Tennessee, at that time the North Carolina frontier. While no biographer has been able to ascertain his name, it has been told that "Davy Crockett's maternal grandfather was the first man to build his cabin in the present Hawkins County, Tennessee." This may or may not be true. There were cabins erected as early as 1774. The section was called Carter's Valley, for a son of Colonel John Carter, of Watauga, who about this date, built a store in the valley for the purpose of trading with the Indians.



"DAVID CROCKETT"

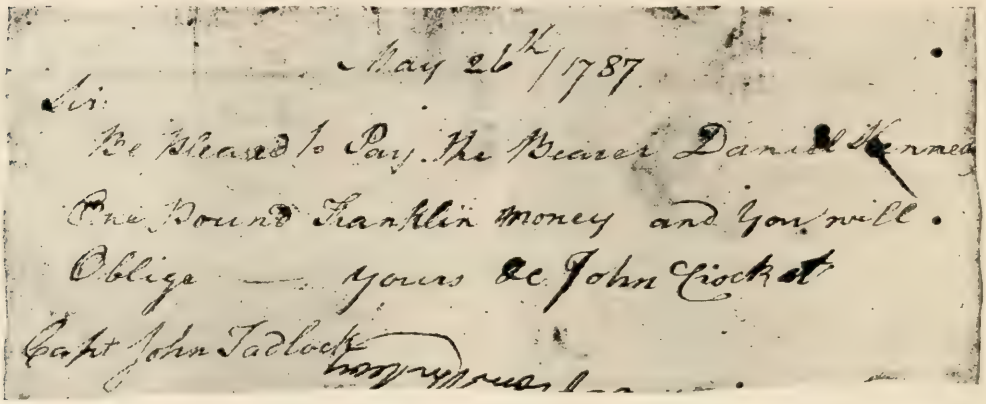
PAINTED BY JOHN L. CHAPMAN WHEN CROCKETT WAS MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN 1834. THIS PAINTING IS NOW IN THE ALAMO, AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, CARED FOR BY "THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS"

After the boundary line had been surveyed between North Carolina and Virginia, and the Watauga settlers found themselves subject to the latter state, they governed themselves under their own Articles of Association until May, 1776, when they petitioned North Carolina for annexation. The names of David Crockett and his son William are attached to this petition.

In July the frontier was subjected to a well-planned Indian invasion. Fort Watauga resisted the attack, but the Cherokees invaded Carter's Valley, plundered Carter's store, and committed many depredations. While there is no written record, it is a tradition authenticated by Colonel David Crockett, that "His grandfather's family were murdered by the Indians," and the massacre must have occurred at this time. Tradition is not explicit as to the Crockett victims of the Indians. John Crockett is said to have been in Pennsylvania at the time; Joseph escaped with a wounded arm; and James, a mute, after seventeen years of captivity, was ransomed by his brothers in eastern Tennessee. Three brothers, John, Robert and William, resided in Greene County prior to 1800.

Midway between Greeneville and Jonesboro on the Limestone fork of the Nollichucky River in Tennessee a "D.A.R. Marker" nestles amid rural surroundings, and all who read may know that on this spot Davy Crockett,

the hero of the Alamo, was born August 17, 1786! In the memory of the oldest inhabitant a stone chimney once stood, marking the site where the strong log house reared its walls. It was here that John Crockett spent the first years of his married life. He had served as a frontier Ranger during the Revolution, but returned to Washington County in time to participate in the expedition to King's Mountain in October, 1780.



ORDER DRAWN BY JOHN CROCKETT, FATHER OF COL. DAVID CROCKETT, TO DANIEL KENNEDY, CLERK OF THE COURT, STATE OF FRANKLIN

A GLANCE AT THE PENMANSHIP AND DICTION WILL REFUTE THE OFTEN-QUOTED ALLUSION THAT DAVID'S FATHER WAS ILLITERATE

Approximately about the year 1780 John Crockett was wedded to Rebecca Hawkins. His wife did not belong to the Hawkins family for whom Hawkins County, Tenn., received its name, as has been supposed by different writers of history. Hawkins County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, a native of North Carolina, but whose ancestors settled, in 1717, in Gloucester, Va. Mrs. John Crockett was born in Maryland, and it is probable that she was a daughter of "Matthew Hawkins" whose name is subscribed to the Watauga Petition.

The land upon which the Crockett home was built was a part of the "Brown Purchase" which covered many thousand miles of fertile river bottoms, and was bought by Colonel Jacob Brown, of South Carolina, from the Indians for as much merchandise as could be carried on a single pack horse. Families of some means and prestige began to settle there as early as 1772.

The Brown Purchase was rapidly settled, and in 1783 a new county named for General Nathanael Greene was partitioned from Washington County. John Crockett was appointed one of the magistrates for Greene County. Records show that for several years John Crockett and his brothers, William and Robert, were frequently elected constables, which would seem to indicate that the family possessed certain requisites which made them desirable for this office. John Crockett also served as juror, and was appointed by the court as one of the commissioners "to attend to the laying off and building of a county road."

David Crockett mentioned in his memoirs his uncle, William Crockett,

who lived in Hawkins County, probably on the land owned by David's grandfather. Another uncle, his mother's brother, Joseph Hawkins, was a respected citizen of Greene County, where he died in the year 1797, leaving seven children and grandchildren.

David also mentioned that he was eight years old when his father and Thomas Galbraith built a mill on Cove Creek. The accuracy of his memory is proved by the fact that records extant show "that in 1794, Thomas Galbraith received a permit to build a mill upon this stream."

The stay of the John Crockett family on Cove Creek was short and tragic! Before the mill was completed a flood, common to this region, swept every vestige of it away and the home was also inundated!

In 1783 North Carolina had authorized the surveying of land in what is now Tennessee for officers and privates who had served in the North Carolina Continental Line. While there is no way to distinguish Revolutionary grants, it is known that men who had served in the North Carolina Line from Washington and Greene County obtained and moved upon grants in what is now Jefferson County. Jefferson County, taken from Greene County in 1792, was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, and its County Seat was called Dandridge, for the wife of General Washington.

John Crockett, David's father, moved from Cove Creek to his grant in Jefferson County. Davy tells us that "he had lost all of his capital which was invested in the mill." He possibly now contracted the debts later paid by David in "twelve months of farm labor." The next venture was an "ordinary," or roadside tavern. This was located on the road from southwest Virginia through east Tennessee to Nashville and into Kentucky. Besides the droves of cattle sent to eastern markets, emigration had become so extensive in 1796 that a company of Rangers was paid out of the treasury to conduct emigrants in safety to middle Tennessee and Kentucky. Obviously, in the hands of the right man the "ordinary" should have proved a financial success, but John Crockett seems to have been a round peg in a square hole. His family also had increased until it numbered nine children. In the words of David Crockett: "Moving to Jefferson County was the beginning of hard times—and hard times a-plenty."

Andrew Jackson was now States Attorney. He had received his first license to practice law at the court where John Crockett presided as one of the magistrates.

To those gifted to read between the lines of David Crockett's book we imagine that John Crockett may have considered a son like Davy, who would not go to school, who cut off the pigs' tails to roast, and took the calves away from their mothers at night that the bawling might keep awake the travel-weary guests, as coming under the category of "trials and tribulations."

David's first love affair when seventeen was an infatuation for the niece of Quaker John Kennedy, who came on a visit from North Carolina, and it required all the tact the pretty Quakeress possessed to tell him of her engagement to her cousin, Quaker John's son. David is very frank in his book concerning his second love affair, and does not disguise the fact that he was jilted. Not every one knows, however, the name of this girl "whom Davy had

known long." Nor do they know that Davy had procured a license to marry, when the conscientious sister, sorry for Davy, told him preparations were being made for the marriage the next day of his fianceé to another man. The following license is copied from the original preserved in the Jefferson County records in Dandridge, Tenn.:



"REMEMBER THE ALAMO"
IN THIS HISTORIC EDIFICE DAVID CROCKETT AND HIS COMRADES WERE KILLED BY MEXICAN TROOPS UNDER SANTA ANA

"To any regular (licensed) minister of the Gospell or Justice of the Peace, Greeting:

I do hereby authorize and empower you to celebrate the rites of Marriage between David Crockett and Margaret Elder and join them together as husband and wife.

Given at my office the first day of October A.D. 1805.

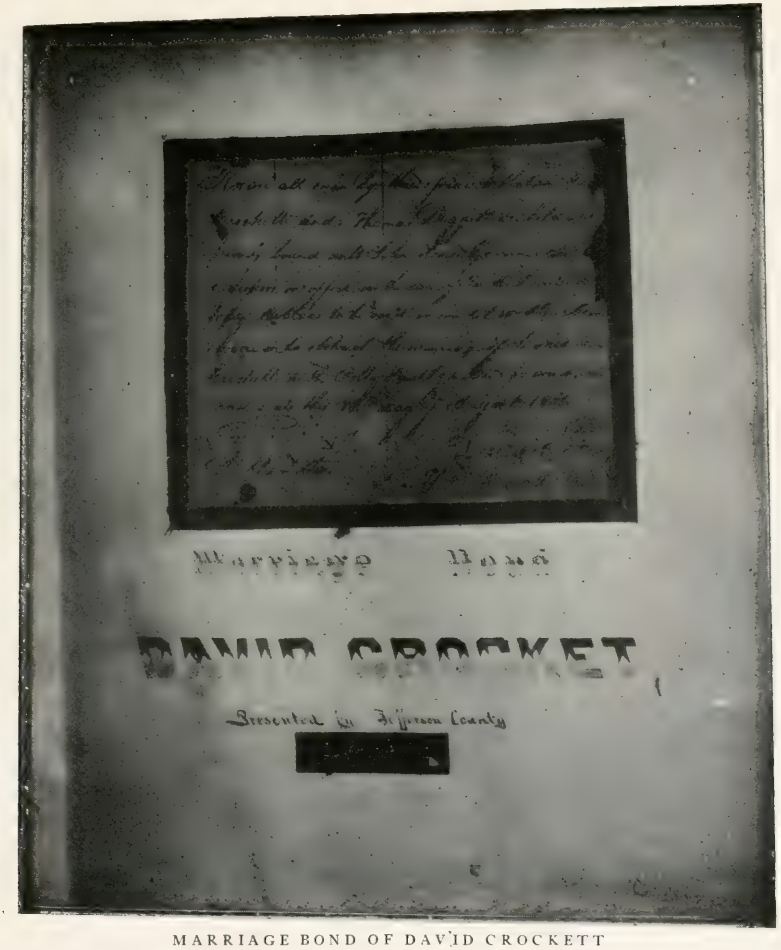
J. Hamilton, Clk.

We do not doubt that David Crockett's feelings at this sad ending of his romance were such as he describes, and for the time being he was convinced "God had made him odd, and that in all the world there was no mate for him." But when at the instigation of the Dutch girl, who was kind "but as ugly as a stone fence," he attended a "frolic," and saw Polly Findley, he seems to have at once capitulated.

Concerning Polly's ancestry we are not quite sure—she was probably a granddaughter of intrepid John Findley, the pilot, who first led Daniel Boone into Kentucky. Davy's marriage bond was, and no doubt still is, hanging in an old-fashioned walnut frame in the clerk's office in Dandridge:

Know all men By these presents, that we David Crockett and Thomas Doggitt am held and firmly bound unto John Sevier, Governor, and his successor, in office the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, to be void on condition there be excuse to obstruct the marriage of the said David Crockett with Polly Findley, Witness my hand and seal this first day of August, 1806.

Davy Crockett and his child-wife began life together in a home near his father. After the birth of two little sons they moved to Lincoln County, and a short time later removed to Franklin County. The latter home, ten miles from Winchester, Tenn., witnessed David Crockett's career as a scout. It also witnessed, after the birth of an infant daughter, the passing of Polly Crockett—the pretty little wife whom David declares "he loved well enough to eat her!"



MARRIAGE BOND OF DAVID CROCKETT

After his defeat for reëlection to Congress in 1836, which he attributed to Andrew Jackson, Colonel Crockett declared that, "Politics could go to H—— and he would go to Texas!" While not so authentic as the incidents pertaining to his public life, and travels through eastern cities, we are all familiar with the adventures of David Crockett—the Indian—Thimblerig—and the Bee-hunter. Right bravely did the picturesque little band of recruits follow the lead of David Crockett until it brought them to the old mission defended by the gallant Travis and his little band—and to their death at the Alamo on March 6, 1836.

CENOTAPHS AND EPITAPHS IN CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY

By Nelson McDowell Shepard

THE burying ground of the century-old Christ Church, known nationally as Congressional Cemetery, is rich in the interest it holds for students of the Revolutionary and succeeding periods of American history. The cemetery lies off frequented paths, yet is easily accessible to visitors in Washington, the National Capital. Its sloping greensward gives an unexpected bit of Old World calmness to a medley of river flats and drab streets scarcely a mile east of the Capital. At the foot of the slope the eastern branch of the Potomac River winds along, while quaint walks, stately cedars and heavily scrolled gravestones transform the upper shore into an interesting, historic spot.

In these surroundings are to be found the only group of cenotaphs—a memorial customary in Europe—ever erected by the United States Government in honor of deceased Senators and Representatives. The strict usage of the cenotaph, however, is not adhered to in every case, for beneath the bleak, gray sandstones lie the bodies of many members of Congress and other dignitaries of the Government who died in Washington during their term of office.

Unlike the usual ornamental cenotaphs in memory of European statesmen, the American cenotaph is so forbidding in appearance that the venerable Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, once declared on the floor of the House of Representatives, in which he was then serving, that the thought of being buried beneath one of them added a new terror to death. Other members evidently agreed with him, as in 1876 Congress refused to appropriate money for the erection of more cenotaphs unless differently designed.

Nearly a century ago Christ Church burying ground was chosen as the resting place for Senators and Representatives who died in office. Later this custom was extended so as to include the burial of other public officers, with a result that the cemetery for years enjoyed a semi-official character and it became generally known as Congressional Cemetery.

Many years have passed since Congress abandoned its plan of concentrating its official dead in one place. The cemetery, however, is still used by the members of Washington Parish, the handsome modern memorials being in sharp contrast to the crumbling relics of an interesting Congressional ruling.

It is said that more patriots whose names are linked with the early periods of our history are buried along this river slope, perhaps, than in any other single cemetery in the country. Two

Vice-Presidents of the United States, one of them a signer of the Declaration of Independence, have been buried there. Private soldiers and those in high command of the Continental Army sleep side by side in the democ-



Photo by Handy, Washington

CENOTAPH OVER THE GRAVE OF URIAH TRACY, SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT, THE FIRST PERSON BURIED IN THE CEMETERY

THE BRICK SUPPORTING ARCH IN THE REAR IS CRUMBLING WITH AGE, BUT OTHERWISE THE STONE IS IN A FINE STATE OF PRESERVATION

racy of death. Statesmen of Colonial times, members of the Cabinet, of the United States Supreme Court and of the Congress repose beneath stately monuments and somber cenotaphs, weather stained and moss covered by passing years.

The history of Christ Church leading up to the establishment of the cemetery in April, 1807, is set in the days when the now beautiful Capital of the nation was a track of swamps and country lanes. Before the plans for the National Capital were conceived, a tobacco barn on what was later to be a busy street in Washington, afforded a place of worship for adherents of the Episcopal faith. Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, it is recorded by trustworthy authorities, frequently attended Sabbath services there when travelling through its parish. After the founding of the present seat of government, the Washington Parish was organized and the present edifice, known as Christ Church, still standing

on its original site, was dedicated in 1808.

Those were the palmy days of the little parish. It became the custom as well as the fashion for the élite of the Capital to attend its Sabbath services. The beloved Lafayette, on his visits to Washington and the brilliant Alexander Hamilton frequently worshiped under its roof. The vestry reserved a pew for the exclusive use of Presidents of the United States and their families. For this reason the place of worship became known as "The Church of State," a designation which it finally yielded to others when the drifting tide of the city gradually left it on the outskirts of fashionable Washington. But during its halcyon days Madison, Jefferson and Monroe were among the early Chief Executives who most frequently occupied the "President's Pew."

With this historic background it is natural enough that Congress should have selected the burying ground of Christ Church as the resting place for Senators and Representatives who should die in office. It is interesting, too, in these days of high living costs and reckless public expenditures to know that the idea of a special cemetery for Government officials was abandoned because of the growing expense involved.



Photo by Handy, Washington

CONGRESSIONAL CENOTAPHS, SHOWING STONES ERECTED IN MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY AND JOHN C. CALHOUN

From the time the first cenotaph was erected by the Government over the grave of Senator Uriah Tracy, in 1807, until 1876, the same pattern was followed for each stone. Just who selected

the form of these monuments early records do not indicate. But the custom of placing cenotaphs in memory of members of the lower House originated with the monument placed for James Lent, Representative from New York, who died February 22, 1833.



Photo by Handy, Washington

ABEL PARKER UPSHUR, SECRETARY OF STATE, AND CAPTAIN BEVERLY KENNON, U. S. N. VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION ABOARD THE FRIGATE "PRINCETON," BURIED IN THE SAME GRAVE. NOTE THE ROWS OF CENOTAPHS IN THE BACKGROUND

According to the register of graves, 109 interments of Government officials have been made in Congressional Cemetery. Monuments have been erected over one hundred of these graves. In addition, eighty-five cenotaphs have been placed in honor of members of Congress who are buried in other cemeteries. Among these latter are cenotaphs bearing the names of John C. Calhoun, the great "Nullifier," and Henry Clay, the "Compromiser." Grouped together in even rows in a conspicuous section of the grounds, these funereal monuments at once arouse curiosity.

The cenotaphs are uniform in material and design. Fashioned from sandstone on a base about five feet square, upon which is placed a base about three feet high; they are surmounted by a rounded top reaching to a broad height of about five feet above the ground. With few exceptions each monument bears upon it the following inscription:

"The Honorable ——, a Member of Congress of the United States from the State of —— (or in case of a Senator it reads)—a Senator of the United States from the State of ——. Born —— Died ——."

A number of these cenotaphs still have spaces for names left blank.

Up to 1835 practically every member of Congress who died in office was buried in Congressional Cemetery. Means of transportation were so limited that few families were able to convey the remains of their dead from the Capital, but as facilities for transportation grew more adequate, this practice gradually ceased. By Act of May 23, 1876, Congress abolished the custom of erecting cenotaphs, and provided that thereafter monuments should be authorized only when the deceased member was actually interred in the cemetery.

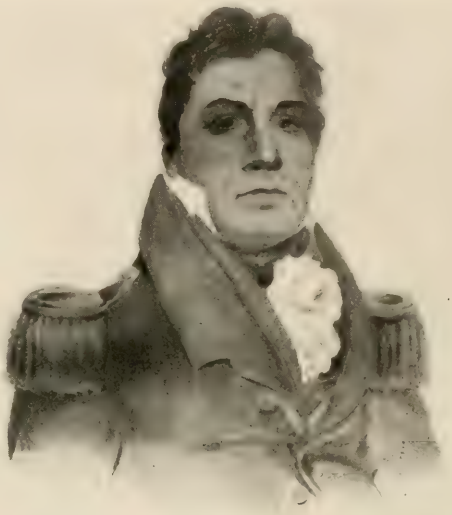


Photo by Handy, Washington

PUSH-MA-TA-HA IN UNIFORM OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER

The names of the Senators buried there, with the date of their death, are taken from the records as follows: Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut, July 19, 1807; Francis Malbone, of Rhode Island, June 4, 1809; James Burrill, Jr., of Rhode Island, December 25, 1820; W. A. Trimble, of Ohio, December 13, 1821; William Pinkney, of Maryland, February 25, 1822; James Gaillard, of South Carolina, February 26, 1826; James Noble, of Indiana, February 26, 1831; Nathan Smith (removed), of Connecticut, December 6, 1835; Elias K. Kane (removed), of Illinois, December 11, 1835; John Fairfield, of Maine, December 24, 1847; L. S. Pennybacker (removed), of Virginia, January 12, 1847; N. F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, January 29, 1842; William Upham, of Vermont, January 14, 1853; Lemuel J. Bowden, of Virginia, January 2, 1854; J. Pinckney Henderson, of Texas, June 4, 1858, and William N. Roach (no monument), of North Dakota, September 7, 1902.

Sixty-eight members of the House of Representatives have been buried beneath the spreading trees of the old cemetery. The first was Ezra Darby, of New Jersey, who died January 28, 1808. Others were Thomas Blount, of North Carolina, who died February 7, 1812; Elijah Brigham, of Massachusetts, February 22, 1816; Richard Stanford, of North Carolina, April 9, 1816; David Walker, of Kentucky, March 1, 1820; Nathaniel Hazard, of Rhode Island, December 17, 1820; John Dawson, of Virginia, March 31, 1814; William Lowndes, of South Carolina, October 12, 1822; James Gillespie, of North Carolina, January 10, 1805 (interred later); W. A. Burwell, of Virginia, February 16, 1821; Daniel Heister, of Maryland, March 8, 1804 (interred later); Thomas Hartley, of Pennsylvania, January 1, 1801 (interred later); David S. Kauffman, of

Texas, January 30, 1851; James Jones, of Georgia, January 11, 1801 (interred later); Edward Bradley, of Michigan, August 5, 1842; George Holcomb, of New Jersey, December 4, 1828; James Lent, of New York, February 22, 1833; elapsed before the body of this venerable figure of the Revolution, friend of George Washington and early governor of New York, was taken to his old home in New York for burial.

Tobias Lear, that faithful private



Photo by Handy, Washington

GRAVE OF PUSH-MA-TA-HA, CHOCTAW CHIEF, KNOWN AS "THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND"

Richard Manning, of South Carolina, May 1, 1836; T. J. Carter, of Maine, March 14, 1838; Barker Burnell, of Massachusetts, June 15, 1843; John Smiley, of Pennsylvania, December 30, 1812, and Narsworthy Hunter, Territorial Delegate from Mississippi, March 11, 1802.

George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, was first interred in Congressional Cemetery, and years secretary to George Washington and the vigilant "Joseph Tumulty" of the Washington Administration, also is buried in this section of the grounds. Close by are the graves of Push-Ma-Ta-Ha, noted Choctaw chief; Scarlet Crow, another famous Indian warrior; General James Jackson, a distinguished Georgian; William Pendleton Barbour, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, who died in 1841;

H. Brockholst Livingston, also of the United States Supreme Court; William Wirt, an Attorney General of the United States; and Abel P. Upshur, a former Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy.

In view of the late "unpleasantness" with the Prussians, it is curious to see also here the grave of Baron Frederick Greuhm, first Minister to the United States from Prussia, who died in Washington December 1, 1823. Upon his tombstone is inscribed: "This monument is erected by order of His Majesty, Frederick Wilhelm III, King of Prussia." Frederick Wilhelm ruled from 1797 to 1840.

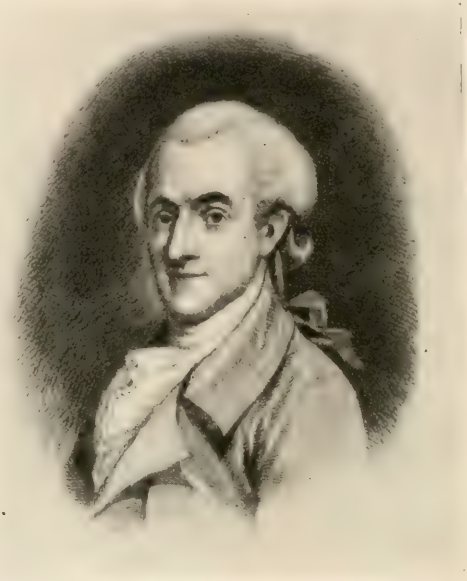


Photo by Handy, Washington

ELBRIDGE GERRY, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The bodies of nearly a hundred soldiers and seamen of the Revolutionary period, the War of 1812, and a few Northern and Southern soldiers of the Civil War are also interred in the cemetery.

Pausing before a weather-stained monument of simple design, one reads inscribed thereon the story of one of the most regrettable tragedies of the early American Navy. Beneath the monument, side by side in a single grave, rest the bodies of Captain Beverley Kennon and Abel Parker Upshur, victims of the explosion of a gun aboard the U. S. Frigate *Princeton*, February 28, 1844. Both natives of Virginia, the two men formed a friendship in early youth that lasted even to the grave.

For many years a touch of romance was added to the cemetery by the grave of Nathan Cilley, a member of Congress from Maine, of brilliant promise, who fell on the field of honor at Bladensburg, Maryland, one of the last victims of the duello in this country. The body of Representative Cilley has since been removed to his home in Maine, but the circumstances of his death are still told with the cemetery legends.

The monument over the grave of Push-Ma-Ta-Ha, known as "the White Man's Friend," is similar in design to the Congressional cenotaphs and was erected by the Councilmen of the Choctaw tribe. Several lines of its inscription, dignified and simple in the eloquence of the Indian tongue, are taken from the memorial address delivered over the body of the chieftain by John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Push-Ma-Ta-Ha died while in Washington in 1824 on a mission for his tribesmen. His career was one of notable achievement. "Let the big guns be fired over me," were among the dying words of the chief. Whether guns were fired in salute over the body of the old Indian warrior available records do not indicate, but it is highly improbable that the dying wish of "the White Man's Friend" was denied by

Andrew Jackson, with whom he had fought in many campaigns.

The inscription reads:

Push-Ma-Ta-Ha
a
Choctaw Chief
Lies here
This monument to his memory
is erected by his Brother Chiefs
who were associated with him
in a
Delegation
From their Nation
in the year 1824 to the
General Government
of the
United States.

On the other side of the monument may be found these words of John Randolph:

Push-Ma-Ta-Ha was a warrior
of great distinction.
He was wise in council,
Eloquent in an extra degree,
and on all occasions and
under all circumstances,
The White Man's Friend.

—

He died in Washington,
on the 24th of December, 1824,
of the croup, in the 60th year of his age.

Within a few yards of this unusual memorial is the family burying plot of Tobias Lear and the Honorable Elbridge Gerry, whose grandson now occupies a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Rhode Island. The Gerry monument was erected by Act of Congress in 1823. The inscription shows nothing to indicate his proud Revolutionary record as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. It also makes no mention of the fact that in 1797 he was one of the envoys sent to establish relations with France. Later Gerry was elected Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and then elevated to the Vice-Presidency in 1812.

The inscription reads:

The tomb
of
Elbridge Gerry,
Vice-President of the United States,
Who died suddenly in this city
on his way to the Capitol
as President of the Senate,
November 23, 1814.
Aged 70.

Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction: "It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country."

Tobias Lear rests beneath a great flat slab of granite, erected over his grave by his "desolate widow," who lies beside him. The inscription on the tombstone, barely legible, sets forth these facts:

"Here lies the remains of
Tobias Lear.
He was early distinguished as the
Trusted Secretary and friend of
The
Illustrious Washington
and after
having served his country
with Dignity, Zeal and Fidelity
in many
honorable stations,
died
Accountant of the War Department
11, October, 1816,
Age 51.

His desolate widow and mourning son
have erected this monument
to mark the place of his abode
in the
City of Silence.

His "desolate widow," Frances Dandridge Lear, so her tombstone records, was born November 17, 1779, and died December 2, 1856. She was Lear's third wife and a great-niece of Martha Washington. Although forty long years elapsed, Frances Lear remained steadfast to the end—a "desolate widow." Other graves in the family plot bear the names of Benjamin Franklin Lear, born March 1, 1792,

died October 1, 1832, and " Maria Lear and infant daughter."

Tobias Lear came to his death in 1816 by his own hand. Early records do not state why. On Washington's election as President, Lear was appointed *Private* Secretary to the President of the United States, and served as such until some time in the latter part of 1794, when he went to Europe. He had a severe illness in 1793–1794 (the exact dates are vague) and Bartholomew Dandridge began acting as secretary to the President in 1793. William Jackson was a secretary from the autumn of 1789, and George Washington Craik did secretarial work for the President. After Lear's return from Europe in the spring of 1795, he did not resume his position as secretary to Washington until 1798, when Washington appointed him his *Military* Secretary in the Provisional Army establishment. Lear was with him in that capacity until Washington's death in 1799.



Photo by Handy, Washington

TOMB OF ELBRIDGE GERRY, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND VICE-PRESIDENT, WHO DIED NOVEMBER 23, 1814

In the extreme northern end of the cemetery is the grave of Uriah Tracy, United States Senator from Connecticut, who was the first person interred in the old Christ Church burying ground.

The name of Tracy is closely linked

with the earliest development of New England. Uriah Tracy was the great-great-grandson of "Lieftenant" Thomas Tracy, who came to this country in 1637, and founded the town of Norwich, Conn. Colonial records show that Tracy served many terms in the State legislature and was one of the leaders among the Federalists. In 1792 he was chosen Speaker of the House and the following year witnessed his promotion to the United States House of Representatives, serving until 1796, when he was elected to the Senate. He remained in the United States Senate until his death on July 19, 1807.

During his service in Congress Senator Tracy became one of the leaders of his party, a man of profound statesmanlike ability, and was particularly famed for his rare wit. Upon his death, the members of the Senate for the first time wore crape about their left arms as a mark of their affection and respect which they held for their colleague.



Photo by Handy, Washington

GRAVE OF TOBIAS LEAR, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GEORGE WASHINGTON. ON THE LEFT BESIDE HIM ARE BURIED MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY

James Gillespie, a member of Congress from North Carolina, is another whose Revolutionary service is noteworthy. He died January 11, 1805, and his body was transferred from the old Presbyterian Cemetery in Washington and placed in Congressional Cemetery April 14, 1892, with appropriate honors. He was the last Congressman buried

there. Gillespie served with distinction in the State convention of 1776 and in the State House of Commons from 1779 to 1783. The only mark on his grave reads: "James Gillespie, North Carolina, died January 11, 1805."

A member of the United States Supreme Court buried in Congressional Cemetery is H. Brockholst Livingston, of New York, who died in Washington March 19, 1823. He entered the Revolutionary army with rank of captain and won the grade of lieutenant colonel.

General Thomas Blount, of North Carolina, is another interesting figure of the Revolution. At the age of sixteen he entered the army and in 1780 became a deputy paymaster general. He was a major in command of a battalion of North Carolina militia at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. He enjoyed a long Congressional career, dying February 7, 1812.

The Pennsylvania Muster Rolls record Henry Black as a private in the York County militia; corporal in the Cumberland County militia, and as a captain in the Bedford County militia. For many years he was a member of Congress from Somerset, Pa. He died November 28, 1841, but was reinterred in Congressional Cemetery the following year.

Honorable Levi Casey, of South Carolina, a brigadier general of militia in the Revolutionary War, also is buried in the cemetery, by reinterment, August 1, 1832. He died in Washington, February 1, 1807.

"Major John Kinney, of New Jersey, an officer of the Army of the Revolution, died in this city July 17, 1832, aged seventy-five years" is the brief inscription carved upon another stone.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., retired, has prepared a list of men buried in Congressional Cemetery who may have served in the Revolutionary War. More than one hundred and thirty-five names are included in the list. Among them are Commodore Campbell, who died in 1823; Major General Jacob Brown, buried in 1826; Commodore Isaac Chauncey, 1839; Major Alexander Forrest, born 1762, died 1834; James John Kenney, 1757–1832; Capt. Peter Lennox, buried 1833; Colonel Morrison, of Kentucky, died 1823; Col. Lemuel William Ruggles, died 1835; Capt. Robert Taylor, died 1831; Tappan Webster, died 1821; Commodore Thomas Tingey, born 1750, died 1829; Major Moses Young; Joseph Wilson, born 1743, died 1827; Lieut. William Ross, died 1826.

Near the main entrance a tall, majestic column rears itself to the memory of twenty-two women war workers killed by an explosion in a cartridge factory on the grounds of the Washington Arsenal, now the Army War College, during the Civil War. Close by is the monument to Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General of the Army, born in Boston, December 22, 1788, and who died in Washington, October 17, 1836. It is recorded that in April, 1812, "on the eve of the hostilities with Great Britain, he entered the military service of his country as a surgeon and served with distinction throughout the war." He soon was promoted to the head of the medical department "which, 'til the close of life, he directed, improved and adorned."

Another distinguished patriot buried in this section of the cemetery grounds is John Forsyth, whose gravestone simply states that he was a "Secretary of State, died October 21, 1841."

PLANTING D. A. R. MEMORIAL TREE AT MOUNT VERNON

By Emma Wilder Derwent, Chairman

THE 29th Continental Congress adjourned on April 23, 1920, to again honor the memory of the immortal Washington, America's greatest soldier, America's greatest statesman, America's greatest citizen.

The journey was made by boat down the Potomac River. Colonel Dodge, Superintendent of Mount Vernon, received the Daughters of the American Revolution upon their arrival. The Chairman of the Mount Vernon Service Committee had conceived the idea of bringing a tree from historic Yorktown, the scene of Washington's greatest triumph, and planting it at Mount Vernon. The tree was obtained through the coöperation of Mrs. Margaret P. C. Smith, postmaster of Yorktown, who was greatly interested in the project.

The ancestors of the small mulberry which was planted were brought to this country in 1664, to provide food for the silkworms. Historic soil from every State in the Union was brought by the State Regents. The names of the States were called alphabetically and as each State Regent scattered the soil around the roots of the tree, she told whence it came:

California. This soil is from South Pasadena, a historic spot marked by the Oneonte Park Chapter. Here were the headquarters of General Josè Maria Flores, an officer in the army of California, before his capitulation to General John C. Frémont, January 15, 1847, at Cahuenga.

Connecticut. The earth which Connecticut sends comes from the grounds around the homestead of Oliver Ellsworth at Windsor, now the property of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Oliver Ellsworth was one of the makers of our Constitution, a plenipotentiary to France, the third Chief Justice of the United States, and a loved friend of Washington.

Colorado. One of the younger States of the country dedicates this soil, taken from the site of the first schoolhouse in the State.

Delaware brings soil consecrated by the blood of heroes who fell at Couch's bridge, September 3, 1777, when the Stars and Stripes was first unfurled in battle.

District of Columbia's soil is brought from the roots of the oldest oak tree in the District, which stands in the Dean place, and is known as "Treaty Oak." It derives its name from a treaty of amity negotiated under its branches in Colonial days between the Indians and the white settlers.

Florida. This soil is from De Leon Springs, discovered by Ponce De Leon, four hundred and seven years ago. The Spanish settler who followed him built a sugar mill, the old wooden wheel of which is turned by the overflow of water from the spring.

Georgia. The soil is brought from the spot where General George Oglethorpe, Georgia's founder, pitched his tent when he first landed at Savannah. Other soil is from the grave of the great Tomo-chi-chi, chief of the Yamacraw Indians, whose friendship for the white man made possible the settlement of the State of Georgia.

Iowa. This soil comes from the State richest in productiveness, and in the name of the Daughters of Iowa is brought to help nourish the tree from Yorktown.

Idaho. This soil is brought from the old Oregon trail, just inside the city limits of Twin Falls.

Illinois. The soil from Illinois is from Springfield, from the only home ever owned by Abraham Lincoln. Also, soil is brought from the home of General Grant at Galena, and from Camp Grant at Rockford, where so many men were fitted for true patriotic service in the World War.

Kentucky. This soil is from Fort Boonesborough, the first fortified station west of the Alleghanies. The descendants of the pioneers at Fort Boonesborough have given to our country many of her most distinguished statesmen, jurists, ministers, scholars, writers and financiers. Therefore Kentucky brings this soil to cover the roots of this tree.

Kansas. This soil is from Lawrence, Kan.,

the earliest settlement in the State and the stronghold of those who came determined to make a free State of the new territory. Also soil is brought from the garden of Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, who served as Kansas State Regent from 1896 to 1911. She raised the funds for the restoration of the slave quarters of Mount Vernon.

Mississippi. This soil and spray of gray moss are from old Biloxi, "Biloxi by the Gulf Coast," where, in 1699, De Iberville planted the first French colony on the southern shores.

Michigan. This earth is brought from a Michigan garden which did service in the World War.

Indiana. Greetings from Indiana, the State that gave the first President General to our organization. The soil was brought here by an Indiana boy, Robert Wasmuth, a page in the Senate, whose home is on the banks of the Wabash River.

Massachusetts brings a tribute to the sacred memories of Mount Vernon, to which this tree is consecrated, in earth from the plot upon which stands the Washington Elm in Cambridge, under which General Washington took charge of the American forces on July 3, 1775.

Missouri. This earth came from Missouri, the gateway to the Golden West, and is dedicated to the honor and glory of George Washington in the name of General John J. Pershing, a native-born Missourian.

Montana. Montana soil is brought from Camp Fortunate, at Two Forks, now Armstead, the most important site on the trail of Lewis and Clark and the highest navigable point on the Missouri River. Here, Sacajawea, the Indian girl guide, led the white men to her tribe and established friendly relations between them. The soil is not only significant from its connection with the fortunes of "The Bird Woman" and Lewis and Clark, but it is from the bank of the Missouri—the Redrock River. The earth comes, too, from the foot of the last lap of the Continental Divide, only a few miles from the Lemhi pass, on the summit where Sacejawea pointed the way westward.

Maine. The soil is from the State of Maine in full view of Penobscot River, along which the British warships came in the War of 1812.

Maryland brings earth from the old State House site at St. Mary's City, where Maryland's colony was first planted in 1634, when the *Ark* and the *Dove* brought Leonard Calvert and his followers, and earth from Doughregan Manor, the home of Charles Carroll, of Carrolltown, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. This soil was dug and sent to support this historic tree by Master Charles Carroll, eighth in line from the "Signer."

Minnesota brings historic soil to mingle with that of the hallowed home of Washington, from the hearthstone unearthed from its coverings of three feet of earth, at the site of the first blockhouse ever built in what is now Minnesota, and the first in the Louisiana Purchase. It was built by Captain Zebulon Pike, surveyor and explorer for the United States Government in 1805, at what is now the city of Little Falls. Also earth from the camping place of the Red River cart drivers in St. Paul. Historic soil also is here from the first cantonment built by Lieutenant Henry Leavenworth in 1819 by the soldiers who came with him. This cantonment was called Fort St. Anthony, and later became Fort Snelling.

Nebraska. This soil is taken from one of the most if not the most, historic spot in the State of Nebraska, Central Avenue and 5th Street, Nebraska City. Lewis and Clark camped here on or about July 18, 1804. It was here that the old Fort Kearney blockhouse was built in 1847, the western outpost of the United States Army in the old Louisiana Purchase territory. In this same blockhouse the present *Nebraska City News* (the oldest newspaper in Nebraska) was put in type by Thomas Morton, November 14, 1854. From this spot, also, the Overland freighting trains set out for Denver and Salt Lake.

North Dakota. This North Dakota soil is dedicated to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, who found health and strength to enable him to do his life's great work in the sunshine and wonderful air of the North Dakota prairies.

New York. Through the courtesy of the Regent of Saratoga Chapter soil is brought from the historic spot where the decisive battle of Saratoga was fought, which victory resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne ten days later. This surrender proved a material aid to our ancestors in the struggle for American independence.

New Hampshire. This soil is brought from the old Granite State, which gave to Washington such friends as the Revolutionary heroes, Stark and Sullivan.

North Carolina. This earth comes from the old neglected family burying ground in Caswell County; also from the grave of a Revolutionary patriot, of whom we are all proud, Starling Gunn, of whom history relates, "He fired the first gun at the battle of Yorktown and was an eye-witness to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis."

New Jersey. This is Holy Soil, for it is from the ground upon which Washington and Wayne camped during the period between 1775–1779. It is consecrated by Nova Cæsarea Chapter, D.A.R., and dedicated to this other Holy Ground. The spot from which this earth is taken is marked by a huge boulder and a bronze tablet with an appropriate inscription, which has been erected by Nova Cæsarea. May this soil

mingle here to form a perfect tribute to our great Washington.

Oklahoma. This soil came from the Northwestern State Teachers' College, established in territorial days in 1895, in Aloa, Okla.

Pennsylvania. This soil was taken from the well site of Fort Augusta, located at Sunbury. This fort was in use in Colonial days and during the period of the Revolutionary War.

Rhode Island. This soil is brought from the birthplace of Nathanael Greene, Washington's lifelong friend, second only to him.

South Dakota. This soil is from the "Sunshine State," and is dedicated to the memory of George Washington.

South Carolina. When General Greene was sent to supersede General Gates, the tide turned, with Yorktown as a result. The scenes of the exchange was two miles from Cheraw, and from this spot South Carolina brings soil to help nourish the tree brought from Yorktown and planted at Mount Vernon. And soil is also brought from the grave of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, who lies buried in Columbia, S. C. It was through her heroic efforts that Mount Vernon was saved as a mecca for the people of all countries.

Tennessee brings soil from the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson. He was Tennessee's first President of the United States, a soldier, a statesman, whose impress upon the Nation stands with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

Texas. This soil was brought from the land of Sam Houston, to rest around the roots of this historic tree at Mount Vernon.

Virginia. This soil is brought from the graves of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and George Wythe. With the soil from the graves of these heroes of the Revolutionary days is mingled also soil from the fields of Château-Thierry, Belleau Woods, The Somme, and Verdun, thus uniting in a material way the spiritual union which exists between those who made possible the victory of democracy in America with those who have made victory possible in Europe. With this soil from these battlefields is also mingled soil from the grave of John McHenry, a lineal descendant of the Secretary of the Navy under George Washington, who was killed in the battle of Belleau Woods.

Washington. This soil came from the spot where the first public school in Spokane was organized in the home of Rev. H. T. Cowley on a tract which was once owned by the subchief, Enoch, of the Spokane Indians.

West Virginia brings earth to mingle with that of her mother State in memory of the brave boys who fell in France. This soil comes from the historic site of the Bush Fort, near Buchannan, which in Colonial days was a refuge for the pioneer settlers from the depredations of the Indians, and later, during the Revolutionary War, a place of defense.

Wisconsin. This handful of earth which Wisconsin places at the roots of the tree planted here today is not dust from the graves of any of its sons or daughters. It is from the Blue Mound Road, a part of the old Winnebago Trail, over which the pioneers advanced to their settlement in Wisconsin. This trail leads out of Milwaukee, straight to Prairie Village, now Waukeshaw, and on into the State, passing through Atalan, the most wonderful pre-historic village in the United States.

Wyoming. This soil is brought from the old Oregon Trail, near Fort Caspar, where young Casper Collins laid down his life to save a comrade from the Indians.

OUR COLORS PASS

By May Marcy Bowman

Our Colors pass, and heads are bared,
And eyes, aglow with pride,
See battlefields where heroes dared
And bravely fought and died.
Our Colors pass.

The vision fades, and Mem'ry's screen
To some shows nameless graves;
While some see naught but Glory's sheen
Where'er our Banner waves.
Our Colors pass.

The music swells in tuneful praise
Of Red and White and Blue;
Thru' misty eyes stern Patriots gaze
Upon our Colors true.
Our Colors pass.

Our Colors pass, but something stays
In each true Patriot's heart,
Which throughout all his length of days
From him shall ne'er depart.
Our Colors pass.



Bradbury

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



MacDonough

BRADBURY

Bradbury, Bradberrie, Bradberrye, of Saxon origin. In 1433, Robert, the head of the American Bradburys, was found living at Ollerset, Co. Derby, England. He married a daughter of Robert Davenport, of Bramhall, Co. Chester, who was buried at Stansted, Mt. Fitchet, Co. Essex. Their son, William, of Braughing in Hertfordshire, Patron of the Church of Westmill, 1462, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Geoffrey Rockhill, of Wormingford, Co. Essex.

Their grandson William was named in the will of Sir Thomas Bradbury, 1510, to whose estate he succeeded. This William was Lord of Manor Mancenden; later he acquired the Manor of Catmere Hall in Littlebury, County Essex, in 1534, and was buried at Littlebury in 1546.

Their great-grandson Wymond, of Wicken Bonant, afterwards the parish of Whitechapel, Co. Middlesex, was baptized at Newport Pond in 1574, was of London 1628, died 1650. Married, as her third husband, Elizabeth Whitgift, who died in 1612, aged thirty-eight, and was buried at Crogden, Co. Surrey.

Their son Thomas, born at Wicken Bonant, February 28, 1610, is supposed to have come to New England prior to 1634 and appears at Agamenticus, now York, Me., as agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of the Province of Maine.

Thomas Bradbury, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass., held the following offices: Schoolmaster, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Deputy to the General Court, County Recorder, Associate Judge and Captain of Militia. He married Mary, daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich.

MacDONOUGH

Teige, King of Connaught, who died in 956, married Creassa, daughter of Arca, Lord of West Connaught, and aunt of Brian Boru, Monarch of Ireland. By her he had two sons, Conchobar, who was afterwards King of Connaught, and Mulroona Mor, who had a son Murtogh, Prince of Moylurg, who married a daughter of the Lord of Tyrawley.

Their great-great-grandson Diarmaid (Irish, the god of arms), had a son Conchobar or Connor, who was the first of the family to assume this surname, and he had a son Tomaltach Na Carriga (cairig, Irish, a rock), who had a son Donoch, brother of Cormac, Lord of Moylug.

Donoch was the ancestor of the Clan Donchada (of Connaught), anglicized McDonough.

Thomas MacDonough of Salmon Leap, County Kildare, who married in 1712, Jane Coyle, was descended from Donoch, mentioned above, and they were both Protestants.

They had two sons, James, born 1712, died 1792, married in 1746 Lydia, daughter of Peter Laroux, and settled in Delaware. Their second son, John, settled on Long Island.

The famous naval hero of the Battle of Lake Champlain, Commodore Thomas MacDonough, 1783–1825, was a direct descendant of the Delaware branch, being born on the farm in New Castle Co. owned by his father and grandfather. His father served with honor in the Revolution, and his elder brother, a midshipman, was in the engagement between the *Constellation* and *Insurgente*.

After the victory of Lake Champlain, Thomas MacDonough received a vote of thanks and a gold medal from Congress, and gifts from Vermont, Delaware, Connecticut and New York.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATION, 1789–1815.

The latest treatment of the period, 1789–1815, is in Channing's *History of the United States*, vol. iv. Three volumes of the *American Nation*, Bassett's *Federalist System*, Channing's *Jeffersonian System*, and Babcock's *Rise of American Nationality* cover these years. The most elaborate treatment of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison is in Henry Adams' *History of the United States*, while two important general histories, Schouler's *History of the United States Under the Constitution* and McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, are now available. For a brief outline use any school history.

The Federalist Ascendency, 1789–1801.

1. Washington as President.
   Wilson: iii, 98–104.
2. Domestic Affairs.
   The Organization of the Government.
   Schouler: i, 103–108.
   Bassett: *Federalist System*, ch. 1.
   Hamilton's Financial Measures.
   Bassett: *Federalist System*, ch. 2.
   Channing: *History of the United States*, iv, 65–88.
   The Formation of Parties.
   Schouler: i, 217–223.
   Wilson: iii, 104–112.
   Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.
   McMaster: ii, 419–423.
3. Foreign Relations.
   England—Jay's Treaty.
   Bassett: *Federalist System*, 56–68, 125–135.
   France—Genet.
   McMaster: ii, 98–141.
   Spain and the West.
   Bassett: *Federalist System*, ch. 5.
   Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, vol. iv, ch. 4. (Sagamore ed., pt. 6, pp. 36–41, 118–134.)
4. The Election of 1800 and Its Significance.
   McMaster: ii, 510–525.
   Channing: *History of the United States*, ch. 9.

Thomas Jefferson.

5. His Political Theories.
   Wilson: iii, 166–172.
6. His Contest With the United States Courts.
   Johnson: *Union and Democracy (Riverside History)*, 134–141.
   Adams: ii, 142–159, 218–244.
7. The Purchase of Louisiana.
   Channing: *Jeffersonian System*, 57–81.
   Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, vol. iv, ch. 6 (Sagamore ed., pt. 6, ch. 4).

Drifting Into War.

   Bassett: *Short History*, 306–321.
   Babcock: *Rise of American Nationality*, 50–66.
8. The European Aspect.
   Green: *Short History*, 822–824, 827–834.
9. Impressment and the Chesapeake Affair.
   Channing: *History of the United States*, iv, 365–373.
10. "Pacific Defense."
    Johnson: *Union and Democracy*, ch. 10.
    The Embargo.
    McMaster: iii, 276–307.

The War of 1812.

    Johnson: *Union and Democracy*, ch. 12.
11. The War in the West.
    Babcock: 85–100, 121–124.
12. The Last English Invasion.
    Channing: *History of the United States*, iv, 503–520.
    Washington and Baltimore.
    Babcock: 132–143.
    New Orleans.
    Schouler: ii, 485–491.
13. The Naval War.
    Babcock: 106–121.
    The Blockade.
    Adams: vii, 262–284.
    The Frigate Duels.
    McMaster: iv, 70–96.
    The Privateers.
    McMaster: iv, 109–120.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

8834. LUKE.—General Andrew Lewis, of Botetout Co., Va., the hero of Point Pleasant, m Elizabeth Givens, of Augusta Co., Va., in 1749. Their son John Lewis m Patty Love, of Alexandria. Their fourth child was Eliza, who m 1st John Luke, of Alexandria, Va. 2nd, a Mr. Ball, of Ky., & 3rd, Alexander Keith Marshall, of Walnut Grove, Marin Co., Ky. Charles Thomas Marshall, known as Black Dan, b at Walnut Grove, Ky., July 14, 1800, d near Lewisburg, Ky., Mar. 5, 1846, m in 1827 Jane Love Luke, b Apr. 16, 1808, d July 5, 1876, his stepsister, dau of his father's 2nd w. Jane Love Luke had a sister Ann Luke, who m a Mr. Anderson & was the mother of G. W. Anderson. Eliza Lewis Marshall, b Sept. 8, 1834, m Mar. 28, 1859, George W. Anderson, b May 22, 1832, in Jefferson Co., Tenn. Eliza visited her maternal uncle, John Luke, at Louisiana, Mo., & there met her cousin, G. W. Anderson, & they were m. He rose to distinction, went to Mo. in 1853, was in the House 1859, & in the Senate 1862, was a colonel of mil 1862–1864, was twice elected as a Republican to Congress. He & his w separated in 1876. See History of Marshall Family, by Wm. M. Paxtin, Platte City, Mo., pp. 58–59, 161–162, 273–274; also Lewis Geneology, in Louisiana.—*Mrs. Wm. D. Claroye,* 466 Ferry Road, Winnipeg, Canada.

8879. (a) HILLMAN. — In the Pa. Archives, Vol 7, 5th Series, p. 103, may be found the photographic copy of the commission of Adam Heilman as lieutenant. The original is still in existence. This Adam Heilman is the son of John Adam Heilman who came to America in 1738. Our record states that Adam Heilman m Catharine Schmidt, dau of Peter & Barbara Lovengood Schmidt.—*Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz,* 545 Centre Ave., Reading, Pa.

8957. SEELYE-SEELEY.—Robert Seeley, d Oct., 1667 (1), m 1st ———, 2d Mary Walker, Dec. 22, 1666 (2). Captain Nathaniel, d Dec. 19, 1675, m 1st Mary Turney (3) Oct., 1649, m 2d Elizabeth Burr Olmstead Gilbert (4) 1674. Benjamin, b abt 1658, m Deborah Sturges, bef 1681 (5). John, b abt 1686, d May 21, 1740 (6), m Martha ———. Ch: John Benjamin, Joseph, Ephraim, Nathaniel, Justus, Nehemiah, Ebenezer, David, Mary, Ruth & Sarah. Lieut. (7) Benjamin, b Fairfield, Dec. 12, 1712 (8). Nehemiah, b Sept. 10, 1743 (10), d June 17, 1802, m Mary Hopkins, lived in Warren Co., N. Y., which during Rev was Charlotte Co. David, soldier in Rev (11), Albany Co. mil, 16th Regt. (12). John III (Robert I, Nathaniel II), who m Sarah Squires & Rebecca Sanford, had the following ch: Mary, Ann, Sarah, Rebecca, Hannah, John, Joseph, Abigail, Ruth, Elizabeth, Martha and David. Key to numbers used: (1) Abstract of Wills, City of N. Y., Liber. 1–2–29. (2) N. Y. Marriages. (3) New Haven Town Meeting Records, 1649–1662. (4) Fairfield Probate, III, p. 7. (5) Fairfield Land, Vol. A, p. 303. (6) Woodbury Probate Records, Vol. II, p. 135. (7) Conn. State Archives, Mil Organizations, Vol. IV, p. 320. (8) Fairfield Church Records. (9) New Milford Town Records. (10) New Milford Church Records. (11)

Refugees of 1776, Albany, 1913. (12) N. Y. in Rev as Colony & State.—*Marion Eleanor Seelye,* Abilene, Kansas.

9922. CHILES.—Lieutenant Colonel Walter Chiles, the immigrant, b in England, came to Va. some time prior to 1638, bringing with him his w Elizabeth, their sons William & Walter, Jr., & four other persons. He, the immigrant, owned land in Charles City Co., was a Burgess from Charles City in 1642; from James City Co. in 1645, 1646, 1649; was chosen Speaker in 1652; Member of the Council in James City 1761. He d in 1653. His son William d shortly after arrival here. Walter, Jr., succeeded his father as Burgess from James City Co. in 1658, 1659, 1660, & 1663. He was Church Warden in Jamestown Parish. He m 1st Mary Page, dau of Colonel John Page, the Councillor, & by her had 2 ch: John & Elizabeth. He m 2d Susannah ——— & had 1 ch, Henry. His will is dated Nov. 15, 1671, & he d soon after. John, son of Walter, Jr., & Mary, m 1st Mary Boucher, & after her death Eleanor Webber, dau of Capt. Henry Webber. Ch by his 2d w: John, Henry, Susannah, William, Micajah, Eleanor & Jane. Micajah, son of John & Eleanor, m a dau of Joel Terrell & lived in Caroline Co., & had ch John, Manoah, Micajah, Jr., Thomas, Sally, Anne, & Agatha.—*Brice Edwards,* 212 6th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

KING.—Joshua King m Hannah ———, their ch were: Silas, M., b Sept. 15, 1793, m Frances, b Sept. 11, 1795, dau of Thomas, Rev soldier, & Elsie Marshall Parker; George, Jesse, Rachel, Susan, Elizabeth, Jane, Polly Ann, Sarah, & Nancy. This data is copied from an old family Bible.—*Mrs. Henry Haviland King,* Columbia, Mo.

8857. NEAL.—Mary Neal, of Scotch parentage, m William Faris (Farris) b on the ocean between Ireland & America. It is thought they lived near Pittsburgh. Their ch were: David, 1803–4, captain of the first ship that ran the blockade at New Orleans in the Civil War, ship & all on board lost; Mary, b 1806, m ——— Goldsborough; William, b 1808; Margaret, m Stephen Hodgin; James, b Oct. 22, 1809, m Martha Newnam (not Newman), of Del., dau of William Newnam.—*Mrs. O. W. Gibbons,* Box 507, Centralia, Wash.

8995. MEEKER.—One Samuel Meeker, of Duanesburgh, m Sarah Finch, & their ch were Alfred, Eli, Ann, Eliza Van Rensselaer, Deborah, Elijah, Oliver, Andrew, Lorenza, Elvira, & Samuel. Another reference is made to Samuel Meeker & his w Sarah Finch, natives of Mass., who settled at Quaker Lake, Pa. I think the Meekers were from an eastern state before coming to N. Y., although "N. Y. in the Rev" gives the names of eight who served from N. Y. —*Mrs. J. E. Fraser,* Garner, Iowa.

QUERIES

9957. BROYLES.—Wanted name & parentage of w of Michael Broyles, b Culpeper Co., Va., June, 1740, & served in Rev from Culpeper & western N. C., D. Washington Co., Tenn, 1833, & is buried in the old fam burying ground of the Broyles. His son Simeon Broyles, 1787–1874, buried there also. He m in Greene Co., Tenn., Mary Fox. Their ch Elizabeth, 1796–1893, m Brooks Bell, whose father was Rev sol; Jesse, Jefferson, Jacob, 1816–1901, m Eliz. Good; Pollie Ann, & Archie.—G. T. H.

9958.—SPENCER.—Wanted gen & Rev ser of W. Rauleigh Spencer, who was wounded at Battle of Brandywine. His fam originally settled in Va., the part now known as W. Va., but later moved to N. C. He had 3 bros, Abram, Leonard & Thos. Sharpe Spencer, the first two were killed in Rev, the last was the noted Indian fighter & Government Scout & is known as the first permanent settler of Middle Tenn.—N. S. McG.

9959. DRAKE.—Abigail Drake m Hugh Owen. Was Capt. John Drake, who m Rebacca ——, her father? Wanted Drake gen & rec of Rev service.—M. L. F.

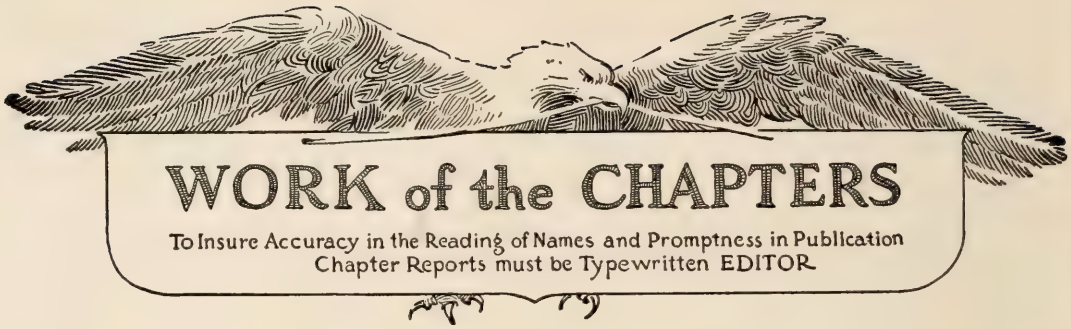
9960. WHITSEL-GREINER.—Catherine Whitsel m George Greiner in Culpeper Co., Va., abt 1796–7, & later moved to Ohio. George Greiner may have spelled his last name with a K instead of a G at the time of his m, as for some yrs it was spelled both ways. He was a Rev sol in the Penna. Line. Catherine Whitsel had one bro. Anthony & perhaps others. Wanted her parentage & Rev rec of her father.

(a) HALL-FOLKERTH.—Annie Hall & Michael Folkerth were m in Frederick Co., Md., bet 1800–1808, & later moved to Ohio. Annie Hall's father was Nicholas (?) Hall, was he a Rev soldier? Wanted also parentage of Michael Folkerth, did his father have Rev rec?—W.

9961. BOONE-WILCOXEN.—In Feb., 1917, issue of Magazine, it was stated that Sarah Boone, sis of Daniel Boone, m John Wilcoxen. Wanted place of residence and names of their children.—F. C. R.

9962. FAIRBANKS.—Wanted gen & Rev ser of ancestors of Dorcas Fairbanks b Dec. 23, 1768, d July 22, 1852, m 1784, to Southworth Whiting. Also date of m & place of her birth.—D. W. B.

9963. CLARK.—Wanted parentage of Anna Clark, b Sept. 1, 1733, Kingston, N. H., with book reference, for same. She married Wm. Cilley, Nov. 29, 1754, & moved to Gorham, Me.



Fort Larned Chapter (Larned, Kan.). The past year, 1919–20 (Miss Eva Beer, Regent), has been pleasantly spent in the study of history and the Constitution of the United States.

Our first meeting took place on Flag Day, and was celebrated by a picnic held at the home of the Regent. At other meetings there were excellent papers on the early settlement of America and Colonial life.

Americanization and arousing patriotism have been the chief aims of the Chapter this year. Believing that training the young to love their country and respect the flag is a sure way of developing loyalty, our Chapter, through its Patriotic Committee, sent to every teacher in the county Constitution Day pamphlets, requesting that that day be observed; likewise placards of rules for displaying the flag, and the American Creed to be taught to every child. Two flags were presented to the two pupils in the village high schools for the highest grade in historical subjects, and a prize of $5 to the graduate of the Larned High School who made the highest grade in history and civics.

We have gained five new members this year; our roster now numbers 32; resident members 19, non-resident, 13. All of our meetings are social as well as literary. The principal social event of the year was a luncheon given by the Regent; there was a large attendance and the good music and social intercourse was greatly enjoyed. One of the interesting reports of the year was that of Mrs. Josephine Wickwire, our delegate to the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress.

The present year, 1920–21 (Miss Nellie Heaton, Regent), has begun auspiciously with an excellent program to be carried out, and we are looking forward to another year of service and social enjoyment.

ANNA E. VAN VOORHEES,
Historian.

St. Anthony Falls Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.), organized in September, 1917, now has a membership of nearly fifty, not including 15 non-resident members. Two of our number are life members. Our meetings are held every month in the year on the third Thursday. The attendance each time varied from 20 to 25 members. Each meeting is made very interesting; often we have a program of musical numbers, again, a speaker, who talks on some subject of civic or National interest, or occasionally just a social time, with ancestral stories by our own members. Once a year we have a luncheon. During the summer the meetings take the form of picnics, which are quite informal, and are held either at the summer homes of members, or in some picturesque spot in the vicinity, for there are many such places, beautiful beyond description, in and near Minneapolis. We have found these picnics most enjoyable, and a very satisfactory way of keeping up the interest of our members in the Chapter. St. Anthony Falls Chapter has the reputation, which we think, well merited, for being a loyal, congenial Chapter and one which has never failed to respond promptly and willingly to any call made upon it, of whatever nature. Our charter was presented by one of our members, a flag by another and a gift of $100 came from another recently. We have a very efficient set of officers and committees, each one ready at all times to do the work assigned to her and eager to keep up the reputation of the Chapter.

Our Chapter, with other Minnesota chapters, erected the Pike Monument, furnished the bronze tablet, with inscription for it, and assisted at the dedication ceremonies at Little Falls, Minn. This monument marks the spot on which stood the first blockhouse in Minnesota, built by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike and party in 1805. The cobblestones and boulders, which formed the fireplace in the original house were used in the construction of the monument, which is in pyramid form, and stands six feet high, on a point of the west bank of the Mississippi River about five miles below Little Falls, Minn. Mr. Lyman F. Ayer, who unveiled the monument, was the first white child born in the state of Minnesota. He died at the age of eighty-six years.



CHRISTOPHER HARRISON CHAPTER, SALEM, INDIANA

MRS. BRUCE WRIGHT AND FOUR DAUGHTERS ENTERING THE CHAPTER ON THE SAME DATE. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. MABEL TRUEBLOOD, MRS. RUTH CARTER, MRS. BRUCE WRIGHT, MISS ELLEN WRIGHT AND MISS LILLIAN WRIGHT

St. Anthony Falls Chapter was the first to invite Miss Maria Sanford, Professor Emeritus in English at the Minnesota State University, to become a D. A. R., she being a Real Granddaughter. We recalled our invitation, later, that Miss Sanford might have the greater honor of being an Honorary Member of the State D. A. R. Our former Regent, Mrs. Little, accompanied Miss Sanford and took especial charge of her on her last trip, which was to the National Congress of the D. A. R. in Washington, D. C., in April, 1920. Here Miss Sanford delivered her wonderfully impressive "Apostrophe to the Flag," which has been so widely copied and is now so well known. She never returned to her beloved state, for she died, very suddenly, before the end of the Congress. Mrs. Little was with Miss Sanford constantly on this trip and was the last person to whom Miss Sanford talked. She was eighty-three years old at the time of her death.

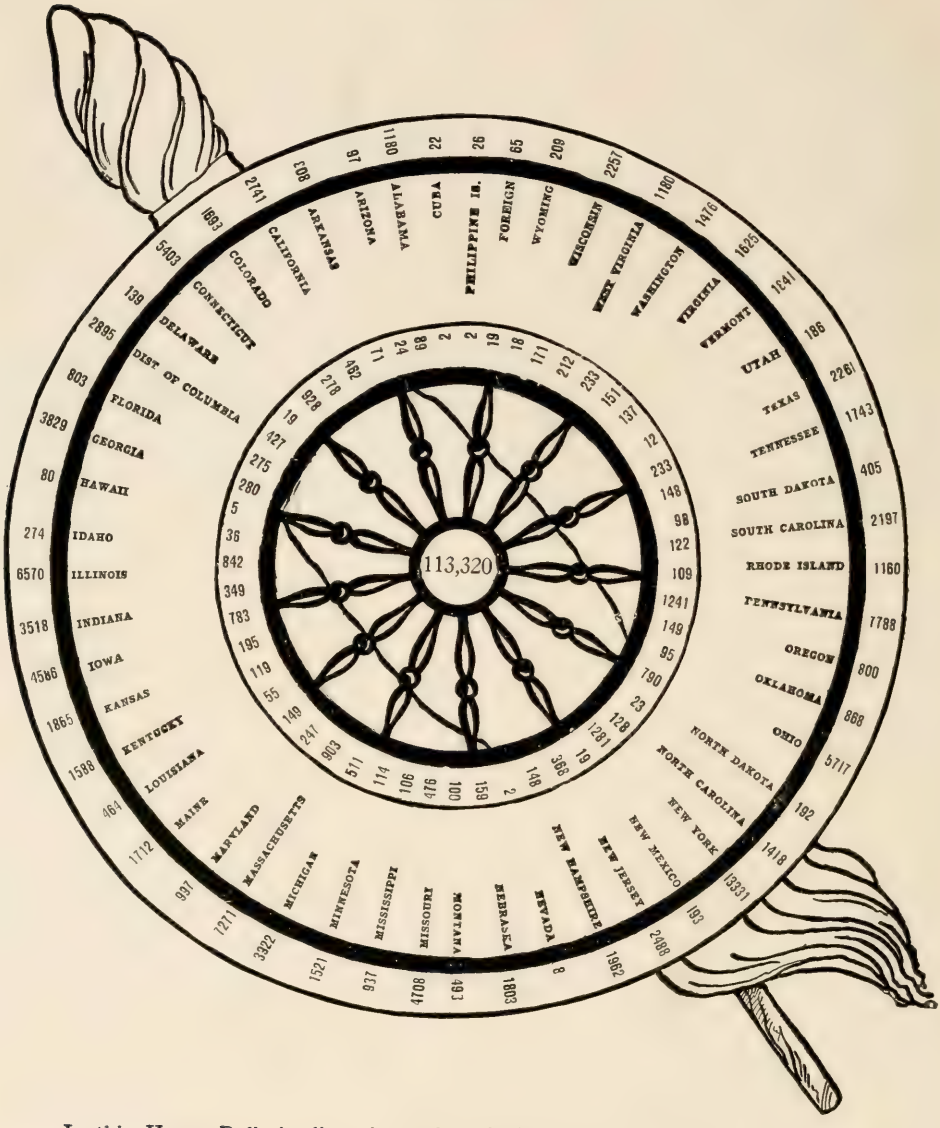
Her "Apostrophe to the Flag" has been copyrighted, and copies will be sold by Minneapolis D. A. R. Chapter, the proceeds to be used to establish a "Maria Sanford Scholarship" at the University of Minnesota.

(Mrs. E. J.) Clarissa T. Wallace,
Historian.

Christopher Harrison Chapter (Salem, Ind.) began the work of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers of Washington County, October 21, 1920. The State Regent was a guest of the Chapter, and gave an interesting talk concerning the work of the National Society in this direction. The grave of the Revolutionary soldier, William Wright, was found in an old family burial ground and covered with myrtle. William Wright served in the Revolution in North Carolina under Captain James Robinson, Captain Rawles and Captain William Gray, a three months' service each time, making nine months in all. He came to Washington County in the early days of pioneer life, following his youngest brother, Philbird Wright, who came about 1809. William Wright married Betsy Morgan, and their family of eight children became worthy citizens, establishing homes in the county and state. One son, Arwin Wright, was chosen as one of the escorts to Lafayette when he visited Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1824. It seems very probable this honor was conferred upon Arwin because of his father's service in the War of the Revolution.

The Wright family has been an interesting one in the history of Washington County, and men and women of sterling worth to the community have been characteristic of the name. The Christopher Harrison Chapter considers it an honor to begin the work of marking the graves of Revolutionary heroes with the name of William Wright. Martha Tucker Morris,
Registrar.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

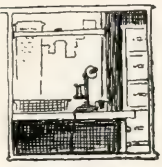
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1281 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, February 9, 1921

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, February 9, 1921, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General in her prayer asked for guidance for the members of the Board in the problems they had come together to solve.

The President General announced that the Recording Secretary General was unable to be present on account of illness and on account of the death of her husband, and that, therefore, the Board would elect a Secretary *pro tem.* Mrs. Hanger nominated *Mrs. Elliott to act as Recording Secretary pro tem.* Seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Buel and carried.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary *pro tem.*, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison; *State Regents:* Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Davis, Miss Temple; *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Heron.

The President General requested that the Committee on Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Hume, Vice President General, make their report. Mrs. St. Clair read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The grim Reaper has again entered our National Board and plucked one of its sweetest flowers, Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General from the State of Wisconsin; and,

WHEREAS, Mrs. Hume has served this Society as Organizing Regent of her Chapter from 1908 to 1916; as State Regent of Wisconsin from 1916 to 1919; as Vice President General from April, 1919, to November, 1920; and,

WHEREAS, She performed the duties pertaining to each of said offices with unusual ability, grace and dignity; and,

WHEREAS, her genial manner, happy and gentle disposition endeared her to all with whom she came in contact; and,

WHEREAS, the members of this Board admired and loved those traits of a noble character which were her natural heritage; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The National Board of Management desires to place upon the record the sorrow that it feels at the loss of its beloved member,

Resolved further: That this Board will miss her cheery smile, and her prompt and active coöperation in all that was of the best interest to the Society.

Resolved further: That we extend to her family our deepest sympathy, and the assurance that we also loved her.

MARY E. ST. CLAIR,
BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Miss Temple and Mrs. Schoentgen, and carried, *that the resolutions upon the death of Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General, as presented by Mrs. St. Clair, be accepted, and a copy be sent to Mrs. Hume's family.*

Mrs. St. Clair moved *that a telegram of sympathy be sent to our Recording Secretary General on the death of her husband.* Seconded by Mrs. Whitman and carried.

Mrs. Hanger moved *that a letter of sympathy be sent Mrs. A. W. Cook upon the death of her mother.* Seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

This report of your President General covers the period from the October Board meeting to the present time, except this one item which was omitted in the last report, namely, a trip to Mount Vernon, October 2nd, on the President's yacht, *Mayflower,* as your representative by invitation of Secretary Daniels. This occasion was held in honor of the guests from England and Holland who were visiting this country in connection with the celebration of the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pil-

grims. It was a memorable event, this trip to beautiful Mount Vernon, sacred to the memory of George and Martha Washington; a beautiful October day, a distinguished company of Cabinet Officers and their families, Army and Navy Officers and their wives, besides the Ambassador from Great Britain and Lady Geddes, the Minister for the Netherlands and the heads of several Patriotic Societies. Speeches were made by Secretary Daniels, Ambassador Geddes and the Minister for the Netherlands, at the tomb of Washington, and wreaths were placed in remembrance. I can never forget the beauty and solemnity of the scene. When opposite Mount Vernon the ship's engines were stopped, the company stood at attention, the flag was lowered to half-mast, while the bugler sounded taps, and then the band exultantly played "The Star-Spangled Banner." A scene full of beauty, patriotism, love of country, and honest pride in America.

My first activity after the October Board meeting, if one can call attendance at a lovely party an activity, was attending the reception given in honor of the President General by the District Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Washington Club on the evening of October 20th, the evening after the Board meeting. On October 22nd and 23rd, I attended the New Jersey State meeting, held in Atlantic City, and went from there to St. Louis to attend the Missouri State Conference held on the 25th, 26th and 27th; from thence returned to Connecticut to attend a luncheon given by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, in honor of the President General. On November 4th the State meeting of Connecticut was held in New London, by invitation of my own chapter, and was attended by several National Officers. It was with very great pleasure and pride that I welcomed them to Connecticut and to my home.

On November 10th I went to Boston to meet the Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts, and such members of our Fountain and Painting Committee as were at that time appointed and available, in order to view the three proposed sites for our Pilgrim Memorial Fountain, and on the 12th several members of our committee drove to Plymouth by invitation of our Librarian General to look over the ground and confer with the local officials. On November 15th I came to Washington to care for several matters here and then started for Charleston, West Virginia, to attend the State Conference on November 17th and 18th. After spending another day in Washington I returned to Connecticut, stopping over in New York to attend a demonstration of moving pictures under the Visual Education Society, arranged for by our Historian General in the interest of teaching history in our public schools. On November 30th an invitation was accepted for luncheon in New York, to which the heads of twenty-three National Patriotic and Civic Societies were invited by the National Security League, to discuss coöperation and coördination of Americanization and other patriotic work. The next day I attended a meeting of a group of patriotic and welfare societies, held in the interest of Americanization and naturalization. December 5th I returned to Washington and received at a dance given by the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter of the District of Columbia, for the benefit of their Americanization work, and was present on December 7th at a Special Board Meeting for the admission of members, and later at a meeting of the Executive Committee. December 9th and 10th were given up to a luncheon and meeting of the Esther Stanley Chapter and a meeting of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, both of Connecticut.

On December 21st it was my privilege to represent our Society at the official celebration of the Tercentenary Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. A special train from Boston was provided for the official guests of the Commission and also reserved seats in the theatre where the exercises were held, which included a fine address by Vice-President-Elect Coolidge, and an historical oration by Senator Lodge. Afterwards there was a bountiful luncheon at the Armory and a pilgrimage to Plymouth Rock, Burial Hill, Pilgrim Hall and other places of interest until four o'clock, when the special train returned to Boston. It was a day full of inspiration, and I wish every member of our Society could have been there. It is to be regretted that owing, I presume, to the fact that the time was so near Christmas, but few of the members of the Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee were able to avail themselves of the invitation of the Tercentenary Commission to attend this notable celebration. A meeting of this Committee was held in Boston on the evening of the 21st. Little was done except to talk over plans. The only action taken was to appoint the State Regents as a Finance Committee, for raising the funds. Those members who were present at Plymouth viewed the sites suggested for our fountain. We must, however, await definite word from the Commission as to which of these positions may be taken into consideration by our Committee.

The full list of members of the Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee, as appointed by the President General, is as follows:

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Mrs. Henry McCleary, Mrs. James T. Morris, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Mrs. William H. Wait, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

It has seemed best to me to put the painting also in charge of this Committee.

On January 3rd, the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, gave a luncheon in honor of the President General at the Hotel Taft, in New Haven, and on the 6th I represented the Society at the exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of Roosevelt Memorial, in New York City, on the 7th attended the Ball given by Constitution Chapter of the District of Columbia, at the Woman's City Club, and on the 11th received with notable women at the Americanization Ball given by the District Daughters at the Hadleigh.

On January 14th Dr. Anita McGee and I went, by appointment, to interview Secretary Baker in the interest of securing pensions for nurses who served in the Spanish-American War. The results of this visit I am unable to state, except to say that Secretary Baker promised his interest and influence.

The last two weeks in January were spent in the South visiting the Daughters of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and a few of the schools and colleges in which our Society is interested. It was a most inspiring trip, everywhere revealing enthusiasm and activity in the Society. It included visits to the State Conference of Florida, held in Miami the 17th, 18th and 19th, and thence northerly to chapter meetings in Daytona, Jacksonville, and in Macon and Atlanta, Georgia. A visit was paid to the Martha Berry School, at Rome, Georgia, and to Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, and the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. In all of these schools it was a pleasure to see the splendid work being done for the mountain boys and girls. Meetings of the Daughters in Maryville and Knoxville were attended and finally a meeting of the home chapter of our Historian General, Miss Coltrane, in Concord, and also that of our Vice President General, Mrs. Reynolds, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Three meetings of your Executive Committee have been held, namely, on December 7, 1920, January 15 and February 8, 1921. The meeting of December 7th was called because of the necessity for sending a reply to the Government in regard to the renewal of the lease of our land on which one of its buildings stands, in the rear of our Hall. This in turn involved the question as to whether or not the Society's office building was to be started at once or action be deferred. It is to be remembered that the greater portion of our land has been leased rent free to the Government, but there is a certain small parcel, purchased from owners who had rented it to the Government, which now yields a rental to our Society, and if the office building could not be started at once, it was well worth while to secure this rent again if possible.

As regards the office building, a very grave doubt has been growing up in my mind as to the advisability of entering upon its erection under present building conditions and high interest rates. I have felt for some time that it was the better part of wisdom to delay it, if possible, until conditions materially improve, and so advised the Chairman of your Office Building Committee. I therefore consulted with your Executive Committee on this matter and stated to them that I had been given to understand that such a building as we are planning would cost at least $300,000, at the present price of labor and materials, whereas Congress had authorized a loan of only $200,000; that rates of interest were not less than seven or seven and one-half per cent., and that maintenance expenses also had to be considered. In view of the heavy obligations involved, I advised delay, in the expectation that in another year conditions would be more stable, prices and interest lower, and that then our building might come within the authorized cost. I also pointed out that the financial condition of the Society did not warrant large interest payments, for we have had to borrow $20,000 for current expenses until dues came in; that although it has been the usual practice in past years to borrow money toward the end of the year, pending the receipt of dues, this is nevertheless an unwise practice as the dues of each year should meet that year's expenses, and that, therefore, it seemed unjustifiable to incur a debt and interest charges heavier than Congress authorized, at least not without reporting back to Congress for further instructions. Your Executive Committee unanimously passed the following resolution:

> Because of the high price of building material, the high rates in the money market, and general unsatisfactory building conditions, be it resolved that the matter of erecting a new office building be delayed until conditions improve.

By authority of the meeting held January 15, I signed an amended "Memorandum of an

Agreement" with our architects, with accompanying letter qualifying the agreement, and providing for delay, in order that your Building Committee might be in a position to submit plans, specifications and estimates to Congress, but this does not involve any obligation to start building at once.

In view of this motion of delaying work on the office building your Executive Committee voted that "the United States Government be offered the privilege of renewing their lease, on the adjoining land, for the period of one year from termination of present lease," but the Government has since notified us that it has decided not to renew.

A letter from Messrs. Thompson and Laskey, the lawyers retained by Mr. Mellis to represent our Society in the case of Piper vs. the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been received, stating their wish to withdraw from the case and leave the Society at liberty to engage other counsel and that they had so informed the plaintiff's attorney. This letter was submitted to your Executive Committee, which voted that Messrs. Thompson and Laskey be requested to turn over the papers in this case to the National Society. This has been done and the case has been placed in the hands of Minor, Gatley and Rowland, the attorneys who have served this Society for several years past.

The matter of the Executive Manager is still under consideration by your Executive Committee.

An offer of a position has been made to a woman who has been given two or three weeks to consider it and we are still waiting to hear from her.

Your Executive Committee has also voted to curtail the publication of the Lineage Book, on account of the high cost of printing, reducing the number printed this year to one, or at most two volumes, if our contract with the printers permitted. A further report on this matter will be made by your Historian General. The work of compilation still goes on.

Two very interesting reports on the condition of our work in Tilloloy have been received, one from Mrs. Harris and one from Madam de La Grange, showing fine progress in the digging of the well, which it is hoped to complete by the middle of February, after which the pipes will be laid. Photographs accompanied Mrs. Harris' letter and designs for the fountains were submitted with Madam de La Grange's letter.

It is hoped to have the work completed or nearly so by next summer, at which time the President General will be asked to come over to dedicate it.

So far, according to Madam de La Grange's report, 120,000 francs have been expended upon the work.

I have long had it in mind that our Life Membership fees should constitute a permanent endowment fund for our Society. This seems a sound business proposition for us to adopt.

If our Life Membership fee were reduced to $50 (by amendment to the by-laws) and put on interest in saving banks or by investment in Liberty Bonds, we should net the same income of $2.00 a year from each Life Member which we now get in annual dues from other members, and this would be for all time. It would not cease with the death, resignation or dropping of members. Hitherto our Life Membership fees (the one-half which remains with the National Society) have been applied to the permanent fund set aside for the erection of Memorial Continental Hall and have been spent; the chapters in most cases spent their one-half. But if the National Society and the chapters would invest their respective portions, and use only the interest, each would receive the one dollar a year and perhaps a little more from each Life Member, the same as if the member were paying annual dues. A certain and sure income not subject to losses in membership would thus be established for the Society and whether small or large would be of great benefit to it.

I therefore recommend that the following amendment to our by-laws be proposed by this Board to the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

> Amend Article V, Section 5, by striking out "One hundred" and inserting "Fifty"; and further amend this section by adding the following after the sentence ending, "to which the member belongs." "The Twenty-five dollars to the National Society shall be placed in a permanent fund; the interest of which shall be applied on current expenses; the chapters likewise shall place their share of this life membership payment in a permanent chapter fund, the interest of which should be used as are other dues, and on the transfer of the member, the life membership fee shall be turned over to the chapter to which the life member transfers.

In closing my report I wish to add that Mrs. Robert H. Wiles has been appointed Chairman of Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress, to succeed Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, resigned; Miss Annie M. Wallace, Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, to succeed Mrs. John P. Hume, deceased; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Chairman of Finance Committee of Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee, and Mrs. Wallace G. W. Hanger, Chairman of our

Building and Grounds Committee, Custodian of Flags.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

The President General stated that unless there was objection all reports would be received without their recommendations, and that the recommendations might be taken up under new business, or acted on directly after the reports if the Board so wished. Mrs. Hall moved *that recommendations contained in reports be acted upon directly following the action taken upon the report.* Seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried. On motion of Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, it was carried *that the report of the President General be adopted without its recommendation. The adoption of the President General's recommendation in regard to life membership* was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Coltrane, and carried.

Mrs. Elliott read the report of the Recording Secretary General as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting on October 20th last, the routine work of the office has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the regular meeting of October 20th and of the special meeting of December 7th, were duly prepared for the Magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices and the notification cards signed by your Recording Secretary General were promptly mailed to the 3674 new members admitted.

The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meetings were duly sent out.

The notices to members of the Board of the February Board meeting were mailed a month in advance of the date of the meeting.

One hundred and sixty-seven orders for Block certificates have been filled.

Certificates of membership numbering 2585 have been sent out since the last regular meeting.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

Mrs. Elliott then read the report of the Executive Committee as follows:

Report of Executive Committee

Motions adopted at meeting, December 7, 1920. Because of the high price of building materials, the high rates in the money market and general unsatisfactory building conditions, be it resolved that the matter of erecting a new Office Building be delayed until conditions improve.

In view of the motion just passed delaying the erection of the proposed Office Building, moved that the United States Government be offered the privilege of renewing their lease on the adjoining land for the period of one year from termination of present lease.

That the firm of Thompson & Laskey be asked to turn over to the National Society any papers they may have in the case of Piper vs. National Society.

It was the consensus of opinion that the President General represent the National Society at the meeting of the committee called by the National Security League as she did at the previous one (unofficially), and then come to the February Board meeting for official authorization if she thought best.

January 15, 1921.—The President General reported that she had placed the case of Piper vs. N. S. D. A. R. in the hands of Mr. Benjamin Minor, and that the case might come up in two or three weeks.

The matter of signing the contract for the Office Building was brought up by the President General, and an amended agreement with an accompanying letter qualifying the agreement was presented. On motion of Mrs. White, seconded by Mrs. Hunter, it was voted, That the President General be authorized to sign the "Memorandum of an Agreement," with qualifying letter dated January 14, 1921, submitted by the architects this day in order that the Building Committee may be in a position to submit plans, specifications and estimates to the Congress.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on February 8th, no action of any kind was taken.

Mrs. Phillips read her report as Registrar General, requesting that she be permitted to bring in a supplemental report before the close of the meeting.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report: 2194 applications presented to the Board and 610 supplemental papers verified; 2804 total number of papers verified; permits issued for 1200 insignias, 400 ancestral bars and 600 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 619 originals and 300 supplementals. Papers returned unverified: 26 originals and 109 supplemental. New records verified, 517.

Among the applications accepted to-day are

those of Mrs. Harding, wife of the President-elect and those of Mrs. Elizabeth Eckert, a Real Daughter, and her daughter, Dixon, Ill.

I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants for membership.

The Registrar General's Office finds itself up to date with its application papers that came in up to the ten-day limit.

The membership is thriving, but there is a lack in force to handle the increase in original and supplemental papers, so the latter are behind, but are receiving attention.

The condition of the office to date is:

All notices have gone to the Chapter Registrars of members admitted in December.

The cards of the members admitted at that meeting have all been turned over to the Organizing Secretary General.

The list of the members admitted at that meeting have been sent to their respective State Regents.

Eighteen volumes of application papers have been sent to the binders and returned.

Duplicate papers of the members admitted in October have been returned.

All names and numbers for the October and December Meetings have been put in the Duplicate Book and the papers for both Meetings have been numbered.

The national numbers of the members admitted at the October and December Meetings have been placed on the Ancestral Cards, together with the names of the children of the Revolutionary soldiers, through whom these members descend.

There were a great many new records in the October Meeting. The permits for both Caldwell and Mrs. Key are up-to-date.

There are many of our Daughters and applicants throughout the United States who do not know the workings of our office and feel they are being neglected, when they are not admitted as quickly as they wish, and fix the blame on our office. In order to show all who are in earnest in learning why their papers are delayed, I have asked our President General's permission to keep a standing notice in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE notifying them what they must do to perfect a paper before sending it to the Registrar General's Office. We can not verify incomplete papers and the saving in postage and clerks' work would be an agreeable help to us. Please, State Regents, carry back to your States a word that with the congested condition of our office, we would greatly appreciate more help from them in filling out papers.

You will hear from the Treasurer General's report what it is costing the Society for clerical service for the office of the Registrar General. You are all pleased when an increasingly greater number of members are admitted and feel, perhaps, that the outlay is justifiable. For copying papers for which the Society charges a fee of 25 cents each we employ clerks at $3.00 a day. These clerks cannot copy more than six papers a day and in addition it takes the time of two clerks to compare the papers. This, with the expense of typewriters, postage, and the correspondence incident to this work, makes each paper copied by the Society actually cost the Society $1.00, for which only 25 cents is received. This is a positive leak and contrary to all business practice.

One other phase of the work in the Registrar General's office which is done at a considerable loss to the Society is the verifying of supplemental papers. I realize in the early days it was desirable to have as many records verified as possible, but now with the great amount of work that is being done, does it seem fair that the Society should be required to verify, in many cases, eight or ten additional papers for some of its members without making any charge for this service? I would recommend that $1.00 be charged for every additional paper verified.

The Registrar General's office is the vital working power of the Organization. If we can admit 10,000 applicants in a year, the Treasurer General receives $20,000 from our admissions alone. If we can have more money for supplemental papers and for copying the papers, we add that to the Treasurer General's accounts, so that to succeed the Registrar General's office must have a good working force.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. JAMES S.) ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,
Registrar General.

The motion of Mrs. Phillips *that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for* 2194 *members* was seconded by Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Recording Secretary *pro tem.* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 2194 applicants members of the National Society. There being no objections, the report of the Registrar General without its recommendations was adopted. After considerable discussion as to the best way to solve the problem of allowing the Registrar General to charge $1.00 for copying papers, which proposition met with the approval of many of the members, it was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried, *that the recommendation of the Registrar General be deferred until she can bring forward a proposed amendment exactly covering the points that she wishes to amend.* Mrs. Phillips read

her recommendation in regard to charging $1.00 for the verification of supplemental papers. *The adoption of recommendation that members pay one dollar for the verification of each supplemental paper* was moved by Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried.

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1st to December 31, 1920.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1920	$1,614.54

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $28,344; initiation fees, $3496; Apostrophe to the Flag, $4.45; certificates, $3; copying lineage, $.75; creed cards, $48.73; D. A. R. Reports, $25.68; die of insignia, $1.54; directory, $4.86; duplicate papers and lists, $129.05; exchange, $2.38; gavel, $1.50; hand-books, $11.34; index to Library books, $11.65; interest, $19.29; lineage, $427.06; Magazine—subscriptions, $4841.85; single copies, $99.26; advertisements, $886.25; proceedings, $21.01; remembrance books, $1; rent from slides, $42.87; ribbon, $5.94; rosettes, $1.50; stationery, $38.15; telephone, $14.58; books for Library, $101; index to Lineage books, $30; Auditorium events, $300.	
Total receipts	38,914.69
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank	10,000.00
	$50,529.23

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $276; initiation fees, $29	$305.00
President General: clerical service, $403.70; traveling expenses, $777.52; postage, telegrams and telephones, $65.12; rent and repairs to typewriter, $16; letter circulars, $2.75; expressage, $.42.	1,265.51
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $808.89; parchment, $400; lithographing and engrossing, $45.55; cards, envelopes and circulars, $33.50; program of organization, $30.25; Regent's lists, $98.70; postage and telegram, $11; sharpening erasers, $1.80....	1,429.69
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $678; committee lists, $78.25; expressage, $.66	756.91
Certificates: clerical service, $286.86; certificates, $200; engrossing, $181.50; altering plate, $30; postage, $120; pencil sharpener and repairs to typewriter, $2.40	820.76
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $329.04; postage, $84.	413.04
Registrar General: clerical service, $3334.79; binders, cards, rule, eraser and stamp, $89.29; binding books and repairs to typewriter, $18.50; postage and sharpening erasers, $6.20	3,448.78
Treasurer General: clerical service, $3329.82; blanks, binders and instructions, $169.75; postage and telegrams, $5.18; repairs to typewriter and rent safe deposit, $4.10	3,508.85
Historian General: clerical service, $675; circulars, $12.70; postage, $5.	692.70
Reporter General: C. R. S. I.: reprint of reports	15.00
Librarian General: clerical service, $643.14; accessions, $14.92; book labels, $15; binding volumes, $49.35; postage and expressage, $12.09; repairs to typewriter, $.50	735.00
Curator General: clerical service, $261.54; postage, $2; sharpening erasers, $.15	263.69
General Office: clerical service, $540.78; clerical service (Magazine), $320.64; messenger service, $71.36; postage and stamped envelopes, $1055.92; carfare, expressage and sharpening erasers, $9.64; supplies, $18.75; flowers, $10.98; President General's pin, $60....	2,088.07

Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $5; postage, $1.50; Conservation and Thrift—circulars, $9.25; paper and envelopes, $4.03; postage, $.60; Finance—clerical service, $30; International Relations—circulars, letterheads and envelopes, $21.25; Liquidation and Endowment—circulars, $19.80; postage, $14.25; National Old Trails Road—circulars, letterheads and envelopes, $34.50; Patriotic Education and Americanization—letterheads, envelopes and circulars, $90.62; reprints of reports, $31; postage, $10.70; telegram, $.72; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides—clerical service, $2.50; slides, $61.86; postage, telegrams and expressage, $12.29; Philippines Scholarship—reprint of reports, $11; Preservation of Historic Spots—circulars, $3.10; postage, $2; Prevent Desecration of the Flag—reprint of reports, $4.50; Reciprocity—clerical service, $21.75; folders and clasps, $2.50; Statistics—reprint of reports, $17.50	412.22	
Expense Continental Hall: employees' payroll, $2230.54; electric current and gas, $102.19; ice and towel service, $40.60; repairs to elevator and motor, $10.85; hauling, $5; cleaning curtains, $11.25; water rent, $15.21; supplies, $73.11	2,488.75	
Printing Machine—expense: Printer, $70; paper, $290.70; die, $1.80.	362.50	
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $111.86; stationery, $29.90; blanks, $9; folders, $30; postage, $166; Editor—salary, $500; stationery, $12.15; postage, $157.66; telegrams, $1.34; expressage, $1.47; articles and photos, $186; Genealogical Editor—Expense "Notes and Queries," $90; postage, $6; Printing and Mailing September, October and November issues, $9047.81; Cuts, $573.80.	10,922.99	
Auditing accounts	325.00	
Auditorium events: labor, lights and refund	190.00	
D. A. R. Reports: postage	5.00	
Interest	206.11	
Lineage: postage, expressage and old volumes, $51.58; 1500 copies, vol. 54, $1698.07	1,749.65	
Proceedings: postage and wrapping, $298.18; 2000 copies, $2804.05	3,102.23	
Regent's list refunded	5.00	
Remembrance books: clerical service, $50; postage, $36; 2000 copies, $317.50	403.50	
State Regents' postage	125.70	
Stationery	1,212.30	
Support of Real Daughters	544.00	
Telephone	129.53	
Thirtieth Congress: Credential Committee—blanks, $45; cards, $38; stamp, $.90; postage, $41	124.90	
Total disbursements		38,052.38
Balance		$12,476.85

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1920			$6,803.18
RECEIPTS			
Charter fees		$50.00	
Life membership fees		350.00	
Continental Hall contributions		247.02	
Liberty Loan contributions and interest		2,303.88	
Commissions: Insignia	$252.50		
Recognition pins	38.70	291.20	
Interest: Bank balances	$43.43		
Bonds	45.00	88.43	

Liquidation and Endowment Fund	114.30	
Rent from Land	751.00	
Total receipts		4,195.83
		$10,999.01

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes Payable—Liberty Loan	$2,000.00	
Interest—Liberty Loan	89.44	
Total disbursements		2,089.44
Balance		$8,909.57
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Receipts		$875.75

PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS

Receipts		11.05

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Balance, September 30, 1920	$1,572.38	
Receipts	14,774.75	
	16,347.13	
Disbursements	16,194.53	
Balance		$152.60

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT

Balance, September 30, 1920	$31.60	
Receipts	219.62	
Balance		$251.22

PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Receipts		108.00

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, September 30, 1920	$139.00	
Receipts	5.00	
	$144.00	
Disbursements	5.00	
Balance		139.00

RED CROSS

Receipts	$62.80	
Disbursements	62.80	

RELIEF SERVICE

Balance, September 30, 1920	$552.53	
Receipts	2,610.52	
	$3,163.05	
Disbursements	2,292.02	
Balance		871.03
Total Special Funds		$2,408.65

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 9-30-20	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 12-31-20
Current	$1,614.54	$48,914.69	$38,052.38	$12,476.85
Permanent	6,803.18	4,195.83	2,089.44	8,909.57
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Immigrants' Manual		875.75		875.75
Painting		11.05		11.05
Patriotic Education	1,572.38	14,774.75	16,194.53	152.60
Philippine Scholarship	31.60	219.62		251.22
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain		108.00		108.00
Preservation of Historic Spots	139.00	5.00	5.00	139.00
Red Cross		62.80	62.80	
Relief Service	552.53	2,610.52	2,292.02	871.03
Totals	$11,213.23	$71,778.01	$58,696.17	$24,295.07

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$23,795.07	
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's Office)	500.00	
Total	$24,295.07	

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	6,900.00	
		$110,214.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank for Liberty Bonds as per vote of 28th Congress	$5,000.00	
To National Metropolitan Bank for Current Fund, as per vote of National Board of Management	20,000.00	
		$25,000.00

Respectfully,

(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. St. Clair, as Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the honor to submit the following brief report for the months of October, November and December. Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $58,291.17, of which $16,194.53 has been disbursed for Patriotic Education and $2292.02 for Relief Work.

Some other large expenditures were for:

Clerical service	11,706.20
Magazine	10,633.65
Employees of Hall	2,430.15
Postage	1,708.60
Support of Real Daughters	544.00
Proceedings of 29th Congress	2,804.05
Notes Payable, Liberty Loan	2,000.00
Interest on Notes	295.55
Lineage Book, 54th volume	1,698.07
Remembrance Book, July Issue	317.50
Miscellaneous as itemized in Treasurer General's report	5,666.85

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the action of the Board at the Octo-

ber meeting in regard to raising the initiation fee to $3.00 be rescinded.

2. That Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the word *one* and inserting the word *five*, so that it reads "The initiation fee shall be five dollars."

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Francis A.) Mary E. St. Clair,
Acting Chairman.

There being no objections, the report of the Finance Committee was adopted without its recommendations. The President General explained that since the action taken at the October Board many members had expressed the opinion that it would be wise to make the initiation fee $5.00, and while, of course, it was for the Congress to decide what the initiation fee should be, if the proposed amendment set the figure at $3.00, the Congress could not vote to make it $5.00, whereas if $5.00 is proposed, Congress can vote to make it either that sum or less if it should so decide. Moved by Miss Temple, seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried, *that the action of the October meeting in recommending an increase of initiation fee from* $1.00 *to* $3.00 *be rescinded.* The second recommendation of the Finance Committee was duly put and adopted, the point being emphasized that this proposed amendment was merely to be circulated among the chapters and to come up to the next Congress for decision. Mrs. Young requested that her vote in opposition to both the recommendation for increase of initiation fee and for the charge for the verification of supplemental papers be recorded in the minutes.

Miss Coltrane, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your committee has met regularly since the report to the October Board Meeting for the purpose of comparing the report of the Treasurer General with the audit by the American Audit Company. The accounts have been audited up to and including December 31, 1920 and have in all cases agreed with the report of the Auditors.

Under authority of the National Board, the Auditing Committee, on October 20, 1920, entered into a new contract with the American Audit Company, effective May 1, 1920, at a rate of $900 per annum. This is an increase of $12.50 a month, per year, over the previous contract.

Respectfully submitted,
Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee was moved by Miss Coltrane, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

Miss Coltrane then gave her report as Historian General as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The regular routine work of our office has been such that at this time we wish only to call your attention to a few facts as we will soon present our yearly report. Letters containing suggestions we felt it wisest to concentrate upon this year, were sent to the State Regents and State Historians just after the October Board Meeting.

Our War Records being unfinished business, we have striven doubly hard to have them completed this year. Each state was asked to have the records ready for the binder by the first of January. This request came to some states as a surprise and a greater surprise to us when we learned the work had hardly been begun by some; of necessity, this means delay, but we would like to bring to your attention that we are concentrating every effort to have them completed as soon as possible. With the earnest and untiring coöperation of Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, our Vice Chairman of the Historical Research and Preservation of Records Committee, through which Committee the work is being carried out, we have sent to each state a plan of indexing, making it possible to have uniformity of compiling, as well as uniformity of blank and the selected binder has specifications which complete the uniformity in binding. We are expecting great results. May we not be disappointed and may we not disappoint you!

Since our October Board Meeting we found it advisable to sell the Lineage Books due to the heavy increase of the cost of printing. Through the State Historians we have tried to find how many chapters would buy them at cost price, also we have striven to have the value of the books stressed before each state, feeling that if the real value of these records were understood better, the clamor for obtaining same would at once make it possible for the books to make expenses. So far we have only 114 promises which as you see is less than one-third of the cost of one issue, as each edition of 800 volumes cost $1946.50. We will continue to have this work brought before the chapters helping them more fully to realize they can hardly be valued in dollars and cents. Volume 55 is now ready for distribution at a cost of $3.00 per volume. Volume 56 is off the press. Volume 57 is ready for the printer when so ordered. Work on Volume 58 is well under way.

Our President General, the Vice President General of New York, our Recording Secretary General and your Historian General viewed the historical pictures prepared by Doctor Bagley, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, for the Society for Visual Education on November 20th. These are animated maps mainly teaching the facts of our history in such manner as to make them unforgettable to the child's mind. Doctor Bagley is a pioneer in this work, and we feel this movement is one that will be of untold value to future generations, as it is given to the school children of our country.

It has been a matter of great gratification to have letters telling of the help of the historical program in our Magazine, we hope in another year this may be of still greater value. We have been pleased with the intense desire of many to have our historical women given a greater prominence in our work of research. A report on this work will not be possible before the Congress. Our highest hope lays in making a keener realization of the great storehouse of knowledge that awaits us, if only we turn our pages of history.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

The report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution was, in the absence of Miss Wilson, read by the Recording Secretary *pro tem.*

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Reporter General has been silent at the Board meeting heretofore because, in accordance with the custom which was handed down to her, nearly all the work of the office was done during the last three months of the year.

Up to the time of the June meeting nothing had been done or needed to be done excepting to order a little stationery and write an occasional letter. In mid-summer, blank forms for reports from State Regents and State Historians were ordered, and mailed to those officers in each state in August and September. By the middle of November, with the aid of sundry postcard reminders and persuasive letters, nearly all of these blanks had been returned with the desired information inserted. In a few cases, owing to some unfortunate condition existing in certain states, either the Regent or the Historian was unable to make the desired report. But fortunately in every state but one, Louisiana, one or the other of these officers was able to present an adequate report.

A great deal of correspondence has been necessary in order to clarify obscure points and to correct errors in records; but there has been a spirit of helpfulness and hearty coöperation on the part of the state officers which has been most gratifying and pleasant and has made my task far less difficult than it would otherwise have been.

The severe strain of making up the report this year was increased by the fact that late in the year the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution advised the Reporter General that in order to avoid a long delay in its publication, the report must be submitted by the first of January. Heretofore the required date has been the first of February. However, the manuscript of the report was completed and mailed on December 27th.

This year the Reporter General proposes to change the system a little and to send out the blanks directly after the adjournment of the Thirtieth Continental Congress, so that they may be filled in and returned before the summer vacations begin, and so avoid the extreme rush of work at the last of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

The President General requested that the following letter be also read as part of the report:

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, U. S. A.
December 30, 1920.

Dear Madam:

The manuscript of the Twenty-third Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been received and carefully examined, and is entirely satisfactory in every respect. It will be communicated to Congress today, in accordance with law.

I wish to compliment you on the excellence of the substance and form of the manuscript. It shows not only care and painstaking work in the mechanical part of its preparation, but also editorial ability and knowledge of what these reports should be. It is a concise, though comprehensive, account of the work of the Daughters during the year, which is exactly what was wanted, and I congratulate you on an excellent piece of work.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

MISS LILLIAN M. WILSON

Report accepted.

Mrs. Ellison read her report as Librarian General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since October many letters have been written to the State Librarians, whom I find most enthusiastic in the work of finding books of historical and genealogical value for our Library. It is with pleasure that in behalf of the Library, I thank the State Regents who have appointed State Committees with the object of interesting the chapters in contributing suitable books.

Again I urge those State Regents who have no State Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee to appoint one. Also it will assist very much if the State Librarians may be invited to explain the needs of the Library at the State Conference and Board meetings.

An Honor Roll has been kept in which each state is credited with its donations of books. I am very happy to say that Massachusetts has given 36, Missouri has given 24, and Alabama has given 22. All these gifts are much appreciated, and we are also deeply grateful to 33 other states for the books which they have so kindly sent to the Library.

These books have been given by the chapters and indivduals through the State Librarians, and thus the states are adding to the value of their respective collections at Memorial Continental Hall.

I have the honor to report the following additions to the Library:

BOOKS

ALABAMA:

The following eight books and one pamphlet were received through Miss M. C. Thurber, State Librarian of Alabama:

Year Book Parish of Christ Church, Mobile, 1883. Presented by Miss Thurber.

Footprints of Time; an analysis of Charles Bancroft. 1881. Presented by Miss Thurber.

A Belle of Fifties. Memoirs of Mrs. Clement Clay Clopton. 1905. Presented by Mrs. A. B. Jones.

Pickett's History of Alabama. 3rd. ed., 1851. 2 Vols. Presented by the Misses Mary C. and Jennie B. Chamberlain.

Catholic History of Alabama and Florida. Mother Superior of Convent of Mercy. 1908. 1 Vol. Presented by J. W. Fairfax.

University of Virginia. Historical and Biographical. Barringer and Garnet, editors. 2 Vols. 1904. Presented by Mrs. R. H. Inge.

CALIFORNIA:

Through the California State Librarian, Mrs. Charles T. Boothe, were received the following three volumes:

The Founding of Spanish California, C. E. Chapman, 1916. Presented by Pasadena Chapter.

Pasadena, Historical and Personal. J. W. Wood, 1917. Presented by Martin Severance Chapter.

Illustrated History of Los Angeles County. 1899. Presented by Mrs. W. S. Bullis for Los Angeles Chapter.

CONNECTICUT:

The following three volumes were presented by Faith Trumbell Chapter:

History of the First Church in Preston, Conn. 1900.

History of Norwich, Conn. F. M. Caulkins 1845.

History of New London County, Conn. D H. Hurd. Phila. 1882.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies. Vol. 1. Zurich, 1734–1744. Albert B. Faust. 1920. Presented by the Livingston Manor Chapter.

Colonial Architecture of Philadelphia. Frank Cousins and Phil M. Riley. Presented by The Telles de Rochambeau Chapter.

Pictorial Life of George Washington. J. Frost. 1853. Presented by Miss McCabe, Thomas Marshall Chapter, in the name of her sister, Mrs. Harrison Russell.

The End of an Era. John S. Wise. 1902.

Rhode Island Manual 1898–1890. The last two presented by Miss Catherine Barlow.

GEORGIA:

The following two volumes were presented by the Governor John Milledge Chapter.

Book of the United States.

Literary and Miscellaneous Scrap Book.

IOWA:

Iowa, Its History and Its Foremost Citizens. By Johnson Brigham. 2 Vols., 1918. Presented by Miss Abbie McMillan, Onawa Chapter, through courtesy S. J. Clarke.

History of Cherokee County, Iowa. Thomas McCulla. 2 Vols., 1914. Presented by Pilot Rock Chapter.

Keokuk County, Iowa, and the World War. Earle W. Wells. 1920. Presented by James McElwee Chapter.

Proud Mahasha. 1843–1900. Semira A. Phillips. 1900. Presented by Elizabeth Ross Chapter.

Welfare Campaign in Iowa. M. L. Hansen. 1920. Presented to the D. A. R. Library by the Iowa State Historical Society.

KENTUCKY:

The following three books were received through the Kentucky State Librarian, Miss Emily Morrow.

The Story of Paducah. Fred G. Neuman. 1920. Gift of the Paducah Chapter.

School History of Kentucky. Z. F. Smith. 1889. Gift of Fort Jefferson Chapter.

History of Kentucky. Mann Butler. Gift of the Jane McAfee Chapter.

MARYLAND:

Annals of Sandy Spring, Md. Wm. H. Farquhar. 1884. Presented by Mordecai Gist Chapter through the Maryland State Librarian, Mrs. C. T. Marsden.

MASSACHUSETTS:

Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Malden, Mass. 1900.

Historic Homes and Places and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Middlesex Co., Mass. W. R. Cutter, Editor. 4 Vols. 1908.

Piscataqua Pioneers, 1623–1775. John Scales, ed. 1919. Gift of Mrs. George R. Blinn.

History of Hampstead, N. H. E. H. Noyes. 2 Vols. 1899, 1903. Presented by Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes.

Memoirs of General Lafayette. 1824. Presented by Mrs. Frank H. Warren.

Glover Memorials and Genealogies. Anna Glover, 1867. Presented by Old Blake House Chapter.

Historical Outline of the Ransom Family of America, and Genealogical Record of the Colchester, Conn., Branch. W. C. Ransom, 1903. Presented by Old South Chapter.

From Faneuil Hall Chapter were received the following three volumes:

Twenty-fourth Report Record Commissioners of Boston. 1894. Presented by Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, Regent.

Comprehensive History of Eastham, Wellfleet and Orleans, 1644–1844. Enoch Pratt. 1844. Presented by Mrs. Eva G. Ripley, Ex-Regent.

Ancient Middlesex. L. S. Gonld. 1905. Presented by Mrs. Mary P. G. Putnam.

Concord Historic, Literary and Picturesque G. B. Bartlett. 1895. Presented by Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter.

Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County. Ellery B. Crane. 4 Vols. 1907. Presented by Abigail Philips Quincy Chapter through courtesy of Mrs. George Hayes.

Washington the Soldier. Henry B. Carrington. 1898. Presented by Boston Tea Party Chapter through the Regent, Miss Evvie F. Dalby.

A Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy. D. O. S. Lowell. 1920. Presented by Miss Lucy C. Sweet.

History of Chelmsford, Mass. Wilton Waters. 1917. Presented by Old Bay State Chapter.

Willard Genealogy, Sequel to Willard Memoir. Edited by H. C. Pope. 1915. Presented by Old Colony Chapter.

MICHIGAN:

Michigan Military Records. The D. A. R. of Michigan Historical Collections: Records of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Michigan; the Pensioners of Territorial Michigan; and the soldiers of Michigan awarded the "Medal of Honor." By Sue Imogene Silliman. 1920. Presented by the Michigan D. A. R.

Biographical Sketches and Records of the Ezra Olin Family. George S. Nye. 1892. Presented by Kate Russell Oakley.

MISSOURI:

Portrait and Biographical Record of Clay, Ray, Carroll, Charleton and Linn Counties, Mo. 1893. Presented by Alexander Doniphan Chapter.

The Columbian Chapter of Missouri presented the following two volumes:

The State of Missouri. Walter Williams. 1904.

History of Boone County, Mo. 1882.

Campfire and Battlefield. Rossiter Johnson. Presented by Hannibal Chapter, Missouri.

The Gentry Family in America, 1676–1909. Richard Gentry. 1909. Presented by Kansas City Chapter in honor of its first Regent, Miss Elizabeth Gentry, daughter of the author.

Annals of Platte County, Mo. W. M. Paxton. 1897. Presented by the Maryville, Mo. Chapter.

History of Marion County, Missouri. 1884. Presented by Polly Carroll Chapter.

NEW JERSEY:

Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt. Fifth edition. Published by the D. A. R. of Allegheny County, Pa. 1918. Presented by Mrs. Oswald N. Cammann through the New Jersey State Librarian, Mrs. W. C. McPherson.

Newark, Delaware: Past and Present. E. O. Handy and J. E. Vallandigham, Jr., 1882. Presented by Cooch's Bridge Chapter.

Somerset County Historical Quarterly. Vol. 8, 1919. Presented by General Frelinghuysen Chapter, N. J.

NEW YORK:

History of the Pioneer Settlement of Phelps and Gorhams Purchase and Morris' Reserve, N. Y. Orsamus Turner. 1852. Presented by Col. William Prescott Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA:

History of Edgecombe Co., N. C. J. K. Turner and J. L. Bridger. 1920. Presented by Miles Harvey Chapter.

NORTH DAKOTA:

From the State Librarian of North Dakota, Mrs. Kate E. Glaspell, the following two books were received:

History of North Dakota. W. B. Hennessy. 1910.

Stutsman County in the World War. N. J. Gillespie. n. d.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Through the South Carolina State Librarian, Mrs. F. C. Cain, were received the following five volumes:

Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charleston, S. C., 1720–1758. A. S. Salley, Jr. 1904.

History of the South Carolina College, 1801–1857. M. La Borde. 1859.

Vasconselos. W. Gilmore Simms. 1854.

Genealogical History of the Waters and Kindred Families. Philemon B. Waters. 1902. Presented by Miss Mallie B. Water, daughter of the author, in memory of her father.

History of Edgefield County, S. C. J. A. Chapman. 1897. Presented by Miss Mallie B. Waters.

VERMONT:

History and Map of Danby, Vt. J. C. Williams. 1869.

History of Town of Fair Haven, Vt. A. N. Adams.

Rupert, Vt., Historical and Descriptive. G. S. Hibbard. 1899.

Pawlet for One Hundred Years. Hiel Hollister. 1867.

Gazetteer and Directory of Rutland, Co., Vt. Hamilton Child. 1861. The last five volumes presented by Lake St. Catherine Chapter, Vt.

VIRGINIA:

List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia. H. U. Eckenrode. 1913. Presented by Hampton Chapter through Virginia State Librarian, Mrs. W. W. Richardson.

WASHINGTON:

Publications of the Washington State Historical Society. Vol. 2. 1915.

Commemorative Celebration at Sequalitchew Lake, Pierce County, Washington, July 5, 1906. The last two volumes presented by Mrs. W. P. Bonney through Mrs. H. W. Patton.

WISCONSIN:

The following two volumes were received from Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, Wisconsin.

Along the Wisconsin River. A. Decker Presented by E. P. Arpin.

Poems. D. K. Gibson. Presented by the Author.

WEST VIRGINIA:

Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin —of Hartford, Ct. 1638 and 1635. G. F. and William T. R. Marvin. 1904. The gift of Mrs. John S. Gibson.

A Memorial Sketch of Thomas Jefferson Lamar. Samuel Tyndale Wilson, 1920. Presented by the Author, President, Maryville College.

A Century of Maryville College. 1819–1919. Samuel Tyndale Wilson. Presented by Maryville College, Tennessee.

Year Book of American Clan Gregor Society. Egbert W. Magruder, Editor. 1920. Presented by the Society.

History and Genealogy of the Families of Bellinger and De Veaux and Other Families. Joseph G. Bulloch. 1895. Presented by Benjamin Grady.

Book of the Lockes. A Genealogical and Historical Record of the Descendants of William Locke, of Woburn. John G. Locke. 1853. Presented by Milnor Ljungstedt as a memorial to Mrs. Grace Le Baron (Locke) Upham.

Francis Morgan: An Early Virginia Burgess and Some of His Descendants. Annie Noble Sims. 1920. Presented by the Author.

District of Columbia. Concise Biographies and Statistical Data. 1908. Presented by Col. A. C. Rogers.

Bibliography of the District of Columbia —— to 1898. W. B. Bryan. 1900. Presented by the Columbia Historical Society.

From Mr. Philip Lee Phillips the following seven volumes were received:

A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress with bibliographical notes. Philip Lee Phillips. 4 Vols. 1909–1920.

Descriptive List of Maps and Spanish Possessions in the United States, 1502–1820. Woodbury Lowry. Edited by Philip Lee Phillips. 1912.

List of Maps of America in Library of Congress. P. E. Phillips. 1901.

List of Atlases and Maps Applicable to the World War. Philip Lee Phillips. 1918.

Towns of New England and Old England, Ireland and Scotland. Part I. 1920. Issued and presented by the State Street Trust Co.

History of the Midway Congregational Church, Liberty Co., Ga. 283 pp. 1899. Presented by Mr. Neyle Colquitt.

Report of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for 1920. Gift of the Society.

History of the Descendants of J. Conrad Geil and son Jacob Geil. H. Wenger. 1914.

Vital Records of Deerfield, Mass. W. Baldwin. 1920.

Vital Records of Menden, Mass. J. W. Baldwin. 1920.

The following received through exchange:

Giles Memorial, by J. A. Vinton, Boston, 1894.

Jordan Memorial, by T. F. Jordan, Boston, 1882.

Doane Genealogy. B. A. A. Doane, Boston, 1902.

Dudley Genealogy, by Deane Dudley, 2 Vols., and supplement, 1886–1898.

Genealogical History of Henry Adams of Braintree, by A. N. Adams, Rutland, 1898.

Stiles Family of Connecticut, by H. R. Stiles, 1895.

Foster Genealogy, by F. C. Pierce, Chicago, 1899.

Chandler Genealogy, by George Chandler, Worcester, 1883.

Report of the American Historical Association for 1917.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. Vols. 5 and 6. 1916, 1917.

Proceedings and Collections Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Vol. 17. 1920.

National Year Book S. A. R., for 1919–1920. A volume presented by the N. S. S. A. R.

PAMPHLETS

Daily Bulletin of the Nathan Hale Chapter. August 31–September 4, 1896. All published. Presented by Mrs. Caroline E. McW. Holt.

A Review of "Isaac Shelby and the Genet Mission," by Dr. Archibald Henderson. By S. M. Wilson. 1920. Presented by the author.

Record of suit of Amedee Menard against Samuel Massey, both of Missouri, April, 1844. Presented by Mrs. C. M. Knapp, Regent, Noah Coleman Chapter, Missouri.

History of Gloucester County, Va. S. N. Robins. Gift of Miss McCabe.

Nos. One, Two, and Three of Vol. Twenty-three, New York Genealogical and Historical Record.

History of Lake Champlain. P. S. Palmer. Part 3, 1853.

Nos. one and three, Vermont Quarterly Gazetteer. 1860, 1862. The last three presented by Mrs. G. F. Ripley through the Vermont State Librarian, Mrs. W. F. Root.

Historical Discourse delivered on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Piscataqua Association of Ministers, October, 1881. By George B. Spalding, 1882. Presented by Mrs. George R. Blinn.

Manual of the Second Congregational Church, Attleborough, Mass. 1868. Presented by Miss Lucy C. Sweet.

Lineage Book, National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Vol. 8. 1920. Presented by the Society.

Early History of the Daniel and Daniels Families. H. D. Teetor. 1920. Received in exchange.

Historical Sketch of Ohoopee Baptist Church, Washington County, Ga., 1792–1904. J. R. Daniel. Presented by Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter.

Greenland in New Jersey, 1768–1808. Henry Race. Presented by Orange Mountain Chapter.

Twenty-ninth Annual Reunion of the Reynolds Family Association. 1920. Presented by the Association.

Annals of Statistics of Gynn County, Georgia. C. S. Wylly. 1897. Presented by Brunswick Chapter.

From the South Carolina State Librarian, Mrs. F. C. Cain, were received Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, and 21 of the *Collections of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.*

The Woodruffs of Westfield, N. J. Wilford B. Woodruff. Presented by Westfield Chapter.

The following two pamphlets were received from Ah-dah-wa-gan Chapter:

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. A. Decker. 1907.

The Twin Cities, Grand Rapids and Centralia, Wis. 1896. The two presented by Mrs. Ivah Babcock.

Bryantville News. Historic Pembroke, Mass. 1712–1912. Presented by Mystic Side Chapter.

The Duffield Family. Harriet L. D. Myers. Presented by the author, Mrs. E. Roy Myers.

Dedication of the Memorial Tablet to Allen Bread. Presented by Miss Clara Breed.

PERIODICALS

Annals of Iowa. July, October.

Bulletin N. S. S. A. R. October

Bulletin New York Public Library. October, December.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. November, December, January, February.

Genealogy. November, December.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. October.

Journal Illinois State Historical Society. April.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register January.

Maryland Historical Magazine. December.

Mayflower Descendant. April.

Michigan Historical Magazine. April–July.

The Missouri Historical Review for October.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. April, July.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. October, January.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. January.

News Letter, N. S. V. S. D. of 1812. November.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. January.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. October.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. January.

New York State Historical Association. Quarterly Journal. October.

Palimpsest. December.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. April, July, December.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. December.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. April, July.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. October, January.

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. January.

The above list comprises 124 books, 30 pamphlets and 39 periodicals; 106 books were presented, 15 received in exchange and 3 purchased; 26 pamphlets were presented, 1 received in exchange and 3 purchased.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. Frank D.) Annie E. Ellison,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report approved.

In the absence of Mrs. White, who had been called to Missouri by the illness of her sister, the report of the Curator General was read by the Recording Secretary *pro tem.* as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the October Board Meeting:

Bohemian glass decanter, presented by Mr. M. F. Savage, N. Y.; Silver spectacles, in silver case, powder-horn, and leather bullet bag, two brown water bottles, by Mrs. Mattie Wagg Emerson, Maine; stock, worn by George Washington, by Mrs. Jane W. Laidley through Boudinot Chapter, N. J.; brass spoon mold, rat tail design, iron snuffer, wooden sand shaker by Miss Edith Gammans, Mass.; spode plate, by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Va.; printed circular, sent out by Wm. H. Harrison, dated 1800, by Mrs. Frank W. Farrar, D. C.; 3 brass buttons worn by —— Morris, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, by Mrs. Elizabeth Lilley, D. C.; silver shoe buckles, by Miss L. M. Bemis, Maine; knitted lace cushion cover, 1798, by Mrs. M. C. Jameson, De Soto Chapter, Florida.

One Royal Worcester Saucer, 33 pieces of Lowestoft china, presented in memory of Miss Mary Virginia Greenway, a former member of this Society; one piece of Continental money, dated 1779, by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway, Maryland.

One net baby's cap, hand embroidered, 1 hand-embroidered handkerchief, 1 hand-embroidered vestee, 1 hand-embroidered sleeve, 1 piece of very fine darned embroidery on Brussels-net, one-half of a yard insertion, hand-embroidery. These articles, Mrs. Guy Warren Cheney, New York, gave in memory of her great-grandmother, Maria Phœnix Godwin, daughter of David Godwin and Catherine Waldron. David Godwin served through the Revolution. Mrs. Cheney also gave a wooden and gold pin and earrings, 1 hair chain, 1 hair pin, flower design.

Respectfully submitted,

Louise C. White,
Curator General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following is a brief report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since October 1st.

Eighteen hundred and two letters were received, of which 1374 were answered, others being turned over to the different offices to which they were intended.

The number of supplies as issued were:

Application blanks	32,487
Leaflets "How to Become a Member"	2,397
Leaflets of General Information	2,134
Pamphlets of Necessary Information	275
Transfer Cards	1,943
Constitutions	1,003

Respectfully submitted,

Lily Lyson Elliott,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, I have the honor to report as follows:

Our auditorium continues in demand, not only on account of its beauty and exquisite condition, but on account of its unusual acoustic properties. Since my last report the auditorium has been or will be used as follows:

On November 27th, by our D. A. R. National Chairman of Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides for the lecture, "Romantic History of the Pilgrims." Invitations were issued to the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and the Americanization schools in the District of Columbia;

On December 21st (the date set aside by President Wilson to be observed nationally in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims) the Tercentenary was celebrated by the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, Monsieur Jusserand and Bishop McDowell being the speakers of the evening;

On February 22d, in commemoration of the 189th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, a joint celebration will be held by the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution;

On February 24th our D.A.R. National Vice Chairman of Conservation and Thrift will have the use of our auditorium for a meeting to be held under the auspices of the U. S. Treasury Savings Department;

On February 28th to the alumnæ of Dobbs Ferry for a concert.

On March 1st and 2d to the District of Columbia D.A.R. for their annual state conference.

March 11th and 12th the use has been granted to the Washington alumnæ of Simmons and Wellesley Colleges to be used by them jointly.

Except in cases where the meeting is governmental or strictly D.A.R., the regulations are complied with governing the loan of our auditorium.

The following gifts have been received:

"The Tales of Peter Parley" to be placed in the bookcase in the Michigan Room. This book was presented through the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter by Mrs. Charles Carroll Follmer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a descendant of Noel Lyman, owner of the book.

A crystal chandelier, the gift of Miss M. A. Walter, Bridgeport, Conn., has been accepted by the Art Committee, the chandelier to be hung in the President General's suite in the new Office Building. It is given in memory of Rebecca Elizabeth Webb Bassick.

Through our honorary President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the Declaration of Independence presented to the National Society by the Secretary of State has not only been framed by Mrs. Guernsey, but a mahogany stand to match the frame has been ordered by her for the same. When completed, this Declaration of Independence will be placed in the lobby of Memorial Continental Mall. The Art Committee has passed upon the design for the stand.

On November 24th, upon the request of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, the banner with the insignia (which our President General carried at the Tercentenary celebration in Provincetown) was loaned to the District of Columbia Daughters, to be carried in the District of Columbia Tercentenary parade.

The steel stack for the Registrar General's office has arrived and been placed.

The following purchases have been made:

One (1) small card catalogue and box for the Organizing Secretary General.

A multigraph machine.

Two (2) Underwood typewriters for use in the Treasurer General's room.

One (1) Underwood typewriter for the use of the clerk in the certificate division under the Recording Secretary General.

In closing I would like to draw your attention to the fact that you have made a good purchase in the new multigraph machine. A careful record has been kept of the work done in the building on this machine, and figures prove that the cost to the Society has been at least one-half less than outside estimates would have been.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Phillips, and carried.

The President General stated that Mrs. Bissell was not able to be present on account of the illness of her husband, and Miss Lincoln would therefore combine with her report as Editor the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Four issues of the magazine have been published since my last report to this Board in October, and the March magazine is now on the press. In this time we have published

articles which have been widely and most favorably commented upon, notably Mr. Belote's account of the Commemorative Medals of the World War (December, 1920), Mrs. Richard Mansfield's diary during the siege of Urfa (November, 1920), Mrs. George Barnett's "Commodore Sinclair and the First Nautical School" (October, 1920), and "Some Youthful Memories of an Octogenarian," written by the late Mrs. Robley D. Evans, which appeared in the January, 1921, magazine, and of which we have not a single copy left. The October edition is also completely sold out.

Another edition which is as popular as ever is that of September, 1920, containing the account of Memorial Continental Hall and the new office building by Mrs. Guernsey. I wish to thank our Curator General and her clerk, Miss Hall, for interesting the many tourists who visit the Museum daily; as a result Miss Hall has sold over 500 September magazines to them, besides gaining us numerous subscribers.

We were so fortunate as to secure for our March magazine an article by Lee Phillips describing a survey of Alexandria, Va., made by George Washington and recently purchased by the Library of Congress. It has never been reproduced in print before.

Another article containing hitherto unpublished material has been promised us by Charles Moore, Chairman of the U. S. Fine Arts Commission, and Acting Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. The Library has just acquired some newly discovered letters of Nellie Custis, daughter of Martha Washington, and Mr. Moore has selected our magazine for their publication.

Among the letters which have come to my desk in praise of the magazine is the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington,

January 24, 1921.

Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Editor,

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE,

Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington.

Dear Madam:

Your Magazine contains many articles of great value to the work of any library, and it is especially interesting to us on account of the articles pertaining to the War Department and subjects of a similar nature. We thoroughly appreciate it.

By Order of the Quartermaster General:

H. F. Keyser, Librarian,
Q. M. G. O. Library.

In the "Historical Outlook," is a column conducted by L. F. Stock, of the Carnegie Bureau of Historical Research, which lists the worth-while historical articles appearing in the periodicals of the preceding month. Articles printed in our magazine are quoted in this column nearly every month. The Historical Outlook is conducted for the benefit of thousands of school teachers.

Besides these complimentary references to the Magazine our articles have been extensively reprinted in the daily press, and this publicity has aided us in our efforts to obtain advertisements.

In the absence of Mrs. Bissell, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who is detained by the illness of her husband, I was requested to tell you of the check received from our publishers for advertising. It came too late to go in the report of the Treasurer General. The check is in payment for advertising from July, 1920, to December, 1920, inclusive, and amounts to $2087.50. This raises the sum received from advertising since April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, to $3265. Another check will come to us before the Congress for advertising appearing since the close of 1920.

During the past year the charges for publication have been four times as great as in previous years, owing to paper shortage and labor difficulties. Now, at last, the cost of paper is coming down, and our February bill has an allowance for this reduction of $130.50. This allowance will be credited to us each month as the paper continues to go down in price.

Our sale of single copies of the Magazine since October 1st amounts to $99.26. A year ago, in the same period of time, our sales from them only totalled $44.59. And not only has the demand for single copies increased, but our subscriptions now total 14,171, as against 11,713 reported to the Board at the meeting last February. Thus we have gained 2478 subscribers over last year.

Our increase in subscriptions has trebled the business of handling them. It is hard, exacting work, for each subscription has to be carried through the same channel before it is listed in our mailing catalogue. It is most important that this work be done methodically and with promptness, and much praise is due Miss Bright, who handles our subscriptions, for her loyal and efficient work. In order to succeed, the Magazine must retain the confidence of our members in its integrity, enterprise, and business efficiency. Mistakes will crop up, especially when we are short handed and swamped with subscriptions, but these mis-

takes cannot always be charged to the Magazine. For instance, we received a letter recently from a member in Michigan, stating that 14 subscriptions had been sent in on November 9th by the Chapter Magazine Chairman, but up to that date no magazine had been received. It happened that no money had been enclosed with the names and the Treasurer General wrote to the Magazine Chairman. It was not until January 29th that the Treasurer General got an answer from the Chairman enclosing the $14; in the meantime the subscribers were blaming us for the nearly three months' delay in receiving their magazines.

The Treasurer General has told you that we have discontinued sending receipts to subscribers, following the business methods of other nationally known magazines. This means a saving of much money in postage and quickens handling of subscriptions.

There is another matter which I hope you will call to the attention of members and that is, that a notice of a change of address must reach us at least thirty days before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect, and the old address should always be given with the new one.

We are glad to furnish chapter and state chairmen with subscription blanks and circulars to aid them in soliciting subscriptions. The J. B. Lippincott Company have furnished us free over 10,000 circulars and blanks to send to new members and chairmen.

We opened the new year auspiciously—by beating our January record of a year ago, then we received 1254 subscriptions, while this January we have 1772, and two-thirds of them are renewals.

This steady and continued gain in our subscriptions is *the* argument for the Magazine which no amount of criticism can weaken.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objections, the report was accepted. Mrs. Buel, as State Regent of Connecticut, congratulated the State of Pennsylvania through its representative, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Heron, for having taken the lead in Magazine subscriptions and gone ahead of Connecticut, the state which had been leading.

It being twenty-five minutes of one o'clock, it was moved and carried that an adjournment be had until half-past one o'clock for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 1.55.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Printing Committee as follows:

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the October meeting of the National Board of Management, the printing of the Society has been readjusted and coördinated so as to secure better and more direct service to the Society. By and with the coöperation of the Business Office, *all* printing orders must be first approved by the Chairman of the Printing Committee, and then pass through the Business Office so that a proper record can be made of them. And all applications for printing, whether to be done within or without the building, must be made to the Printing Committee.

The purchase of the new printing outfit voted by the Board in October, has greatly reduced the necessity for outside orders and has resulted in a saving to the Society on this class of work.

The machine was installed early in December and since that time the following pieces of work have been executed:

10,000 subscription blanks for the Magazine were printed at a cost of $11.75; outside printer's price, $31.00; saving to the Society, $19.25.

2000 cards	$7.75
Printer's price	27.50
Saving	19.75
1000 cards	7.75
Printer's price	13.75
Saving	6.00
5000 Notices for Treasurer General	7.00
Printer's price	16.00
Saving	9.00
Block Certificate circulars	22.41
Printer's price	32.50
Saving	10.09
200 copies President General's letter to State Regents	5.25
Printer's price	16.75
Saving	11.50
Circulars for Committee Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides	4.25
Printer's price	15.25
Saving	11.00
Remittance blanks for Treasurer General's office	48.00
Printer's price	68.50
Saving	20.50

10,000 report blanks for Treasurer General's office	$56.53
Printer's price	84.50
Saving	27.97
Letters for Credential Committee	7.16
Printer's price	32.00
Saving	24.84
20,000 Membership application blanks.	347.05
Printer's price	600.00
Saving	252.95

Making a total saving to date to the Society by means of the purchase of the machine in October of $412.85. This is more than half the cost price of the machine.

Had this same work been placed with outside printers it would have cost the Society $937.75. Our cost, $524.90; our saving, $412.85. It will be noted that the saving in some instances is greater than in others. This is because in some kinds of work, as in the application blanks, forms or plates, had to be made for that special work. These plates will not have to be duplicated so that on the next orders there will be a greater saving than on those first executed.

The paper used in all this work has been the same quality as we would have received had we placed the orders with the city printers. We have been able also to buy this paper at wholesale rates from the manufacturers, and are paying the same prices as the regular printers.

In placing the order for the new issue of the Remembrance Book which went to a city firm, we were able to save $28.00 over the former price, making a total saving to the Society of over $440.00 in our routine printing bills since the middle of December.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

The drawing of seats for Congress then took place, the Recording Secretary *pro tem.* drawing for those states not represented. The drawing resulted as follows:

1 New Jersey	10 Oregon
2 Minnesota	11 Alabama
3 Kansas	12 Connecticut
4 North Carolina	13 Hawaii
5 Michigan	14 Oklahoma
6 Iowa	15 Orient
7 Illinois	16 Texas
8 Pennsylvania	17 Colorado
9 Georgia	18 Tennessee
19 Nebraska	36 Washington
20 North Dakota	37 Arkansas
21 Massachusetts	38 South Dakota
22 California	39 Wyoming
23 Ohio	40 Maryland
24 Utah	41 New Hampshire
25 New York	42 Idaho
26 Virginia	43 Vermont
27 Cuba	44 Montana
28 Missouri	45 New Mexico
29 West Virginia	46 Mississippi
30 Kentucky	47 South Carolina
31 Florida	48 District of Columbia
32 Arizona	
33 Indiana	49 Delaware
34 Louisiana	50 Maine
35 Wisconsin	51 Rhode Island

Mrs. Guernsey appeared at this time to read her report as Chairman of Office Building Committee, the Board rising to greet her.

Report of Office Building Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Office Building Committee begs leave to report that the "Agreement" or Contract between the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and the architects selected to draw the plans for the office building have been signed by the President General for the Society and by Messrs. Marsh and Peter Architects; and that work is progressing upon the drawing of the plans which will be completed and ready for exhibition at the Congress in April.

(MRS. GEORGE T.) SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
Chairman.

The Agreement is as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT

Made the fifteenth day of January, 1921, between the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, hereinafter referred to as "Owners," and William J. Marsh and Walter G. Peter, associated as Marsh and Peter, of Washington, D. C., hereinafter referred to as "Architects," WITNESSETH:

1. The owner proposes to erect on the property located in Square 173, bounded by 17th & 18th, C & D Streets Northwest, in the city of Washington, D. C., a two-story and basement, fireproof office building, with connections and minor alterations to the present building of the owner immediately adjoining on the east, and hereby employs the architects for the professional services involved in the designing and planning of the building, with connections to the present building, for the preparation of working drawings and specifications to fully represent and describe the build-

ing, to procure from contractors proposals for materials and work necessary to erect and complete the building, including the approaches and regulation of surrounding grounds, to prepare contracts and to supervise the erection of the building, to audit the accounts of the contractors and to certify that payments on account of the construction and other work are properly due. The services of the architects do not include the interior decorations or the selection and purchase of furniture, window shades and other interior fittings, for which drawings by the architects are not required.

2. The architects will employ and pay for the services of consulting engineers in connection with the foundations, structural work, plumbing, ventilating and heating work and electric wiring, required for the building.

3. The drawings prepared by the architects will remain in their possession, but they will furnish to the contractors six complete sets of general drawings and specifications and one copy of each scale and detail drawing, and at completion they will deliver to the owner a full set of drawings and specifications.

4. In consideration of the proper performance of the above-mentioned services by the architects the owner will pay them a fee equal to six per cent. on the cost of the construction work of the building and connections to the present building.

It is optional with the owner to employ the architects in the matter of the permanent improvement of the grounds, the interior decorations, the selection and purchase of furniture, window shades, etc., for which special drawings are not required, and the fee to the architects for such service, if rendered, will be two and one-half per cent. of the cost of the respective items of work.

The fees of the architects will be payable as follows:

$2000 when the preliminary drawings are approved by the chairman of the Building Committee, and the working drawings are begun.

$6000 when the working drawings and specifications are completed, proposals obtained, contracts made and the construction of the building begun.

The remainder of the fee will be due in instalments during the progress of the work, as the usual services are rendered.

5. The architects to be entitled to no further remuneration except for serious alterations and additions to the building, made by authority of the owners, and involving serious changes in the designs and drawings after they have once been completed and approved.

6. Should the erection of the building be postponed, the architects shall be entitled to an equitable proportion of the fee, for services rendered, based on the cost to the architects for drawings and specifications prepared, office expenses, etc., the amount to be determined by mutual agreement.

7. Should either of the architects die or become incapacitated for professional work the other shall continue the work to completion, and if both should die or become incapacitated, their representatives shall deliver to the owner all drawings and papers relating to the building or work, and receive an equitable proportion of the fee.

8. Signed in duplicate, the day and year first above written:

National Society of the Daughters
of the American Revolution,

By .....
President General;

.....
Architect;

.....
Architect.

Motion adopted at Executive Committee
meeting,
January 15, 1921.

I move that the President General be authorized to sign the "Memorandum of an Agreement," with qualifying letter dated January 14, 1921, substituted by the architects this day in order that the Building Committee may be in a position to submit plans, specifications and estimates to Congress.

Marsh and Peter
Architects

522 Thirteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Subject:
Office Building, National Society, D. A. R.

January 14, 1921.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

In reference to the agreement with the architects, it is quite satisfactory that the clause relating to the permanent plans for the surrounding grounds, and the selection and purchase of furniture, window shades, etc., be made optional with the Society, free to make any desired arrangement for these items.

In reference to the clause covering the fee in case of the postponement of the building, it is satisfactory to eliminate reference to the "Schedule of fees as endorsed by the American Institute of Architects" and substitute one providing for the reimbursement of expenses and cost incurred by the architects to that stage of the work.

While it is not possible at this time to state the exact cost to the architects, it is estimated that such cost will be between four and five thousand dollars, and for the convenience of the Society we will make it a point to keep within $4500.

We are proceeding with the understanding that the general drawings, about twenty sheets, are to be exhibited to Congress in April, and we will arrange our office work to complete the drawings by that time.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. J. MARSH,
MARSH AND PETER,
Architects.

There being no objections, the report was accepted. Mrs. Guernsey explained with regard to the architectural plans shown to the Board, stating that picture drawings would later be furnished and careful estimates as to what the building would cost, together with a plan for financing the proposition.

The President General requested Mrs. Guernsey to remain while the plans which had recently come for the fountain at Tilloloy were displayed for inspection, together with some pictures that had been taken by Mrs. Harris.

Mrs. Reynolds reported the result of recent investigations into the conduct of a school in the mountains of North Carolina called Dorothy Sharpe School, toward whose maintenance some of the chapters had been contributing, although as it developed neither the school nor the women connected with it were known to the North Carolina National or State Officers of the D. A. R. Members of the Society were urged to send money only to those schools which were known and endorsed by the Daughters in the vicinity of the school and whose needs were brought to them by the Committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. Reynolds moved *that the Dorothy Sharpe School be stricken from our list of schools.* This was seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd and carried.

Mrs. Harris presented the following resolution and declaration of principles:

Resolved, that the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognizing the recreational and educational value of the motion picture and its power for good or evil, and convinced that a low type of motion picture is demoralizing in its effect, do hereby endorse and agree to foster better films and better film production as set forth in the following DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

We believe that adequate and righteous state censorship free from the influence of the producer or exhibitor, is absolutely essential.

We believe that films which portray indecent acts or suggestions, depict crime or debase the home, should not be permitted.

We believe that sensational and inaccurate reproductions of famous books, plays or incidents in history or the use of a misleading name for a motion-picture play to cover a lurid drama should not be permitted.

We believe that a film which ridicules any form of religion, or one which portrays disloyal conspiracy against the government or arouses class hatred should not be permitted.

We believe that a film which shows desecration of the Flag of the United States or disrespect for the high office of the President of the United States should not be permitted.

We believe further that the observance of the following suggestions concerning the exhibition of motion pictures will raise the general standard:

> Local legislation prohibiting all-night shows; protests from right-minded persons against degrading posters at the theatre entrance and questionable advertising in newspapers, periodicals and through the mails; proper ventilation of exhibition halls and theatres; proper care in handling inflammable films; proper fire protection and competent operator who has secured the necessary public license and permit; light enough in exhibition halls and theatres to reveal the outline of individuals.

Finally, we believe, for the future safety of the country, that a campaign of constructive criticism must be waged by women and women's organizations to enforce higher standards for motion pictures and the conditions under which they are given.

Seconded by Miss Temple and carried.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 260 members. The Board rose in silent memory of these deceased members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 244 had resigned from the Society, and 182, who had been automatically dropped on July 1, 1920, because they had failed to pay their dues, had now complied with the requirements of the constitution and wished to be reinstated. She therefore moved *that the* 182 *members who were automatically dropped July* 1, 1920, *be now reinstated by this Board of Management, and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these members.* This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Recording Secretary *pro tem.* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 182 reinstated as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General stated that requests

had been received from chapters who had had members dropped for non-payment of dues and who had subsequently died, whom the chapters wished by the payment of the dues to have reinstated on the books of the Society, and as it did not appear possible to reinstate a deceased member, the matter was brought to the Board for instruction as to how to reply to these requests from chapters. The President General ruled *that a member who has died after she has been dropped cannot be reinstated.*

Mrs. Wiles, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress, was presented, and reported as follows:

Report of Chairman of Committee on Legislation in U. S. Congress

February 3, 1921, the President General appointed me Chairman of the Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress.

Our endorsed bills have practically no chance of passing at this session of Congress, except the bill for an Archives Building and the Sheppard-Towner Bill, which is the so-called Maternity Bill, providing for federal aid in caring for mothers and children at the time of child birth.

The latter bill has passed the Senate and has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee of the House. To gain consideration during this session, the Rules Committee of the House of which Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, is Chairman, must bring in a special rule for consideration of the bill. Any help that you can give by letting your congressman (or any congressman with whom you have personal acquaintance) know that you and the Daughters of the American Revolution believe in the principles of the bill and wish it to pass, may be just the turning point in securing the passage of the bill. In any case, any effort that you may make in this direction will not be lost, because it will surely help in securing the passage of the bill in the special session of Congress in the early spring.

I come before you to ask this assistance, and also to ask that you endorse the principles of the bill now before Congress for placing the teaching of household economics on an equality with the teaching of agriculture and industrialism, in the federal vocational work now done by the government. I ask this endorsement at this time, because our Continental Congress has often endorsed vocational training and always with household economics included, and this bill is simply an amendment to the Smith-Hughes Act, now a law, which gives $3,000,000 to promote agricultural education, and the same amount for industrial education, but only provides that one-fifth of the latter amount *may* be devoted to the teaching of household economics. We ask that the appropriation for household economics, agricultural and industrial education be equalized.

This bill will be reintroduced at the earliest possible moment in the next Congress, and undoubtedly before the next meeting of the National D. A. R. Board. We wish to have it introduced with the backing of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is only possible if the Board gives the principles of the bill its endorsement. It is not unreasonable to ask this because it is a subject to which full and adequate consideration has been given in the past by this Society.

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried, *that the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse the principles of a bill now before Congress to amend the Smith-Hughes Act by placing the teaching of household economics on an equality with the teaching of agriculture and of industrialism in the aid now given by the federal government to the state governments.*

Mrs. Phillips, in compliance with the motion adopted in the morning session that she bring forward a proposed amendment to meet her desires regarding the copying of papers, presented the following:

Your Registrar General in her report this morning outlined to you the cost to the Society for copying papers of members for which a charge has been made of 25 cents and showed that the Society copied these papers at a loss of 75 cents for each paper copied. If the members of the Board feel as I do, that this is not good business, you will agree that the charge should be increased to $1.00 for each paper copied. As the By-Laws of the Society requires chapters to give transferring members a copy of their papers for a fee of 25 cents for each Revolutionary ancestor, the National Society cannot make a charge of $1.00 and require chapters to give this service for less money; therefore, in order to give the chapters the privilege of making the same charge for copying papers that the National Board of Management feels the Society must have, it becomes necessary to amend that section of the By-Laws referring to the fee chapters may charge for copying papers. By so amending the By-Laws any chapter that did not desire to make copies of these papers can get the copies made by the National Society at the same rate that the chapter is permitted to charge. I, therefore, move that the National

Board of Management submit the amendment to the By-Laws as follows:

Amend Article IX, Section 9, by striking out the words "twenty-five cents" in line 9, and inserting the words "one dollar."

After some discussion, the motion was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

The President General then read the following proposed amendments to the By-Laws, some of which had been found necessary to clarify some points not entirely understood when trying to work under them, and others that were felt to be essential to meet the growing needs of the Society:

Amend Article I, Section 1, by inserting the word "treasurer" after "chapter" in line 15, so that the sentence will read, "The application thus approved and accompanied by the initiation fee and annual dues shall be sent by the Chapter Treasurer or State Regent, etc."

Amend Article II, Section 4, by striking out "delegates" and inserting "voting members."

Amend Article V, Section 7, by striking out the entire section and substituting the following: "A member who is in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to representation at the meetings of the National Society, nor shall she be entitled to vote for delegates or alternates to meetings of the National Society, nor to act as delegate or alternate at such meetings, nor to resign from membership. If such delinquent, after two notices from the Treasurer General (at least a month apart) have been sent her of unpaid dues, does not pay her indebtedness within six months after the amount is due, she shall automatically be dropped from the roll of members. Notice of such action shall be sent within ten days to the member at large or to the Regent of the chapter to which the member belonged and reported at the next meeting of the National Board of Management. If the delinquent is a member of a chapter, the notices of unpaid dues may be sent to her through the chapter Regent."

Amend Article V, by inserting a new section between Section 8 and Section 9, to read as follows: "A member having resigned from membership may be reinstated by the National Board of Management to membership at large, upon payment of the dues for the current year."

Amend Article IX, Section 7, by inserting the words "or alternate" after the word "delegate' in line 2.

Further amend Article IX, by inserting a new section to be called Section 9, which shall read as follows: "The representation of any chapter for any meeting of the National Society during that year shall be based upon the actual paid-up membership as indicated on the books of the Treasurer General, February 1st preceding the Continental Congress, except that a chapter organized after February 1st shall be entitled to be represented by its Regent, or, in her absence, by its Vice Regent, provided it has the required number of members.

Amend Article X, Section 3, by striking out "delegates" and inserting "representatives."

The motions made and seconded by Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Nash, Miss Temple, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. St. Clair, and Mrs. Shumway, for the circulating of these proposed amendments for action at the 30th Congress, were adopted.

The President General stated that the Chaplain General had been obliged to leave, but had requested that the suggestion be presented from her that instead of the Books of Remembrance, which are now sent to each National Officer and State and Chapter Regent, some 1800 in number twice a year, a Book of Remembrance be kept at Memorial Continental Hall, in which all obituary notices shall be placed. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried, *that Mrs. Spencer's suggestion be presented to Congress.*

The President General presented from the National Chairman on Historical and Literary Reciprocity a request that a stated sum be appropriated for the use of her Committee in having the papers copied that are being circulated. Moved by Miss Temple, seconded and carried, *that the Reciprocity Chairman be given* $100 *to spend in her work during this year.*

Miss Temple told of the work the Tennessee Daughters had undertaken in the effort to erect one of the Buildings at Lincoln Memorial University—the quota for the Memphis Chapters was $7000, and they were finding great difficulty in raising their quota, and as the State had never appealed to the Society for help for its schools, they hoped they might be allowed to ask the State Regents and the Chapters for their coöperation in this endeavor. One of the activities adopted for the campaign was the editing of a D. A. R. number of the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, and they were asking subscriptions to that edition at 15 cents

apiece. Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the National Society allow the State Society of Tennessee to circularize the State and Chapter Regents for educational purposes in the interest of Lincoln Memorial University.*

A communication from the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, O., was read by the President General, in which they requested permission to incorporate for the purpose of holding real estate. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried, *that the Western Reserve Chapter of Ohio be allowed to incorporate for the purpose of holding property.*

Mrs. Phillips here presented her supplemental report as follows:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Supplemental Report of Registrar General. Applications presented to the Board, 706, making a total of 2900. Largest number ever admitted at one meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. James S.) Anna L. C. Phillips,
Registrar General.

After the applause which greeted the reading of the report had subsided, Mrs. Phillips moved *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 706 members* admitted on supplemental report. This was seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 706 members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General presented the names of two members for reinstatement and moved *that the two additional members having complied with the requirements of the Constitution be reinstated, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these two members.* Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Secretary having cast the ballot, the President General declared these two former members reinstated.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General, this report having been held back all day waiting until the last report of the Registrar General had been given to the Board.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Annie Irvine Jones-Williams, Montevallo, Ala.; Mrs. Robert Lee Purse Haile, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Claude Gibson Alford, Sylvester, Ga.; Mrs. Lillian Woods Maury Cranston, DuQuoin, Ill.; Mrs. Ola F. Dee, Beverly Hills, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Emily Dole Oblinger, Mattoon, Ill.; Mrs. Alice Cook Wilhelm, Jonesboro, Ill.; Mrs. Hazel Thompson Coats, Veedersburg, Ind.; Mrs. Winnifred Miles Carter, Corydon, Ia.; Mrs. Kittie M. Jordan, Sutherland, Ia.; Mrs. Anna B. Taft Buck, Blackstone, Mass.; Mrs. Mabel Fisher Malcolm, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. Lillis Egleston Framer, McKinley, Minn.; Mrs. Jennie Dawson Kehoe, Scottsbluff, Neb.; Mrs. Lavonne Cushman Gibson, Bayshore, N. Y.; Mrs. Elsie Mooers Powell, Devils Lake, N. D.; Mrs. Alice Hume Cooke, Greenfield, O.; Miss Dene M. Herriff, Kent, O.; Mrs. Katherine Wertz Fleck, Tyrone, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Turner Wilson, Bethlehem, Pa.; Mrs. Cynthia McCraw Singletary, Lake City, S. C.; Miss Katherine R. Glass, Winchester, Va.; Mrs. Eliza Hart Harvey, Hanford, Wash.; Mrs. Elizabeth Rockwood Engel, Appleton, Wis.

The State Regents have requested the authorization of the following chapters: Globe and Miami, Ariz.; Belvidere, Herrin and Tuscola, Ill.; Deposit, N. Y.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley, Sarasota, Fla.; Mrs. Edna Ellis Robbins, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson, Kissimmee, Fla.; Mrs. Faith Dorsey Yow, Lavonia, Ga.; Mrs. Elethea May Morse Adair, Nampa, Idaho; Mrs. Lillian E. Loughhead Burch, Rockwell City, Ia.; Mrs. Sara W. Lee-Mortimer, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, N. Y.; Mrs. Lettie G. Brett, Ardmore, Okla.; Mrs. Winnie Huntington Quick, Castle, Wash.

The following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Lillian E. Loughhead Burch, Rockwell City, Ia.; Mrs. Emma Avery Hawkins Cook, Spearfish, So. Dak.; Mrs. Jessamine Bailey Castello, Prescott, Wis.

The State Regent of Iowa reports the resignation of Miss Elizabeth A. Davis as Organizing Regent at Sutherland, Ia.

The State Regent of Washington requests the location of the chapter to be formed at Spokane, be changed from Spokane to Hillyard, Wash.

I have to report the organization of the following chapters since the December Board meeting: Mme. Adrienne de Lafayette, Vallejo, Calif.; the chapter at Sterling, Colo.; the chapter at Champaign, Ill.; Ouibache, Attica, Ind.; Alden Sears, Charles City, Ia.; Okabena, Worthington, Minn.; Elizabeth Poe, Flat River, Mo.; Chief Taughannock, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Fayetteville, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Red River Valley, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Juliana White,

Greenfield, O.; Winema, Corvallis, Ore.; Nellie Easterbrooks West, Warren, R. I.; the chapter at Mount Vernon, Wash.; Father Wilbur, Sunnyside, Wash.

Permits for National Officers' insignia, 4; permits for Regents and Ex-Regents' pins, 62; Organizing Regents notified, 28; charters issued, 11; Regents lists issued to National Officers and Chairmen of Committees, 16; lists issued, paid for, 4.

The work of my office is in excellent condition and the correspondence has been carefully and promptly answered.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

The President General referred again to the fountain to be erected at Tilloloy and to her suggestion that a committee be appointed to draw up the wording of a suitable inscription to be placed thereon. Moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, *that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to frame the inscription to be placed on the fountain at Tilloloy.*

The President General brought to the Board the message contained in a communication received from Mrs. Morris, Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots Committee that it was important to get as many signatures as possible to the petition for the purchase by Congress of Yorktown for a National Park. No bill has yet been introduced, but it is hoped at the beginning of the next Congress such a bill will be introduced and the petitions will then be ready to send to the proper person.

It was announced by the President General that the Transportation Committee had been able to secure from all of the divisions except the southeastern division a reduction of fare to the Congress amounting to one and one-half, those attending the Congress paying full fare to Washington, and one-half fare on returning, if within the dates set by the railroads.

The death of Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, former Vice President General, at her home in Roanoke, Va., on January 22nd, was reported by the President General, and on motion of Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Buel, it was voted *that a letter of condolence be sent to the relatives of Mrs. Jamison, former Vice President General.*

The Recording Secretary *pro tem.* read the motions, which were approved as constituting the minutes of the meeting, and, on motion duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 5.55.

Lily Tyson Elliott,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

Special Meeting, February 26, 1921

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, February 26, 1921, at 10.20 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened the meeting with prayer, the members of the Board joining with her in the Lord's Prayer.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Hanger was elected to act as Recording Secretary *pro tem.*

The following members responded to the roll call: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter; *State Regents:* Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Mrs. Young, Miss Temple, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett.

The President General explained that the meeting had been called to fill the vacancy, until the next Congress, in the office of the Registrar General caused by the death of Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, and dwelt on the loss the Society and the Board felt in the death of Mrs. Phillips, who had been such an enthusiastic and faithful worker.

Nominations were called for by the President General. Mrs. Hanger nominated Miss Emma T. Strider, saying: "I feel it a rare privilege to place in nomination Miss Emma T. Strider, of the District of Columbia. I use the words rare and privilege advisedly, for I consider it rare to find a young woman so peculiarly qualified to fill such an office; I consider it a privilege to nominate her. Miss Strider has lived in the District of Columbia all her life, has been closely identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia. She is a young woman who is adaptable, who is courteous, who has executive ability, is extremely tactful and conservative. While not a trained genealogist, she has had unusual experience in that work, therefore, it is with entire confidence that I place Miss Emma T. Strider in nomination to fill the office of Registrar General."

The nomination was seconded by Mrs. Charles W. Barrett and Mrs. St. Clair, also by Doctor Barrett for the Daughters of Virginia, and Mrs. Buel. There were no other nominations. The President General appointed Mrs. Young and Mrs. Charles W. Barrett to act as tellers, who reported that ten votes had been cast for

Miss Strider for Registrar General, whereupon the President General declared Miss Strider elected Registrar General. Mrs. Hanger was requested to communicate with Miss Strider that she might take the oath of office.

While Mrs. Hanger was out of the room the President General reported the loss by death of Mrs. Hanger's mother, and that Mrs. White had also lost a sister, and on motion of Mrs. St. Clair, seconded by Doctor Barrett, it was voted *that the Corresponding Secretary General send a note of sympathy to Mrs. Hanger on the death of her mother, and to Mrs. White on the death of her sister.*

A motion was also adopted *that the President General appoint a committee* to present resolutions of sympathy to Congress on the death of Mrs. Phillips; the committee that had presented the resolutions to the Board on the death of Mrs. Hume to also present them to the Congress. The President General appointed Mrs. Heavner, State Regent of West Virginia, Miss Grace M. Pierce, the former Registrar General and a warm friend of Mrs. Phillips, and Mrs. Elliott, Corresponding Secretary General, to serve on the committee to present the resolutions on the death of Mrs. Phillips to Congress.

Miss Strider having appeared, she was notified by the President General of her election as Registrar General, the Chaplain General administered the oath of office, she was invested by the President General with the National Officers' ribbon, and then introduced to the members of the Board. Miss Strider expressed her appreciation of the honor conferred upon her and pledged herself to justify to the best of her ability the confidence placed in her.

The Recording Secretary *pro tem.* read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved, and at 10.45, on motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Story of the Liberty Loans. By Labert Sinclair, Assistant Director of Publicity, War Loan Organization, Treasury Department. The volume contains 186 pages, with 63 pages of solid color by eminent artists. Bound in leather, 9 x 12 in. Distributer, Rachel Brill Ezekiel, care Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. $5.75.

A vivid, yet concise, history of the part played by the United States in financing the World War against Germany and her allies is found in "The Story of the Liberty Loans" by Labert Sinclair. The volume, which has been handsomely produced, goes farther than the financial side of the great effort made by this country. It gives in illustration and in text much information regarding the actual conduct of the war, without in any way being an attempt at a military review.

Mr. Sinclair, who was intimately connected with all the Liberty Loan drives, has been in a position to gather from the official records of the government the story of the war from the financial angle. He deals also with the men who conceived and carried through the great loans in this country.

From a pictorial point of view, the volume is probably as fine as anything that will be produced in connection with the war. All of the splendid posters used in the loan drives, by Montgomery Flagg, Christy, Pennell, Underwood, Leyendecker and many other artists of wide fame are shown in colors. In addition are many reproductions of photographs taken in this country and abroad during the war.

The Birth of Our Flag and Flag Etiquette. By Louis Barcroft Runk. Published by the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Paper, 50 cents; blue cloth, gold stamping, $1.00.

The story of the development of the "Stars and Stripes" into the form that is familiar the word over to-day is told interestingly, and with great regard for historical accuracy, by Louis Barcroft Runk, Major, Ordnance Section, U.S.R. Originally the story of the flag, as now published, was delivered as an address before the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots.

The part that the Continental Congress, General George Washington and others had in the final adoption of the flag is well told.

Flag etiquette is a sealed book to far too many Americans. In fact, outside of military and naval circles, attention paid to flag etiquette is not considerable, though it has been growing since the late war with Germany. Major Runk, without tiresome details, has provided a handbook on flag etiquette which should prove of interest and benefit to the general public.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
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Philadelphia

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 5 MAY, 1921 WHOLE No. 345

THIRTIETH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A CLARION call to devotion to patriotic ideals; conservation and preservation of the American home in its highest sense and to engage in the struggle against the growth of propaganda and activities of hyphenates featured the opening address of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, at the Thirtieth Continental Congress of the Society from April 18 to 23, 1921. A large number of delegates greeted the "Assembly" of the Marine Corps bugler at half-past ten o'clock Monday morning, and there were present, besides many alternates, chapter Regents, ten National Officers; seventeen Vice-Presidents General and thirty-seven State Regents.

The invocation was offered by Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General, followed by the recital of the "American's Creed," by its author, Mr. William Tyler Page, and the Salute to the Flag by the whole assemblage, led by Miss Annie Wallace.

After the singing of "America the Beautiful," Mrs. Minor made her inspiring address which follows in full:

Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

There is a certain solemnity in facing an audience of Daughters of the American Revolution. One sees not only the visible audience. One sees the generations of American lineage back of it. One seems to be facing America itself—*our* America, as the generations back of us have moulded it. It is difficult to describe just what I mean. You of unbroken descent from the forefathers of the Revolution and the forefathers back of them—*you* stand for America; *you* are the embodiment of America's past, you and your children are the hope of America's future.

Here in this memorial hall, dedicated to patriot ancestors, it is for us collectively and individually to dedicate ourselves anew to the service of "Home and Country." We are the elected representatives of a society of over 116,000 living, active American women pledged to the perpetuation of American ideals of government, American ideals of social life, American ideals of religious faith and religious freedom. We are not here primarily to electioneer for candidates, to "see Washington," to attend social functions; we are here primarily to consecrate this Society to a more vital patriotism. We come here as to a sanctuary, for service of country is the service also of God.

These are solemn thoughts, but they befit such

a gathering. A deeper meaning underlies our Society than mere pride of ancestry. It is quite true—and I am going to repeat what I have said in other messages—it is quite true that an honest pride in one's ancestors is justifiable, for where there is no pride in ancestors there is but little to be proud of in the descendants. But this pride in our ancestors is only a hollow boast if we do not make ourselves worthy of them. Our Society is a powerful means to this end. It is an instrument of service. It gives us the opportunity to justify our pride of ancestry by doing service that is worthy of it. Our ancestors established those principles of freedom and justice which underly our national life and government.

It is for us to keep our national life and government true to these principles, else we are false to our heritage. A country can be no better than the people who make it. We know what kind of a country our ancestors made for us. What kind of a country are we making to-day for our descendants? If our ancestors could look down through the generations—and perhaps they may—what would they see? They would see much to be proud of, much to excite alarm. Looking beneath the surface of material progress and development they would see whether or not the core of our national life is still sound. Have we still that faith in the divine guidance which brought the *Mayflower* across the Atlantic? Are the fundamental virtues of honesty and justice the mainspring of our business and politics? Along with the boasted education of mind and hand, do we build up character in our children?

Are we teaching industry and thrift and the dignity of labor—the labor that does honest work for honest pay and is not ashamed of it?

Washington asks in his "Farewell Address": "Can it be that Providence has not connected the felicity of a Nation with its virtue?"

He further pointed out that "It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." Washington had vision and an abiding faith in America. But he realized that to fulfil his vision of "a great nation" the people as well as the leaders must have character founded upon "justice and benevolence" or good-will. The nation must have virtue if it is to enjoy permanent happiness and prosperity.

Nobility of character is as essential in a nation as in an individual. Upon us lies the responsibility of building up this character in our people, of fostering the virtues of the past, the solid, sturdy qualities that built up the nation and which alone can preserve it.

Truth, honesty, integrity, modesty, justice, thrift, industry, honor, religious faith, a realization of spiritual values—all these are what our country most needs to-day. These essential qualities of national character are what our ancestors would look for. Without them our educational work for immigrant or native will amount to nothing. With them our problems are solved. Where they exist, no radicalism can flourish, no degeneracy, or immorality, or license.

To perpetuate them is, I repeat, one of our gravest responsibilities as a Society. Let this thought be continually with us in our deliberations, the thought that we are among the character-builders of the nation.

But we cannot build up character in others unless we have it ourselves. We cannot build up character in the nation without individual character as the foundation stones. Our country can be no better than its individuals, and we are each one of us the individuals. Let us look well, therefore, to ourselves. We are each one of us the guardians of our country's honor. We are living too selfishly. We are living without any thought that what we do affects in any way the state or nation, when we are really the guardians of the nation. Thousands of our ancestors gave themselves to their country with but little if any reward. This was an unselfish service to the state. This is the Pilgrim year when Pilgrim ideals and character and devotion to the public good are having a renewed influence, and with their influence must be linked that of the other pioneers and colonists who founded this nation.

This revival of their memory comes none too soon. In the whirlpool left by the World War the nation has been sinking back into the selfishness, the irresponsibility and the pursuit of pleasure from which that great call to exalted service had awakened it. America is forgetting the issues of the war, the struggle of right against might, of good against evil. America is forgetting the horror of what Germany did to the world, the suffering and misery she has caused, the wickedness she has let loose. It is weak to harbor mere grudges, but it is weaker to yield to sentimental leniency and forget the righteous wrath that should blaze forth against the murder and perfidy and bestial greed practiced by Germany.

We are forgetting that she not only struck down innocent nations in her greed for world power, but she it was who let loose Bolshevism in Russia with all its horror. Upon Germany lies the guilt of the world's misery to-day and she has not had the suffering that she has inflicted upon the other nations. Nor has she repented of the wrong. America must not be allowed to forget. That we should have been forgetting is perhaps only to be expected for a while after the tense strain was over, but beware lest it last too long. The crisis of world storms

is by no means past, and we must cast our anchor to windward. The memory of Pilgrim and Puritan and what they stood for will help to steady us to-day and keep us true to what we fought for on the battlefields of France. Let us open our minds and hearts to the influence of their character and ideals, their clear distinctions between good and evil. Let us realize that their austerities, their forbidding gloom, their supposed intolerance were all the products of their times. Hitherto the unlovable in them has been unduly emphasized and made the subject for jests; the human in them has been lost sight of; "blue laws," many of which never existed, have made them the butt of idle mockery. But now their dignity of soul, their nobility of character, their clear vision of truth have burst once more upon the world. Like a prodigal son this world is turning once more to the fathers. It is learning to appreciate the mothers. As a Society, let us honor them, let us seek to understand them; let us follow them in their hardships and sacrifices, their joys and sorrows. From them and others like them the nation has sprung, and we cannot forget them without losing some of the most priceless possessions of our heritage. Among these the most precious is their keen sense of righteousness. Let us not forget that God's righteousness rules in the world, and the nation that violates this law seals its own destruction. America cannot compromise with the sin of Hun or Bolshevist. Our Society can do good service in character-building if it continues to honor the Pilgrims and teach to young and old the value of what they have bequeathed to us. If the character of our people remains what Pilgrim, Cavalier and Patriot have made it, placing right above might, honor above expediency and self-interest, honesty above greed, truth above intrigue and lying deceit, and the love of God above all else, no evil can prevail against this nation.

Before us is the awful example of a nation whose ideals have been materialistic, grasping for world dominion, without faith or honor, or the light of spiritual things. This nation is Germany.

Before us is likewise the awful example of a nation too childlike and undeveloped to have much character at all, too simple-minded to withstand the hideous lure of communism. This nation is Russia. For Russia there is a great hope, when her soul awakes. For Germany there is none so long as deceit and faithlessness to solemn promises and lack of spiritual vision are the characteristics of her people.

Look well, therefore, to the character of *this* nation. Build it up and guard it well as its most precious treasure.

For this the education of mind and hand is not enough. The education of the soul must be our care also.

Is the rising generation growing up with soul —with spiritual and not material ideals? This is woman's chief responsibility. I am not among those who denounce the young people of to-day, but I look upon much that they do with grave concern. Biting criticism of tendencies that may well cause alarm will accomplish nothing. You can lead but you cannot drive with a sledge-hammer. The soul is there even in the most thoughtless of them, ready to respond to the right appeal, to constructive ideals, to sympathetic leadership. But the ideals of hard honest work, pure patriotism and religion will never be their guides if these ideals are not to be found in our homes and our schools.

For the lax tendencies among many of them the overindulgence of parents is quite as much to blame as the young people themselves. The slackening in our moral fibre everywhere has had its natural effect on the younger generation to an extent which endangers the nation's future.

There is a widespread revolt, for instance, against hard work, whether of the hands or the brain. The pernicious idea that work is degrading is permeating all classes and ages. Too many believe that the world owes them a living—that the state owes them a living. This tendency will bring its own punishment in God's own time. The nation that will not work cannot live. Not until Adam was driven out of Eden to earn his living by the sweat of his brow and the work of his brain did mankind begin his ascent.

Teach the dignity of labor of all kinds. He who serves is greater than kings on their thrones, no matter what the service, if it be of benefit to one's fellow-man.

I believe this is one of the elements most needed to-day in the character of the nation—the sense of the dignity of labor. Let us learn to take pride in doing our best, not in getting by with the least expenditure of effort. Work and pray. This is the divine command. Bring work and prayer back into our daily lives; so shall the nation live and not perish.

The closet of prayer is not sought often enough and Bibles are too dusty nowadays. This wealth of literature, of spiritual aspiration, of exalted thought is a closed book to too many of this generation, whose family Bibles are no longer even an ornament on its tables.

How will the character of this nation stand the strain of the fearful conflict that may still be ahead of us, if this well-spring of spiritual strength is sealed up? Religion, which is the love of God in one's heart and the service of God in one's life, is too often confounded with cant, or with the theological doctrines of a divided sectarianism.

A man has been elected President who is not

ashamed to pray. The nation needs more men like him—and women, too. Let us remember that the days whose chief literature was the Bible of the Pilgrims produced a nation mighty to serve and save.

Daughters of the Southland, look well to your American mountaineers, where the Bible is not forgotten. But how many of them cannot read that or any other book? From the Anglo-Saxon of your mountains comes the American stock that will replenish the ranks of Americans.

Daughters of the North and West, look well to your immigrants. Like little children they must be taught the ideals of the forefathers and foremothers of this country and be given an insight into what America means.

Education and character—these two things belong to us to give our country. Do you realize that this nation stands ninth among the nations of the world in the scale of education, "with most of the civilized world ahead of us?" This is the startling statement in the official report of the House Committee on Education. The nation, the state and the local community all three together, must unite in an effort to remove this crying shame, and give our people in all our states an equal opportunity to learn.

Is it not probable that the appalling illiteracy in this country is one of the chief reasons why radical agitation has gained such headway? Radical propaganda feeds on ignorance, and it finds millions of illiterates to feed upon. Certainly this nation-wide illiteracy, taken in connection with the flourishing spread of revolutionary propaganda has its deep significance for us all.

In the critical times we are going through our Society can render signal service to our country by paying attention to our schools, improving our educational systems, being watchful of how our children are taught and what they are taught. They are in danger of the poison of radical and disloyal thought which is creeping into our educational institutions. To offset it we must everywhere teach to young and old the principles of sanity and common sense. Radicalism flourishes in a world full of the misery, discontent and unrest left by the war. It appears in many forms and under many harmless guises. Under the varied names of sociological studies or social reforms, or civil service study clubs, the most revolutionary forms of socialism are gaining a foothold in our schools, colleges and even churches, corrupting with their fallacies the impressionable minds of our youth and appealing to a certain kind of sentimentalism in educators and clergymen.

Sinn Fein agitation has appealed more daringly than ever before to the passions that lead to war, preaching a world-wide, wicked race vendetta against Great Britain.

Unbridled passions, class hatreds, race hatreds, wild excesses of horror and terrorism, slaughter, misery and famine have run rampant, and have had their evil effects even in our own sane and prosperous country.

Pro-German propaganda is once more raising its head and shooting forth its evil tongue.

All last winter we were afflicted by an orgy of fanatical and disloyal agitation of every kind sweeping through the country, holding huge mass meetings, loud-mouthed and aggressive. I say disloyal advisedly, for it *is* disloyal to America to seek to precipitate wars with our friends and to give sympathy and encouragement to our enemies.

It is time for sane, loyal Americans to awake and handle these happenings without gloves. We are too prone as a nation to go quietly about our business, heedless of danger until the last minute, when curative measures may be too late. No doubt this agitation will burn itself out, but it may burn something more valuable in the process before the world comes back to its senses, for there is nothing more inflammable than human passion working in masses.

This science of propaganda has been so thoroughly mastered that it now works with the deadly effectiveness of a poison gas. It manipulates minds and emotions. It glides like a snake in the grass and strikes when we see it not. It has recently dared to come out in the open, shocking us into sudden realization of what is going on amongst us.

To be specific for the sake of illustration, on February 20th the American Legion sent out to its posts throughout the country a bulletin warning them to watch for an organized and powerful nation-wide revival of German propaganda designed to break up our friendship with England and France. "One of the first national manifestations of this activity," the bulletin states, "will probably take the form of a series of mass meetings throughout the country, ostensibly in protest against the occupation of the Rhine by French negro troops from Africa." The bulletin goes on in greater detail, but the main point was that lies about these negro troops and the so-called "Rhine Horror" were to be used to stir up discord between America and France just as the Sinn Fein are trying to stir up discord between America and England, and that in this way American sentiment was to be turned against the Allies, and a powerful national political machine was to be created by the drawing together of the disloyal elements in our population. Sure enough, on February 28th, one of these mass meetings took place in Madison Square Garden, New York, when twelve thousand German and Sinn Fein sympa-

thizers hailed the proposed union of Germans and Irish against what they called the "phantom of Anglo-Saxonism," and the ostensible purpose of the meeting was protest about French black troops on the Rhine.

Their real purpose was to excite hatred of France and England. They booed and hissed the President of the United States, and the chairman of the meeting called the Secretary of State a liar. This outrageous demonstration was significantly timed to fall in exactly with the attempt of the German envoys in London to evade Germany's sworn obligations under the Peace Treaty. It took place, although we were still at war with Germany. It was an enemy demonstration under cover of a false Americanism waving American flags. It proved the truth of the American Legion's warning that disloyal elements are at work in our midst, striving to drive a wedge between ourselves and England and France.

Then came America's answer, quick and sharp and stern. On March 18th 25,000 American patriots filled the Garden and overflowed into Madison Square. The American Legion sounded the bugle call and they came, Americans all, Americans by birth, Americans by adoption in whom was the soul and spirit of America, men and women of all ranks and classes and professions, soldiers and sailors of the Legion, crippled World War veterans, and Gold Star mothers who were received by the great throng with a deep reverent hush as they marched in and took their seats. And then General Pershing and Martin Littleton and Senator Willis and Colonel Galbraith and many others delivered their ringing messages, voicing America's outraged feelings, denouncing the base falsehoods of the "Rhine Horror" meeting, telling the Allies of America's friendship and America's loyalty and faith. It was a veritable uprising of the nation's soul. It expressed itself in these words of General Pershing's: "Are we to forget the vows of yesterday? Is the wanton destruction in France and Belgium and on the seas to be condoned? Shall subtle propaganda again lift its poisoned head to weaken our friendship? Are those who made the supreme sacrifice no longer to be heard amongst us? The answer is that the principles for which America and the Allies fought are immutable, and the Allies beside whom we fought shall remain our friends." That was America's answer. To hear America aroused to such an answer was worth all the shame and outrage of the German-Sinn Fein meeting. Then came the impromptu march up Fifth Avenue of the singing crowds, the halt at Forty-second Street and the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" ringing from two thousand throats of the young World War veterans, while men stood uncovered and the flags of the color guard snapped in the breeze above them.

That was America's answer. It always will be America's answer when hyphenates who love Berlin or Dublin better than America go too far in their attempt to use this country for their own ends.

And now our Government has answered. It has given Germany to understand that we hold her criminally responsible for the war, and that we stand by our Allies in their demand for just reparation to the utmost of her ability to pay.

Nevertheless, it is well not to forget that these disloyal elements were and are joining forces in the hope of stirring up that ill feeling and misunderstanding which leads to discord and disunion, and discord means disaster for the cause of law and order in the world.

Do not forget that the Allied flags still stand for civilization, for freedom, for liberty under the law, for honor and good faith among nations. The Allied flags have had to advance once more against a nation which knows neither honor nor truth nor faith. From under the very shelter of *our* flag these disloyal propagandists hurl vile slanders at the nations whose sons and ours died together that freedom might live. They insult our intelligence. They are an affront to our most sacred feelings. They abuse the right of free speech and free assembly which our flag accords to the meanest citizen. They would be beneath notice were it not for the race hatreds they so wickedly excite among the unthinking multitude who are easily deceived.

They deceive many who should know better, for traces of their false charges and insinuations are to be found everywhere among our people.

The German-Sinn Fein-Socialist combination in this country will have to be met fairly and squarely by all loyal Americans and overcome once for all, if we are ever to find peace from turmoil and unrest.

This combination does not find sympathy with the better element among Irishmen. It as grossly misrepresents these Irishmen as it misrepresents America itself.

It arouses their indignant protests. To such we say, America understands. The combination is simply a part of the world revolution scheme that is seeking the destruction of all that is. These forces of destruction of which Moscow is the storm center, are precipitating an irrepressible conflict. The Red conspiracy against the world is being exposed in all its ramifications, and we find this German-Sinn Fein-Socialist combination among them. They are all apparently linked up together, and they mean, if they can, to conquer the world. By whatever name they are called, they are all part of an evil force that is working to destroy

our civilization and our free institutions as they have grown up through the centuries, and to replace them with the barbaric rule of armed minorities working their will by terror, murder and wholesale carnage. This is the irrepressible conflict we are facing to-day.

In this crisis our own path of duty and opportunity as a Society is very clear and straight. It is our duty to offset this propaganda by spreading the knowledge and understanding of American principles throughout the length and breadth of the land. Don't take for granted that they are everywhere understood, for they are not. Don't take it for granted that they are everywhere loved, for the Bolshevist and his kind hold them in bitter hatred. Our country is calling us to the colors as truly as it did in 1917. In every chapter we will answer the call and preach the gospel of Americanism.

We are well fitted to do this. We are a national organization, national in the scope of our work, national in our power and influence for good. Our national character has brought us the recognition of our government and the appreciation and respect of the public. It is our national work that has made our Society great and influential; it is this which makes us an asset to our Government and to America.

Our chapters are increasing, and should keep on increasing, throughout the country. They are not independent clubs. They are our National Society itself simply working in groups. They are our valuable working units. Each chapter has a great task before it to help counteract the mad spirit of destruction that is surging through the world.

There are many ways of doing this. Chief among them is the building up of national character and the promotion of a right education. We must teach the plain truths of history and develop an enlightened public opinion based on the sound foundation of Christian character.

History will expose the falseness of German-Sinn Fein and Socialist propaganda.

Christian character will not tolerate insane hatreds, race prejudices, faithlessness to obligations and the spirit of mad destruction that threatens to engulf the world.

The continual teaching of the principles of the American Constitution, founded as they are on elemental right and justice, will go far toward steadying the unrest of to-day.

This is a specific work which every chapter in our Society ought to undertake. Each one must stand out openly for pure Americanism without hyphenated mixtures.

Teach history, but do not stop at American history. Teach English history from which it sprang. This Pilgrim year gives ample opportunity. Show how the principles of liberty and representative self-government that we enjoy to-day are the gift to the world of the Anglo-Saxon race. "Anglo-Saxonism" is something more than a "phantom." Other races have given their gifts, but the Anglo-Saxon has given us human liberty. Let us both study and teach the facts in the development of free government. Study the great struggle for political and religious liberty throughout all the centuries of English history until it culminates in our free institutions under the American Constitution. Government by the free votes of freemen is the Anglo-Saxon idea that Britain has stood for ever since England was England. She guarded it and kept it alive through tyranny after tyranny. She planted its seeds in America, where the English colonists from Maine to Georgia established it and fought for it. Her history and ours are one. Her literature is ours; her law is ours; her language is ours. The black wickedness of those who try to provoke war between ourselves and England should find its sharp rebuke from every Daughter of the American Revolution. We turn with horror from a thought so terrible, so inconceivable. Were such a thing possible—and it never will be possible—the end of liberty and civilization would be upon us. England and America must stand together if freedom is to live.

If you love your country, therefore, and its liberty, do everything within your power to rebuke the mad talk of the propagandist, no matter what his hyphen may be.

Moreover, England's domestic concerns are not for us to meddle with. It is high time we said "hands off" to some of our irresponsible orators and self-appointed "unofficial committees."

The peace of a hundred years between England and ourselves must not be broken by such people. And similarly with France, ravaged, devastated, outraged by the Hun, let her know that America's friendship is unshaken. Let us take every opportunity to prove to England and France and Belgium that the real America does not forget the sorrow, the suffering, the sacrifices.

How else could we fulfil Washington's vision of a "People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence?"

It may be said that friendship between friends does not need to be stated. There are times when nations, like individuals, like to be told of one's friendship. Now is one of the times, and you can go forth and tell of it. The Allied cause is ours still unless our soul has turned traitor.

It is a blessed thing to be alive in these turbulent times and able to do our part in bringing the world back to happiness and peace.

The deepest meaning of life is service. The deepest meaning of our Society is patriotic service—service of "Home and Country." This does not mean the trivialites of outward show—

the waving of flags, the giving of social functions with patriotic favors. It means keeping the nation true to itself and its ideals. It means keeping the nation in tune with the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, and this can only be done if the character of the people is in tune with theirs.

Guard the home and the schools in which character grows. Keep alive the deep, abiding love of country which counts no sacrifice too great. This is your peculiar mission because of your heritage. Do not let other duties crowd it out. Do not let other societies absorb all your time and attention. Other societies come and go, but the National Society Daughters of American Revoution must carry on through the generations.

Upon us lies the uttermost obligation. We are among the character-builders of the nation. We are responsible for the making of loyal and intelligent citizens. We must be loyal and intelligent citizens ourselves now that we have the supreme responsibility of the vote. We must give of ourselves to both state and nation that they may be better for our having lived.

Like the Pilgrim mothers to whom we are erecting a memorial fountain, we must be filled with the same spirit of service, the same high faith, the same all-absorbing devotion to an ideal.

They themselves were the fountain head of our national life, they and all other pioneer women whose sacrifices established and built up this nation. "In the name of God, Amen," they lived their daily lives and helped found this nation.

It is for us to keep this fountain pure and undefiled from generation to generation, doing all things like the Pilgrims "in the name of God, Amen."

In compliment to the President General, the audience joined in singing the Connecticut State Song at the conclusion of her address.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, then gave a greeting which humorously referred to her present freedom of responsibility from high office. She pledged loyalty to Mrs. Minor's administration and predicted that it would prove most successful. Mrs. Minor then presented Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General, to the Congress. Mrs. Story responded briefly.

It was announced at this juncture that Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, chairman of the Republican Woman's Committee, was unavoidably detained out of town and could not make the speech scheduled on the program.

A picturesque figure at the opening session was Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, the beloved "Little Mother" of the Society, now in her ninetieth year, who sat surrounded by friends on the platform.

In her report, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, chairman of the Credentials Committee, stated that 2555 delegates were eligible to attend from the chapters of the country. New York had the largest delegation, with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts close behind.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, then announced the standing rules for the Congress, under which the legislation would proceed. The personnel of the Resolutions Committee was as follows:

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman, Michigan; Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, California; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubback, Illinois; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Massachusetts; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Missouri; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Iowa; Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins, Indiana; Mrs. James Lorry Smith, Texas; Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina; Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, Mississippi; Mrs. George T. Smallwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Iowa.

The afternoon session on Monday was devoted to the reports of the National Officers, led by that of the President General, who reported besides as the Chairman of the National Board of Management.

In her report Mrs. Minor said that she took great pleasure in presenting her first accounting to the Society. She eulogized two members of the National Board who died during the

year: Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice-President General from Wisconsin, and Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, the Registrar General.

The National Board of Management has held five regular meetings and two special ones, she reported, and nine executive committee meetings as well. Mrs. Minor has travelled thousands of miles in the interests of the Society, visiting many state conferences and chapter meetings. In addition she acted as D.A.R. representative at the Pilgrim Tercentenary exercises in Plymouth; the laying of the cornerstone of the Roosevelt Memorial in New York City, and the inauguration ceremonies of President Harding.

Three national undertakings, the Manual for Immigrants, the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, and the gift to the French government of a war painting, have been undertaken. Mrs. Minor reported on the progress of installing the water system at Tilloloy, France, a work begun in the administration of the previous President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. It will be ready for dedication next spring.

The President General expressed great gratification that only $1600 remained to be paid on the debt incurred by the Society several years ago in its pledge to buy $100,000 worth of Liberty Bonds as a patriotic investment, and said that the states are working hard to complete their quotas to this fund. She asked that all the chapters forward the Magazine by obtaining subscriptions as a work of Americanization. The rest of the report dealt with the financial affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the increasing desire of American women to join it.

The progress of the Society was set forth in the reports of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Francis Yawger; the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Marshall Elliott, and the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger.

In the report of the Registrar General, Miss Emma T. Strider, she paid tribute to the splendid work in that office of the late Mrs. James Phillips, of West Virginia, who died in office. During the year ending April, 1921, Miss Strider reported 11,216 members were admitted to membership, the largest in a single year in the history of the Society. Among these were Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the President of the United States; 1766 supplemental papers were verified in the year, making a total of 12,982, 1934 of which have added new Revolutionary service records to the files.

Permits were issued for 2981 insignias, 1099 ancestral bars, and 2653 recognition pins; 118 original and 384 supplemental papers were returned unverified.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, gave an itemized report of the receipts and expenditures of the Society which was distributed to the delegates in printed form. The total receipts for the year from all sources amounted to $171,818.18, while the disbursements were $169,426.07; $74,822.26 was devoted to Patriotic Education, while $12,357.06 has been raised to finance the publication of the Immigrants Manual. The total membership is 119,111, including the 2990 members admitted at the National Board meeting on Saturday, April 16th.

The Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, in her most interesting report stated that a great wave of added interest in history had swept over the country. She said that the

mission of the historian was not alone to record the past, but to mould the future. Many of the states have already sent in their complete World War records, handsomely bound, for the Society's archives.

Other reports included that of the Librarian General, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, who reported accessions of 700 volumes to the library, two steel stacks presented by the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, and the presentation of many papers and records. Mrs. Ellison asked for a renewed appropriation of $200 with which to purchase special books.

Mrs. G. W. White, Curator General, expressed the gratitude of the Society to the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, for gifts presented by him from his Government. Two hundred and fifty gifts of Revolutionary relics have been received for the museum collection in the past year. The Reporter General, Miss Lillian M. Wilson, gave an account of preparing the special report filed yearly with the Smithsonian Institution.

A concert by the United States Marine Band orchestra preceded the formal opening exercises Monday night. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Cabinet were seated upon the platform. The auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity and the galleries crowded with alternates and notable visitors. A musical feature of the evening was the wonderful singing of Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Bacheller, who sang selections from grand opera most effectively, and when enthusiastically encored gave "The Last Rose of Summer."

The Congress was formally opened by Honorable Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, who brought the greetings and cordial good wishes of President Harding to the delegates. The Vice-President spoke eloquently on the lessons of the Battle of Lexington and drew a vivid picture of Paul Revere's historic ride one hundred and forty-six years ago. The Massachusetts delegation cheered at intervals throughout his speech, rising several times to honor him.

For the first time in the history of the organization a British ambassador spoke from its platform to the Congress. Sir Auckland Geddes, the ambassador to the United States, said:

It is difficult to find words to acknowledge my gratitude for this opportunity. The Daughters of the American Revolution are the trustees to keep safe the traditions of the Republic. From such a society kind words have special value to any representative of Great Britain.

It is not an easy task to make wedges ineffective that others are trying to drive between the Allies. The minds of people are not quite normal after the war, especially of the countries engaged therein. Everywhere in the world are men who did not like the result of the war, and who are working to loosen the joints between the nations that fought together on the side of righteousness and won. The subtle poison to separate these nations is the most dangerous propaganda afoot. I see it working in America as elsewhere. The only way to defeat it is to give up talking about who did the most to win the war, and to say that by loyal coöperation we are going to get over the greatest economic crisis. I wish the press of all countries could stop such reference. They do great harm in this way. The propagandists are working to suggest wrong motives to other nations. And, alas, it is so easy under suggestion to believe that the other man is not playing quite fair. I have been in touch with the leaders of the Allies and have been struck with their earnest desire to maintain loyal coöperation and good fellowship between the nations.

There are other than political agencies trying to separate the Allies. Great business enterprises of international character are also working toward this same end and spend large sums to create international friction.

Those forms of propaganda are working to separate America from her Allies and Great Britain from France and Italy. They want

us to be at loggerheads with each other.

The Daughters of the American Revolution can provide a sane, steadying influence to say "No" to such suggestions of duplicity.

The nations who fought together in the war fought to repel the most serious attack on democratic rule in history. The Armistice did not end the struggle for Democracy and Liberty. It was only the weapons were changed, and that struggle is still going on, and its weapons are those very forms of propaganda. We cannot afford separation between the nations now any more than we could do so during the war.

There is no question that can arise between our nations that cannot be settled by sensible men sitting around a table to talk them over. But the public of the countries must realize this, and the reflection of nervousness in the press is doing harm and it injects more poison.

I believe the Daughters of the American Revolution can do more to establish peace among the nations than any other organization in the world. Leadership towards world peace lies in the hands of America. The opportunity is there. Every nation would welcome the seizure by America of that leadership.

The French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand, complimented the work of the National Society and called it the headquarters of conservation of national traditions. He expressed France's gratitude for help for war orphans.

"We need children more than gold or reparations," said the Ambassador, "and you saved young France for us."



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SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES
THE AMBASSADOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ambassador presented two beautiful Sevres vases in behalf of his government and a copy of Houdon's bust of Washington. He stated his belief that the Allies could not have won the war without each other. He suggested an addition to the Litany, "From any kind of propaganda, Good Lord, deliver us."

The Ambassador told of the selection of the French sculptor, Houdon, to make the famous bust of Washington for the State of Virginia.

He called American friendship one of the glories of France. "France loves and admires you," he added; "when you look at the bust—remember grateful France."

(The account of the week of Congress to be concluded.)

SAVANNAH THEN AND NOW

By Augusta Huiell Seaman

Author of "The Girl Next Door," "The Sapphire Signet," etc.

TO dwell in the city of Savannah is to exist amidst a cloud of historic witnesses. The casual visitor does not wholly realize this. As a rule, he is impressed with the fact that he is in a stirring, up-to-date city—one of the "livest wires" in the South, as it justly claims to be—a city of charming parks, creditable skyscrapers, efficient trolley service, multitudinous banks, swarming automobiles, and of a cleanliness almost unthinkable to the dweller in average Northern towns.

Some few obvious shrines sacred to history he does indeed have forced upon his attention—the Oglethorpe Statue, Telfair Academy, the Jasper Monument, the Greene Monument—and these chiefly because they are located in the main thoroughfares of automobile traffic. He is conscious, too, perchance, of fleeting glimpses of stately old Southern mansions, not always in the best of repair, facing the little park squares around which his automobile has to turn with irritating frequency. And then no doubt he settles down with a sigh of thankfulness for a straight roadway and one of admiration for the blaringly handsome new villas flanking Estill Avenue!

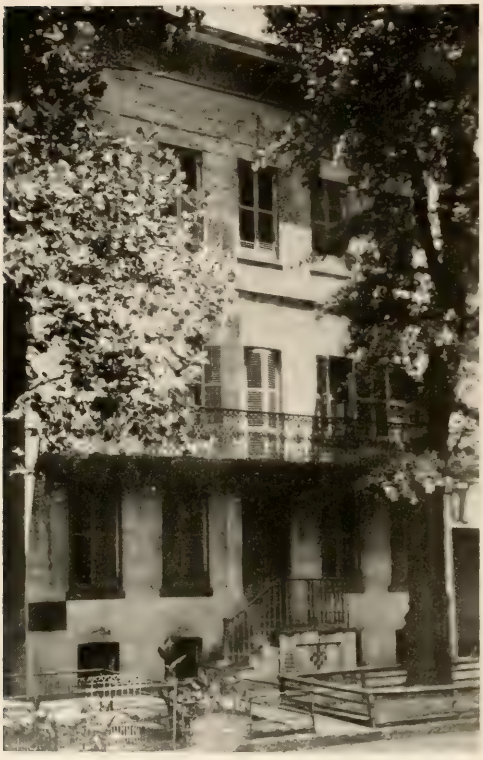
But to one whose lot is cast in the city for a few months and whose interest happens to turn in that direction, the atmosphere is thick with ghosts of the historic past. Savannah is small in extent—at least to one accustomed to the endless vistas of New York blocks—but from literally almost every street corner, history beckons and bids us look, for here slept or dwelt or visited or died some idol of America's past.



STATUE OF GENERAL OGLETHORPE

It was our fortune to find an abiding-place on Oglethorpe Avenue, probably the most delightful street in the city—a wide boulevard with a handsome parkway running through its center, and lined with well-established old houses,

not one of which looked more recent than the Civil War period. A slight investigation of our surroundings almost took our breath away, so overpowering were their associations with the makings of American history. The very street itself is notable as being for many years the extreme southern boundary of the city. A traveller (Francis Moore) who visited the city in 1736 notes that "the south side of South Broad Street (the original name of Oglethorpe Avenue) was the boundary. On trees at intervals along this boundary line, planks, one side painted white, the other red, were nailed to show people they could not go over that mark to cut wood, as it belonged to the Indians." In what other colony were the rights of the Red Men protected by so naïve and unmistakable an advertisement!



LACHLAN MACINTOSH HOUSE, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1791

Directly next door to us is a big, unassuming, three-story brick house, relieved only by an ornamental iron balcony across the front on the second floor. One would scarcely suspect it of being notable, yet around no other Savannah residence is there such a halo of historic memories. To begin with, it is the oldest brick house in the city. And in a generation of clapboarded, wooden dwellings it must in its day have been a noticeable feature. According to earliest records, it was a public house, but its interest begins when it became the dwelling of General Lachlan MacIntosh, a fiery-spirited Revolutionary patriot.

Colonel MacIntosh, afterward made general, commanded the first battalion of Georgia's state troops, but his peppery temper and his unsparing Scotch tongue brought him into serious difficulty right in the midst of the Revolutionary struggle. His rival for the military position was one Button Gwinnett, he of the curious name but immortal glory as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence for Georgia. MacIntosh was successful in obtaining



HOUSE WHERE LAFAYETTE STAYED IN 1825

this post, but Gwinnett was later to have his revenge, when he succeeded Archibald Bulloch as president of the Executive Council. Here, being in a position to make things uncomfortable for his former rival, Gwinnett proceeded to do so with what would seem almost childish animosity.

But MacIntosh's opportunity was again to roll around on the wheel of fate. Gwinnett was defeated in his candidacy for governor of the state in May, 1777, by John Adam Treutlen. And MacIntosh could neither resist his unbounded elation, nor could he, unfortunately, hold his tongue on the subject. Giving rein to that unruly member, he frankly expressed his delight at Gwinnett's defeat and, going a step further, openly denounced him as a scoundrel before the whole Executive Council. We can scarcely blame Gwinnett for his retort, which was the only one honorably possible in those days—a challenge to mortal combat. It was the first of any importance, but not, alas! the only one, on the soil of Georgia.



HOUSE SAID TO HAVE SHELTERED JOHN WESLEY, BISHOP WHITEFIELD AND AARON BURR



CHRIST CHURCH

In the gray dawn of the next day they met on the outskirts of Savannah, and, at a distance of only twelve feet, exchanged the shots that were to wound both but be fatal to one. Lachlan MacIntosh recovered, but Gwinnett succumbed twelve days later—the first and most illustrious of Georgia's victims to the Code Duello. But the trouble did not end here, for excitement over the affair waxed very high. The MacIntosh and Gwinnett factions were so opposed that the state was almost torn in two and at a time when the British were threatening invasion and her forces should have been intact. Two members of Congress and good friends of MacIntosh finally had him removed to a Northern command and the storm blew over.

The change appears to have wrought him only good as it gave him opportunity to become acquainted with General Washington and rise to esteem under

the great commander-in-chief's personal supervision. Two years later, MacIntosh returned to participate in the siege of Savannah, finding little animosity remaining toward him in his home town. When the war was over, he reëstablished himself in the roomy house on Oglethorpe Avenue which, it is conjectured, he had purchased from its public-house owner, Eppinger. The date of this purchase is uncertain, but it was probably before the first event which gives the house its historic association—the meeting in its "Long Room" of the first State Legislature, called by Governor Martin three weeks after the end of the war. At the present time the house is a private residence, and that memorable "Long Room" has been cut up into many bedrooms to accommodate a large family. It is to be hoped that some day the public spirit of Savannah will rescue it from its domestic oblivion and restore it to its heritage of the famous past.

But it was in 1791 that the house was to receive its last and greatest distinction when it became the headquarters of President George Washington during his stay in Savannah on his tour of the South. This distinction has also been claimed for a house that once stood at the corner of State and Barnard Streets—a house that has long since disappeared. But even though the latter may have been his official headquarters, it is altogether likely that he spent most of his time at the home of his warm friend and compatriot, General Lachlan MacIntosh, then first president of Georgia's Society of the Cincinnati. At any rate, the Daughters of the American Revolution have seen fit to decide the question thus, and have gone to the expense of decorating the house with a bronze tablet to that effect.

Washington's own impressions of that visit, gleaned from his personal diary, are curious and interesting. He travelled in great state, with an almost regal retinue, as befitted the greatest as well as the wealthiest man of his time in this country. For, in spite of his attitude toward monarchical tyranny, he was a thoroughgoing patrician. Also, he had an appreciative eye for the fair sex and a very downright tongue.

We can easily imagine the furbushing undergone by the whole city of Savannah, not to speak of the home of General Lachlan MacIntosh, in honor of his four days' stay. On his way from South Carolina he made a call at Mulberry Grove Plantation (about fourteen miles from the city) on Mrs. Greene, the widow of his former comrade-in-arms, General Nathanael Greene and (as he says in his dairy) "asked her how she did." He then remarks that he was received in the city "with every demonstration of joy and respect," and further, jots down succinctly, "Illums. at night." In this day and generation of over-developed "illuminations," we cannot but wonder of what that particular night's demonstration consisted and incidentally, how it would compare with present-day Broughton Street, with its chain of department shops, movie shows and ten-cent stores, on any ordinary night of the week!

The next evening he went through the fatiguing operation of being presented to "nearly one hundred ladies, all very well dressed and handsome" (he notes). This must have been "ladies' night" in Savannah, for the remainder of his stay was devoted to dining with the Cincinnati, inspecting the city,

" dining with about two hundred citizens," and so forth. He also speaks of a " tolerable good " display of fireworks on his last evening.

Sitting on our tiny iron balcony, we frequently gaze over toward that more pretentious gallery next door and try to picture the Father of His Country pacing gravely back and forth there during the few leisure hours he may have had, or strolling critically about the garden which doubtless occupied the ground where our own abode now stands. That he was not over impressed with Savannah is patent from his own remarks. " Savannah is on high ground for this country (he writes). It is extremely sandy wch makes walking very disagreeable; & the houses uncomfortable in warm and windy weather, as they are filled with dust whenever these happen."

Savannah houses are still filled with dust on warm and windy days, though every street is faultlessly asphalted and paved and kept as faultlessly clean. But the walking is anything but " disagreeable," and we find ourselves wishing that our immortal First President could revisit the scene to-day and be bowled about its charming streets and parkways in a high-powered touring-car. An excerpt from his diary after this event would doubtless make interesting reading!

But the MacIntosh house is by no means the only residence of note in the immediate vicinity. Directly around the corner and up one block on Abercorn Street stands a delightful mansion of the true, aristocratic, Southern type. It faces Oglethorpe Square and has the distinction of having sheltered Lafayette during a brief visit to the city in his tour of the United States in 1825. With rather a shock, we learn that the residence was not at that time the abode of some leading Southern family but a *boarding-house* (of the highest type, to be sure) owned and managed by a Mrs. Maxwell. Here lodged not only Lafayette, but the governor of the state (Governor Troup) during the momentous occasion.

Tours of this character by public celebrities, then as now, must have been fatiguing affairs. We wonder when the honored victims ever found a moment in which to rest and " call their souls their own! " Lafayette only remained in Savannah two or three days, yet in that short period, in addition to parades, banquets, military receptions and a Masonic dinner, he found time to lay the cornerstones (with, of course, long and appropriate ceremonies!) of two of the city's most beautiful monuments—one to Nathanael Greene in Johnson Square and one to Count Pulaski in Monterey Square. Such an orgy of public functions would have exhausted a man of thirty. Yet Lafayette at the time was nearly eighty and, as far as we can learn, thoroughly enjoyed it all.

The house which sheltered him stands to-day practically the same in appearance as it was then, with the exception that it is now a private residence. We have occasion to pass it many times during the week. And we never do so without speculating on how many minutes of repose that aged and honored guest of France managed to snatch, in the charming south room over the veranda, which history declares was his!

But to return to Oglethorpe Avenue, which is rich in historic associations. Three blocks farther west we come upon a quaint little frame house which has none of the distinction of beauty,

but possesses the wonderful tradition of having sheltered both John Wesley and Bishop Whitefield during the stay



MONUMENT OVER THE BULLOCH VAULT, COLONIAL CEMETERY

of these two world-famous and saintly characters in Savannah. The city may truly be designated as the "Cradle of Methodism," for it was here, in 1736, as Wesley himself says in his diary, "the movement had its second rise, when twenty or thirty persons met at my house." The first was at Oxford, in 1729, when four people, John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield and Benjamin Ingham, met and consecrated themselves to a more rigid observance of devotional duties. Singularly enough, all four of them visited Savannah, three in a ministerial capacity.

Charles Wesley came as private secretary to Oglethorpe but failed to preserve wholly amicable relations with the general and left for England after a stay of but six months. John Wesley remained a year and nine months, a disillusionizing and troubled period for the great founder of Methodism. He came with the special intention of being missionary to the Indians and, shortly after his arrival, accepted the position of rector of Christ Church. But his career in Georgia was a stormy one and hampered by many unfortunate contingencies. To begin with, he could not seem to acquire the Indian language. Added to that, he must have suffered excruciating agonies of ill-health. From his diary we learn of "shocking headaches," "intermittent fever," "St. Anthony's fire," "violent and protracted nausea," "dysentery, boils and cholick." We can only marvel that he survived the combination at all!

And finally, alack! he became involved, through his ministerial duties, with a designing woman, not by any fault of his own, but because he saw fit to reprove her for what he deemed un-



THE PULASKI MONUMENT

seemly conduct. And in order to avoid the unpleasant publicity of a law-suit with her irate husband, he was advised

to flee secretly from the colony. Which he did, "between two suns" (as he writes), accompanied in his ignominious flight by a defaulting barber, a wife-beater, and a bankrupt constable. For over a day the ill-assorted quartet wandered about, lost in a marsh, subsisting frugally on a single piece of gingerbread! At length they managed to reach Beaufort and finally got to Charleston, from whence Wesley speedily set sail for England.

Poor Wesley!—disappointed, unhappy, ill, forced to flee the city like a criminal which he distinctly was not—how, in after years of prosperous ministry and world-wide leadership, was he wont to look back upon that ill-advised season spent in Savannah! Yet Savannah is generously forgetful of his faults (which were only those of undue severity of code) and justly proud of being the scene of his earliest efforts. She has placed a bronze tablet to his memory on the beautiful new Post Office, the site of the old Courthouse in which he preached, and another on Christ Church, of which he was the second rector. And to-day Methodism may well claim the city both as one of its original and present strongholds.



HOUSE WHERE THACKERAY STAYED IN 1855

There is no positive proof that Wesley resided in the little frame house on Oglethorpe Avenue, yet it can scarcely be doubted that he must at least have visited there, perhaps in his ministerial capacity, as it is one of the few original wooden houses of the original settlement, dating its building back to 1734. And, moreover, it has remained to this day the property of the descendants of the original owner. Because, during our stay in the city, it happened to be advertised for rent, we took the opportunity to go through it. And while the present incumbent confidentially poured into our ear a tale of woe concerning the leaks in the plumbing and the condition of the wall-paper (which certainly was appalling) our thoughts were all upon the curious old fireplaces and the quaint and steeply-winding staircase that doubtless once had known the tread of historic feet. Bishop Whitefield, Wesley's great successor, is also associated with the



JASPER MONUMENT

house. And later, in 1802, Aaron Burr, in his capacity as Vice-President of the United States, it is likewise claimed, made the little dwelling (then the home of his niece, Mrs. Montmollin) his headquarters during a visit to the city.

Oglethorpe Avenue has had numerous presidential visitors. In the substantial Gordon mansion on the corner of Bull Street, President Taft was entertained during an official visit in 1909. And diagonally across the street, in the manse of the dignified Independent Presbyterian Church, President Wilson was married to his first wife, a Savannah lady.

But the avenue's chief link with the historic past is the quaint old Colonial Cemetery, now used as a park, which is directly at our corner, Abercorn Street. To come upon this little gem of the long ago, right in the center of a busy city, is enough to make the heart of an antiquarian leap with joy! If ever historic ghosts walk, surely here must be their favorite promenade! We enter it through the beautiful gateway erected by the Southern Daughters of the American Revolution, feeling suddenly very far removed from the twentieth century—and the trolley clanging not fifteen feet away.

First, and most noted of all, is the Graham vault, where lay forgotten for one hundred and fourteen years the body of Nathanael Greene, greatest general of the Revolution—after Washington. At the close of the war, Greene had been awarded for his services "Mulberry Grove," the plantation confiscated from the former royal Lieutenant Governor Graham. Here at Mulberry Grove, Greene lived till his sudden death in 1786, when he was interred in the Graham vault in Colonial Cemetery. Years later, when both his native state, Rhode Island, and also Georgia awoke to the realization that their distinguished hero should be honored by a more fitting place of interment, lo! his remains were no longer to be found. The Graham vault did not contain them and the conclusion was immediately jumped to that they had been removed by vandals and buried in some unknown spot.

For years the search for them continued. Lafayette had in 1825 laid the cornerstone of the monument under which, apparently, Greene was not to lie. And as late as 1900 no trace of his body had ever been discovered. Then, in 1901, in opening what was supposed to be quite another vault, the remains of both Greene and his son, George Washington Greene, were found, just where they had lain all the time, in the Graham vault! The explanation of the tangle seems to be that the identity of the vaults had been confused and the records lost during the Civil War, when vandals had erased and tampered with the markings. Greene was reburied with honors, under his monument in Johnson Square. And the Graham vault, so long his peaceful and unknown resting-place, is also decorated with a bronze memorial tablet.

Here, too, we find the vault of James Habersham, one of the original founders of the colony, friend and counsellor of Oglethorpe, Wesley and Whitefield. Here also the grave of Lachlan MacIntosh. The curious tombstone marking the vault of the Bulloch family, ancestors of the late Theodore Roosevelt, is noteworthy—a marble pedestal surmounted by an urn, and on each side of the pedestal a serpent coiled in the shape of a ring. This pedestal is unmarked by any inscription, and until recently its identity was a mystery.

Archibald Bulloch was first president of the Executive Council of Georgia during the stormy Revolutionary days.

Other notable names there are, a list too numerous to be detailed. But beside these, the humbler gravestones are quaint and entertaining—one in particular, to a certain undoubtedly godly wife and mother, declaring "she had many virtues, few faults and *no crimes!*"

Although a public park, the atmosphere of this charming spot has been delightfully preserved. A few walks wind among the vaults and slabs, benches are located here and there under the ancient trees, a high brick wall that once surrounded it has been removed, and, at the southern, unoccupied end a wide lawn and children's playground has been established. All else is as it was in 1853 when the last interment was made. Even the clang of the trolley and the honk of the motor come to us but faintly among these graves of the long ago. And when we enter its borders the curtain is drawn for a little space over the clatter and hurry and confusion of the twentieth century.

But the Fifth Avenue of Savannah is Bull Street, dividing the city into an even east and west, and punctuated at a distance of every two or three blocks by a gem-like little park. Here, too, we encounter a series of historic reminders; and if we commence our promenade at the southern end, we reserve the most interesting as a climax at its northern extremity. The thoroughfare is named after William Bull, of Charleston, who, with Oglethorpe, planned the city. Bull Street is commonplace at its extreme southern end, but its historic interest begins with the Pulaski Monument in Monterey Square, the cornerstone of which was laid by Lafayette in 1825. It was on or very near the spot that the valiant Polish count fell mortally wounded, leading a cavalry charge against the British in 1779. With him, and also wounded, was Count d'Estaing. They were both taken to Greenwich, a plantation four miles away. D'Estaing was later borne away by the French fleet and recovered. But Pulaski died that night and was buried secretly on the plantation. In 1855, what is now supposed to be, without doubt, his remains were removed to the city and placed beneath his monument.

A block north of this square is Jones Street, a typical pre-Civil War thoroughfare. Substantial, self-respecting brick houses, block after block, quaintly suggestive of the well-appointed Southern life, they represent. On the southwest corner of Jones and Bull Streets is a house that boasts of having entertained William Cullen Bryant, N. P. Willis, Harriet Martineau, Edward Everett Hale, Prince Achille Murat, Frederica Bremer and William Makepeace Thackeray—a quite overwhelming literary association! Thackeray is, however, more closely associated with the Low Mansion on Lafayette Square facing Abercorn Street, where he stayed for a longer period. Tradition has it that he wrote a large portion of "The Virginians" there. However that may be, he certainly did give his impressions of Savannah in a letter entitled "The Feast of St. Valentine, 1855."

Another block north and we reach Madison Square, beautified by the Jasper Monument to the memory of Sergeant William Jasper, who also fell at the siege of Savannah in 1779, after numerous deeds of incredible heroism. And on the left side of the square is the Greene mansion, in 1864 the head-

quarters of General Sherman after his victorious march to the sea.

Again two blocks north, and in the



GENERAL SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS

heart of the busy, beautiful city, where in all justice it should be, stands the magnificent statue of James Oglethorpe in the center of Chippewa Square. But the spot most sacred to the great founder is farther north, a location we shall reach in due time.

On the corner of Oglethorpe Avenue stands the dignified and beautiful Independent Presbyterian Church, the oldest Presbyterian church in Georgia. The building has occupied this present site for over a hundred years, being once burned and rebuilt exactly as it was before. It was dedicated in 1819, during a visit to the city of President Monroe, who attended the ceremony. Incidentally, this president's visit was coupled with another unique occasion. He was the guest of William Scarborough, one of Savannah's former merchant princes, in the Scarborough mansion on West Broad Street. This fine old residence is still standing, though now well nigh a ruin, and will probably soon disappear as the region has become devoted to business. Mr. Scarborough was one of the directors of the Savannah Steamship Company, which has the honor of having built the first steamship to cross the Atlantic—the *City of Savannah*.

The next square, Wright or Courthouse Square, is flanked on one side by the fine new Post Office on the site where once Wesley preached. But on the other is a great boulder decorated with a bronze tablet, marking the burial-place of Tomo-chi-chi, the chieftain of the Yamacraw Indians when Oglethorpe arrived with his first band of settlers. The founder wisely befriended and made amicable compacts with the aged chief; and so just were all his dealings with his Indian neighbors that never, in the history of Savannah, was the hand of the Red Man raised against his white brother. So deep was the mutual affection and respect between Oglethorpe and Tomo-chi-chi that the former took back the



INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

ninety-year old Indian chieftain to England, on one of his return trips, together with a number of other lesser

chiefs, and great was the stir and excitement in London over this unusual visitor. Tomo-chi-chi was fêted and dined, presented at court and had his portrait painted by a noted artist. After months of sight-seeing and adulation, he returned to Georgia with Oglethorpe, and as a raconteur of traveller's tales was famous among his people to the end of his days! Near to being a centenarian, Tomo-chi-chi at length passed away, and his funeral was perhaps the most remarkable a forest savage ever had. His wish was to be buried among his white friends and it was duly respected. Oglethorpe and five of Savannah's principal citizens were pall-bearers, minute-guns were fired as he was lowered into his grave in the square, and Oglethorpe ordered that a pyramid of stone, dug in the neighborhood, be placed to mark his tomb. Whether this was ever done is not known. But the Georgia Chapter of Colonial Dames has not left his grave unmarked, as this fitting, rough-hewn boulder attests.



BOULDER MARKING GRAVE OF TOMO-CHI-CHI



THE GREENE MONUMENT

Before we come to the last square, we have to cross Broughton Street, the busiest and most modern and commonplace thoroughfare in the city. Yet even here we come upon history's footprints in an old wooden structure (wherein is the business of the town's principal photographer, by the way!) which was, in 1779, the headquarters of the British General Prevost, during the siege of Savannah. We have discovered that we cannot go about the city on the simplest errands of business or pleasure without stumbling constantly on historic reminders interwoven with the most commonplace present-day affairs. The corner of Whitaker and Broughton Streets, where one can board a trolley to every portion of the city or outlying districts, is the site of Tondee's Tavern of ancient fame, where met the reckless " Liberty

Boys" of Georgia in 1775, and where was erected the first Liberty Pole in the state. A trip to Savannah's one and only art gallery reveals it located in Telfair Academy, once the mansion of Governor Telfair in 1786, and still in part preserved as a beautiful example of an old-time Southern home. Even the Central of Georgia railroad station is on the site of Spring-hill Redoubt, erected by the British in 1779, and the remains of the fortification can still be seen in the railroad yards.

But to return to Bull Street and the last park in the lovely chain, Johnson Square. This park is now surrounded by busy modern hotels and skyscrapers, but it is flanked on the right by Christ Church. The present building dates from 1838, but the original occupied the same site in 1740. It is the oldest ecclesiastical church in Georgia and boasts John Wesley as its second rector.

In the center of the square is the Greene Monument, under which lie the remains of General Nathanael Greene and his son. From thence on Bull Street runs but one block further, where it is faced, at the river's edge, by the New City Hall. But shortly to the left, on Bay Street, is a spot marked by a simple marble bench—a spot that should be considered the most sacred in all this historic city. For here, beside a little bubbling spring and under four sentinel pine trees, on his first night in his new colony, James Oglethorpe pitched his tent. And on this same spot, always in a tent, it was his pleasure to reside when in Savannah. A handsome and dignified city he planned, yet so simple were his own habits and desires that a tent sufficed him, when the most impressive mansion could easily have been his.

To-day the pines are gone and the heavy river-front traffic rumbles past the spot. But from the quiet marble seat we can survey what the great founder could not in his wildest flight of fancy have conceived—the Savannah of the twentieth century!

Oglethorpe saw the city for the last time in 1743. At that date there were about three hundred and fifty houses, mostly wooden, one or two public buildings and three churches. Very little like the city of his dreams, which, says a biographer, was depicted by his imagination as "a populous city with a large square for market or other purposes in every quarter; wide, regular streets crossing each other at right angles and shaded by noble trees . . . the wooden houses giving way to durable and stately abodes, and above the foliage to arise the towers and spires of numerous churches."

Oglethorpe's vision is to-day fulfilled beyond his most impossible dreams. He was, perhaps, the most disinterested and non-self-seeking of all who came across the sea to plant their settlements in the New World. The very inscription on the seal of America's youngest colony read, "Non sibi sed aliis." True, he lived to see that colony grow strong and prosper, declare her independence and become a state of the world's greatest republic. Yet even then his dream was far from its full realization. Not for himself nor his own generation he planned, but for the future. And Savannah, the first-born city of his hopes, stands to-day a shining monument to his memory.

TREE MEMORIALS AND THE HALL OF FAME

By Vylla Poe Wilson

"THE groves were God's first temples," sang the poet Bryant, and since the World War, the idea of planting trees as living memorials to the heroic dead has taken firm hold on the sympathy and imagination of the American people. The plan was proposed by the American Foresty Association upon the signing of the Armistice, and since then memorial trees have been dedicated by individuals, schools, colleges, churches and patriotic organizations.

One of the first of these memorial trees was put in the yard of the Force Public School, Washington, D. C., in honor of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, who, as the "baby of the White House," had attended the school. An oak sapling from the nearby Virginia hills was put in place with appropriate ceremonies and the story of the lad's heroic death was recited to the children by the boy chairman of the Pupil Committee, selected as the guard of honor for the Quentin Roosevelt Tree. This Guard of Honor will be renewed yearly as the members graduate from the grammar grades for the high schools of the National Capital.

Memorial tree planting has taken many phases. In some instances, hundreds of acres have been set aside for groves—a tree for every one in war service from the county. The "Roads of Remembrance" have also come into vogue; this is roadside tree planting, and automobile clubs and the motor industry generally have eagerly seized the opportunity to beautify the state roads. Throughout the United States tree-planting associations are being organized in schools with the coöperation of the American Foresty Association.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution with its love of the past and roster of chapters named for historic trees, was one of the first organizations to respond to the call of the American Forestry Association when it inaugurated its plan of a "Hall of Fame for American Trees," which includes the names and records of celebrated trees.

So keen has been the interest taken by the National Society in the project that President Charles Lathrop Pack, of the American Foresty Association, has made the following suggestion to its members in reference to a Road of Remembrance to connect the National Capital with the proposed Liberty Memorial Park to be placed on the outskirts of the National Capital:



TO MARK THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, A MEMORIAL OAK WAS PLANTED AT THE CORNER OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C., IN APRIL, 1920

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. G. M. BRUMBAUGH, NATIONAL ORGANIZING SECRETARY, C. A. R.; MRS. P. M. BAILEY, NATIONAL CHAPLAIN, C. A. R.; MRS. FRANK MONDELL, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, C. A. R.; MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, FOUNDER OF THE C. A. R.; MISS GRACE M. PIERCE, NATIONAL REGISTRAR, C. A. R.; AND MISS HELEN STOUT, STATE DIRECTOR, D. C., C. A. R.

"To the Daughters of the American Revolution belongs great credit for putting us in touch with trees with a history," said Mr. Pack. "The Association is recording every historic tree in its Hall of Fame. The memorial trees now being planted and the Roads of Remembrance will become famous with the years. It is for that reason the American Forestry Association is compiling a national honor roll of all memorial trees.

"Our Association has suggested that the highway to Mount Vernon be made a great 'Road of Remembrance' to the home of Washington, the nation's shrine. Trees should be placed there from every state and it would thus become a living tribute to the genius of Washington."

No more fitting memorial to Washington could be imagined because he was the foremost forester of his time. He loved forestry and devoted pages in his diary to descriptions, locations, and histories of the various trees in and around Mount Vernon. Many of these trees were planted by his own hand—and nearly all under his supervision. The largest trees, which border the bowling green, were probably planted from 1783 to 1785, for it was in these years following the Revolutionary War and preceding his election to the



THE HISTORIC OAK ON THE CAMPUS OF BOWDIN COLLEGE, MAINE

Presidency that Washington was most actively engaged in the improvement of Mount Vernon.

Despite the poor soil of Mount Vernon many of the trees planted by Washington have grown to a large size, and according to the most painstaking research by Charles Sprague Sargent on behalf of the Council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, there are now standing fifty-seven of these trees.

The fragrant blossoming honey locusts near the kitchen gardens were probably planted by Washington when a young man and a visitor to the home of his step-brother, Lawrence Washington, who bequeathed Mount Vernon to him. Washington was very fond of this species and planted, according to his diary, between 17,000 and 18,000 seeds of the honey locust.

The coffee bean trees, a curiosity in that day as now, were, according to tradition, planted by Washington and Lafayette. A pleasant picture is brought to mind by the vision of the two patriots, the toils of war over, engaged in the pastoral scene of tree planting. Near the coffee bean trees are three huge Pecan or Illinois nut trees that Washington planted at Mount Vernon on March 25, 1775. Additional interest is lent to them by

the fact that they were given to Washington by Thomas Jefferson.

In September, 1784, Washington went on a tree-hunting expedition near the mouth of the Cheet River, in what is now West Virginia. The party gathered seeds of the buck-eye trees and Washington planted them at Mount Vernon the following April. To botanists these trees are of greater interest than any others, for the species has naturally yellow flowers, but those at Mount Vernon have variously red, pink, and flesh-colored blossoms.

A towering hemlock 81 feet tall with a trunk 2 feet 6 inches in diameter on the flower garden side of Bowling Green was a tiny sapling when Washington planted it on March 11, 1785. The years which have passed since then have left little trace on the Forest King, although it was struck by lightning in 1897.

Horticulturists have called the Liberty Tree, a tulip poplar on the campus of St. John's College, Annapolis, the oldest east of the Rocky Mountains. Its branches served as a canopy under which the Colonists and Susquehannock Indians made a treaty of peace in 1652. The next public use to which the tree was put was when the Colonists gathered beneath it to determine whether or not persons who had not joined the Association of Patriots should be driven out of the colony. Revolutionary soldiers rested under its grateful shade, and in 1824 Lafayette was entertained under its graceful branches, and there is frequent mention in the old *Maryland Gazette* of numerous Fourth of July celebrations having taken place beneath it. Two feet from the ground the Liberty Tree measures 29 feet 4 inches in circumference and its height is 150 feet.

Another tree which antedates the American Revolution is the famous De Soto Oak at Tampa, Florida, which marks the spot from which De Soto



THE DE SOTO OAK AT TAMPA, FLA.

started for the Mississippi. General Nelson A. Miles made his headquarters for a time during the Spanish-American War under this tree. Its spread is 125 feet.

Only the stump is left of the Old Mulberry Tree at Saint Mary's, long the capital of Maryland, which marked the spot where Lord Calvert landed. Tradition says the first mass in North America was sung there, while the treaty between Governor Calvert and the Yaccominco Indians was signed beneath it, and the proclamations of the governors of Colonial Maryland were nailed to it. The tree was blown down during the storm of 1876, the year in which the famous Big Tree on Boston Common met with the same fate.



LAFAYETTE TREE, GENEVA, N. Y.

Massachusetts, the old Bay Colony, is famous for its historic trees, and foremost among these is the Washington Elm at Cambridge. There is no tree dearer to American hearts. Travellers from the world have gazed with reverence on its spreading branches and read with interest the inscription at its base: "Under the branches of this tree Washington took command of the Continental Army on the 3rd of July, 1775."

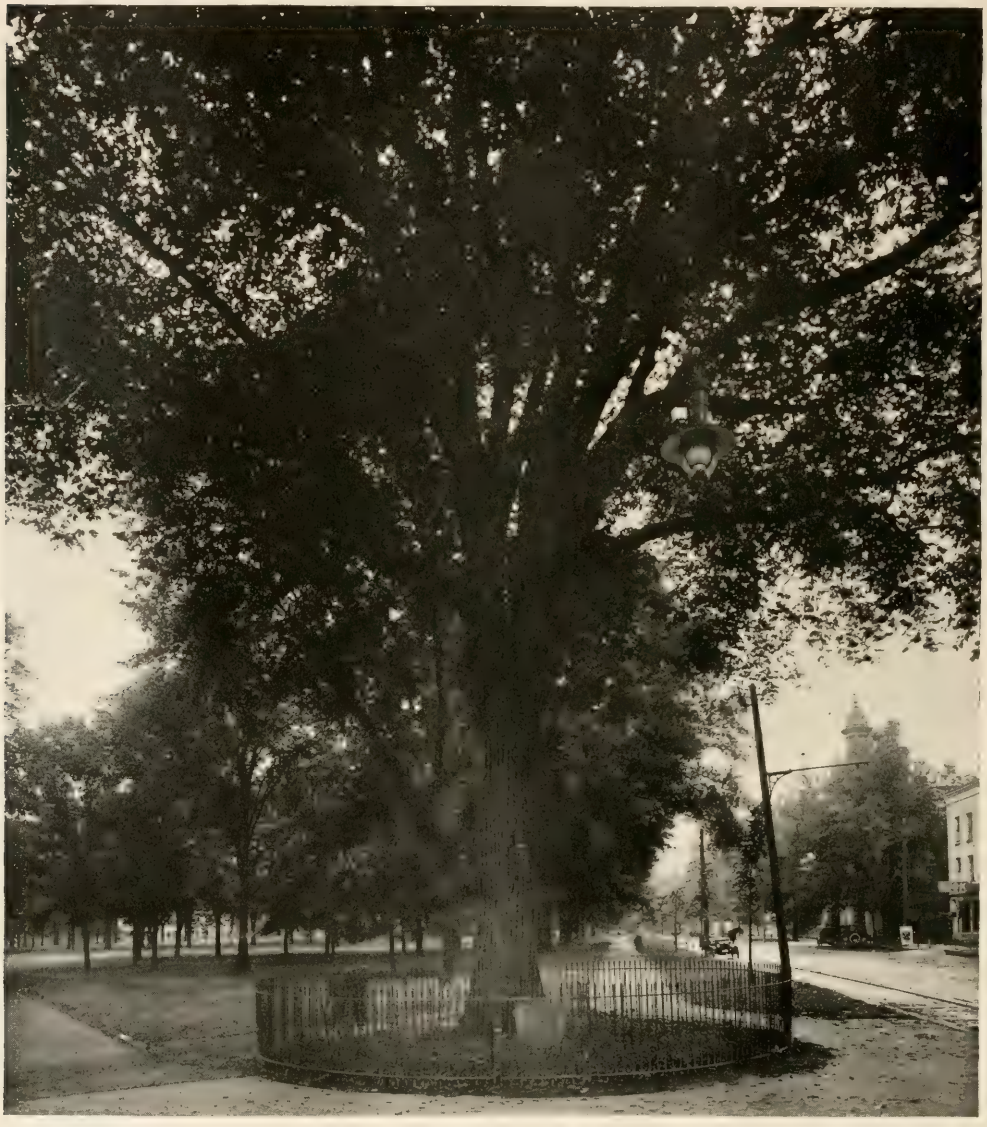
At Natick, Massachusetts, is the Eliot Oak—a white oak beautiful in its old age, where John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians in 1632, gathered the red men of the forest about him and preached to them of the Great White Father. About the same time John Endicott planted on his land in Danvers a pear tree which still bears fruit in abundance. Soil has gradually collected about the trunk until the two main branches appear to rise from the ground as separate trees. Surrounding them is a fence which acts as an effective protection.

On the day of the Battle of Lexington some of the farmers who that day wrote their names high on Fame's eternal roll, tied their horses to iron spikes driven at intervals into a beautiful elm standing outside Old Monroe Tavern, a scant five miles from the bridge. One of the spikes may still be seen in the body of the old elm which is sturdy and hale as were the hearts of the brave men who gathered for battle beneath its branches in the heroic days of old.

Another tree with Revolutionary history is the Pemberton Oak at Bristol, Va. Under this oak soldiers have been drilled for every war in which the United States has been engaged. The tree has been nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame by Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia State Secretary, N.S.D.A.R. In 1776, Captain John

Pemberton stood beneath this tree when he drilled his soldiers for the famous battle of King's Mountain. Other drills took place beneath its spreading branches for the war of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and during the World War hundreds of soldiers were not only drilled there but enjoyed the open-handed hospitality of the old home nearby.

Trees having Lafayette affiliations are nearly as numerous as those associated with Washington. A beautiful oak at Geneva, New York, has been placed in the Hall of Fame because of the fact that General Lafayette made



THE FAMOUS OAK AT OBERLIN COLLEGE, OHIO

a speech under it while touring America. It is in sight of what was the stockade of the Six Nations. On Armistice Day exercises were held under the tree which has a circumference of 24 feet at a point 2 feet above the ground.

The Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., has marked an historic tree at Tiffin, Ohio, which is nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame of the American Forestry Association by Mrs. John Locke. This tree stood as a sapling just inside Fort Ball during the War of 1812. Opposite it is the site of the home of General W. H. Gibson, celebrated in the Civil War and afterwards as an orator. The tree, now as thriving as ever, is on the property of Mrs. Lola Van Tine.

There is a renowned elm at Oberlin College, Ohio, under which the first log house was erected in 1833. Oberlin is noted for being the first coeducational school in America if not in the world.

One of the most famous trees in New England is the Kane Pine at Brattleboro, Vt., nominated for a place in the Hall of Fame by Mrs. Robert E. Dunklee, historian of the Brattleboro Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. This tree is named in honor of Kane, the Arctic explorer who carved his initials on the pine. The Kane Lodge of Masons in New York City has just marked the Centennial of Kane's birth by presenting to Admiral Peary's son a medal which was to have been given to the Admiral, a member of that lodge.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BE ADVANCED

By a large majority vote the Thirtieth Continental Congress *advanced the subscription price of the* DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE from one dollar to *two dollars* a year.

The new rates will go into effect on July 1, 1921.

Until that date subscriptions will be accepted at the old rate of one dollar a year.

The price of single copies of the magazine hereafter will be *twenty-five cents each.*

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.
E. V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman, Magazine Committee.

STATE CONFERENCES

ALABAMA

The Twenty-second Annual State Conference of the Alabama Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the "Magic City"—Birmingham—on December 1, 1920, the State Regent, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, presiding.

During the strenuous days of the war, the Alabama Daughters decided to eliminate large social functions at the Conferences, and direct the expense thus incurred to philanthropic and educational work. This has been found so satisfactory that the old mode of lavish entertainment has never been resumed, and the Conference is on a strictly business basis.

The opening session was devoted to an address of welcome by Miss Hattie Morton, of General Sumter Chapter, and a response by Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Regent of the baby chapter of the State, "Christopher Gadsden," of Gadsden; the report of the State Regent, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, and an address by Rev. Middleton S. Barnwell, rector of the Church of the Advent, Birmingham, on a subject of most vital importance—"Americanization." Following this was a recitation, "I am an American." The audience then stood, and made the pledge of allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. James Lane, of Sylacauga.

The first business session opened promptly with a representative attendance. The business of the Conference was dispatched promptly and efficiently. One new chapter has been formed, the "Christopher Gadsden," and two others are in formation. Excellent work was reported by the chapters, and much activity shown in all lines of patriotic endeavor. A special feature of the Conference was an "Open Forum," led by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, in which matters of mutual interest were informally discussed by the delegates. Questions were asked and answered, personal experiences in various lines of work were given, and many happy suggestions received. The Daughters derived great benefit and inspiration from this free interchange of thought. The local work of the Alabama Daughters now centers in the establishment and maintenance of a mountain school, which has been honored by the name of the beloved Daughter of the State, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. Many well-deserved honors have come to this noble woman during her long and useful life of love and devoted service to others, and the Alabama Daughters felt that in making this spontaneous testimony of the love they bear her, they are in very truth honoring themselves, and at the same time assuring the success of the school, for no worthy undertaking endowed with such a name could fail of achievement.

The State Regent, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, has, with faithfulness, good judgment and efficiency served the Daughters of our State for three years. She declined reëlection at the conclusion of her second term, but the newly elected Regent, on account of illness and sorrow in her family, resigned before her confirmation by the Congress, as did the Vice Regent, leaving the State in the unprecedented condition of being without a Regent. On advice from the President General, it was decided that Mrs. Pearson was still State Regent, and, laying aside many cherished personal plans, she again dedicated her time and interest to the guiding and conduct of the State work for another year.

The following officers were elected, subject to the confirmation of the Continental Congress in April, 1921: Regent, Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Gadsden, and Vice Regent, Mrs. Stanley Finch, Mobile.

(Mrs. C. M.) Annie Southerne Tardy,
State Secretary.

FLORIDA

The Nineteenth Annual Conference, Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Miami on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January, 1921, when Everglades Chapter, of which Mrs. E. G. Sewell, the State Regent, is a member, entertained in a most cordial fashion over fifty Florida Daughters, and was honored by having our beloved President General, Mrs. Minor, as its guest, as well as our Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, and the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Buel, who is also Vice Chairman of the Immigrant Manual Fund Committee. The presence of the National Officers and many distinguished visitors who are wintering in Miami made the Conference an extremely interesting one, for 18 States were represented among those who attended the sessions of Conference. The

meetings were held in the auditorium of the Elks' Home, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and the D.A.R. emblem illuminated by small electric lights hung back of the platform, making the scene a miniature Memorial Continental Hall. This beautiful emblem was presented by Mrs. Sewell to the Florida Daughters and will be used at all future Conferences.

Bugle call at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 18th announced the entrance of the pages dressed in Puritan costumes escorting the President General and State Officers to the platform to the strains of the "Coronation March," played by Arthur Pryor's Band. After the singing of "America," the invocation was given by Mrs. Grace Manlove, Chaplain of the hostess Chapter. The "American's Creed" was repeated, and the Salute to the Flag was given.

Mayor Smith, of Miami, extended the welcome of the city and the Chamber of Commerce expressed its cordial welcome through Mr. Shutz. Mrs. H. Fletcher Fordham, Regent of Everglades Chapter, welcomed the Daughters, and Mrs. James A. Craig, Vice Regent of the State, responded for the Conference. Mrs. Sewell then presented the President General, who gave a most inspiring address on the subject "Home and Country," emphasizing the great necessity for faithful patriotic work during these dangerous days of our nation's life and urging us to stand staunchly back of the National Society in its every undertaking. Mrs. Minor bade us study the history of our Pilgrim ancestors, that by emulating their Godly example we may keep our country up to the high principles upon which it was founded. Greetings were extended by the ex-State Regents and honored guests; also by visitors from many States, and the Secretary, Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., read telegrams and greetings from the Regents of still other States.

A report of the last Continental Congress was made by Mrs. J. J. Kindred, Past State Regent. The reports of State Officers and State Chairmen of National Committees showed that each department of state and national work is being carried on with all possible zeal and efficiency.

Especially gratifying was the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Chairman, Miss Annie Locke, which showed that Florida has the largest percentage of subscribers among its members of any state. During the last year, the State Regent offered a prize of $50 in gold to the chapter first acquiring a 100 per cent. subscription list. This prize was awarded to Maria Jefferson Chapter, of St. Augustine, Mrs. V. C. Capo, Regent, and Mrs. John B. Floyd, Magazine Chairman, accepted the generous prize and congratulations for their work in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The President General gave some important suggestions on national work, urging the Florida Daughters to respond to every call of the National Board of Management, so that we may work in perfect unison and continue to enjoy the privileges we have under our charter as a national organization. The reports of Chapter Regents were most encouraging, showing splendid work along all patriotic lines and a steady gain in membership. During the last four years the Society in Florida has nearly doubled its membership.

Through the appeal of Mrs. G. C. Frissell, State Chairman on Preservation of Historic Spots, an enthusiastic interest was aroused in the work the Colonial Dames of Florida are doing in placing a handsome tablet in Fort Marion at St. Augustine, marking it as one of America's most historic spots and depicting in bronze the four great periods of its history. The Daughters responded most generously toward helping in this work, and a large sum was raised through the donations of chapters and individuals.

The subject of Valley Forge also met an enthusiastic response and the Conference voted to place the Florida coat-of-arms in Washington Chapel.

Mrs. Livingston Hunter gave an interesting talk on national work, telling how much was actually accomplished by the small annual dues paid in to the National Society. Mrs. Buel spoke to the Conference, giving details of the work of the Immigrant Manual Fund Committee and showing the great value of this publication for our future citizens.

The musical selections throughout the Conference were thoroughly enjoyed, Mrs. F. M. Hudson, of Miami, being the soloist, while Arthur Pryor and his band gave much pleasure in rendering many beautiful numbers. The social affairs given by the hostess Chapter were beautiful in every detail. A brilliant reception was given by Mrs. Sewell, State Regent, at her home in honor of the President General and State Officers on January 17th, when several hundred guests were invited to meet them. A luncheon was given on January 18th at the home of Mrs. H. Fletcher Fordham, Regent of Everglades Chapter, and proved a charming occasion. On the same evening, a banquet was given at the Miami Country Club by the State Regent and hostess Chapter. This affair was most enjoyable, there being present a number of noted after-dinner speakers, among whom were our President General and Hon. William Jennings Bryan.

On the last day of the Conference, the local chapter, Children of the American Revolution, gave a luncheon at Cocoanut Grove, after which the Daughters enjoyed a wonderful drive around the Magic City, visiting the famous Dearing estate, Miami Beach, and were given a delightful reception at the home of Mr. Bryan. At the

conclusion of the drive, a tea was given by Mrs. Gratiny, making a fitting end to a round of delightful functions.

The Conference, both socially and from a business standpoint, was a pronounced success, and all who attended went away with fresh inspiration for work and a stronger love for the National Society and the fond associations it offers to its members.

IDA FLOYD WHITE,
Recording Secretary.

KENTUCKY

The Twenty-fourth Kentucky State Conference, D.A.R., convened October 27 and 28, 1920, in the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, and while not a large Conference, it was most harmonious and pleasant.

The room was artistically decorated by the Fincastle Chapter, the collection of flags used being loaned by Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, and the musical selections were rendered by the pupils of Professor Cowles, of the Louisville Conservatory of Music. The new State Regent, Mrs. J. M. Arnold, of Covington, presided over the Conference. The other State Officers present were Mrs. George Baker, Vice Regent; Miss Elizabeth Grimes, Treasurer; Mrs. John Herring, Historian, and Mrs. William Rodes, Recording Secretary.

After the opening exercises and addresses, a beautiful memorial service was held in honor of those who had died during the year, among them our State Regent, Mrs. Mary Magoffin Shackelford, and Mrs. Jennie Chinn Morton.

Mrs. Shackelford was president of the Woman's Club of Frankfort, and was widely known in Kentucky; distinguished not only for her intellect, but because of her beauty. She was the granddaughter of Beriah Magoffin, one of Kentucky's war governors, and the great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky; also a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Hart, one of the early pioneers of Kentucky.

The work of the Kentucky D.A.R.'s during the past year was satisfactory and chapter reports were most encouraging along all lines of work. There are 36 chapters, with a total active membership of 1585, a gain of 118 during this year.



MRS. MARY MAGOFFIN SHACKELFORD
STATE REGENT OF KENTUCKY, WHOSE DEATH OCCURRED ON MARCH 22, 1920

Two pioneer places of historical interest were marked during the year. The site of McClellan's Fort was marked in June by the Big Spring Chapter, of Georgetown, with a granite monument, on which were carved the names of the Revolutionary heroes buried in Scott County and of those who gave their lives for their country in the World War. This station or fort near the Royal Spring, and where Georgetown now stands, was the first settlement made, November, 1775, by the McClellans—Alex, William and John—and Andrew and Francis McConnell, David Perry and Charles Le Compt. These men came down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh in April, 1775, up the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek to this

spot, and in the summer of 1776 they erected this station, the first one fortified north of the Kentucky River.

The Logan-Whitley Chapter, of Stanford, placed a bronze tablet on the old Whitley mansion, built by Col. William Whitley, 1786, on the site of his fort (1779). This two-story brick house, claimed to be the first in Kentucky, was the refuge of the pioneers from the Indians.

Through the efforts of Mrs. George Baker, of the Frankfort Chapter, a plot of ground in the Frankfort Cemetery has been given to the D.A.R. of Kentucky. On this, the State Conference voted to erect a monument to the soldiers of the American Revolution and to remove as many bodies to this lot as possible from the old neglected country burying grounds.

The interest of this the Twenty-fourth State Conference centered in the plan, proposed by Mrs. Christopher D. Chenault, of founding a school in the mountainous district of our State, to be called the Kentucky State D.A.R. School, and the enthusiastic committee, of which Mrs. Chenault was made chairman, hopes to visit the various places which have been suggested as available sites.

The social side of the State Conference was delightful. The John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, gave an evening reception in the Seelbach Hotel in honor of the delegates. The committee in charge of this charming affair comprised Mrs. J. B. Champ, Regent; Mrs. Sallie Ewing Marshall Hardy, Vice Regent, and Mrs. John W. Chenault.

Mrs. John Middleton, of the Fincastle Chapter, entertained the State Officers at luncheon at the Pendennis Club, and Mrs. Alexander Humphreys opened her lovely country home "Fincastle" to the delegates and gave them a beautiful afternoon tea. Besides these more formal affairs, there were numerous other small gatherings, which brought the members of this Conference in closer touch.

Thus ended the Twenty-fourth Kentucky State Conference, which was one of the most interesting we have ever held.

(Mrs. William) Mary F. H. Rodes,
State Recording Secretary.

MISSOURI

The Twenty-first Annual State Conference of Missouri was held in St. Louis, beginning on Monday, October 25, 1920, and closing Wednesday, the 27th. The Cornelia Green Chapter, D.A.R., presided as hostess in honor of Missouri's State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. Missouri had the largest representation she has ever had, due to the fact that our Daughters now come to the Conference not to be entertained but paying their own expenses. The presence of our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, gave our Conference a charming resemblance to a big national congress.

The meeting was also honored by the presence of the following State Regents: Mrs. Chubbuck, of Illinois, and Mrs. Felter, of Indiana. The program featured the election of State Officers and the election of the American hawthorn to the dignity of the Missouri D.A.R. state flower, to be recommended at this session of the Legislature for the state flower of Missouri. A banner of exquisite design and splendid workmanship was presented to the organization by the State Board.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. After an invocation by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, the "American's Creed," "Star-Spangled Banner" and Flag Salute, with several musical numbers, were given.

Following the address of welcome on behalf of the city of St. Louis, by Col. I. A. Hedges, Mrs. Edward T. Jackson, representing the Cornelia Green Chapter, as its Regent, extended cordial greeting on behalf of the hostess chapter.

Greetings from the Sons of the Revolution were extended by Mr. W. D. Vandiver and Mr. George T. Parker. Presidents of State organizations were represented by Mrs. George A. Still, Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. L. M. Ottofy, State Society, Daughters of 1812; Mrs. J. P. Higgins, State Society, U.D.C. Following a response by Mrs. George Edward George, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green extended greetings to the President General. Mrs. Wallace Delafield, our Honorary Vice President General, also cordially greeted the assembly. The musical numbers were followed by a memorial program.

Monday afternoon was given to the reading of reports by the State Officers, and that night a reception was held in honor of the President General, Mrs. Minor, and the State Regent, Mrs. J. Moss, with the Cornelia Green Chapter as hostess, in the Statler Hotel.

Tuesday's program embraced reports of State Chairmen and chapter reports. The Conference adjourned to attend an afternoon "tea" given by Webster Groves Chapter in honor of Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. John Trigg Moss at the home of Mrs. C. M. Skinner, in Webster Groves.

On Tuesday evening prizes were awarded for best scrap-book, magazine subscriptions and increase in membership, books for library and C.A.R. announcements, and for best essay on the subject, "A Contest in the Kingdom of Flowers," presented by the State Historian, Mrs. W. L. Webb.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, greatest number of subscriptions

during the year, $10 in gold to Jefferson Chapter, of St. Louis. Five dollars in gold for best scrap-book went to Gov. George Wyliss Chapter, of Hannibal. The first prize for essay, $10 in gold, given by Mrs. W. L. Webb, was won by Mrs. Clara Lindley Finch, of the Major Molly Chapter, of Hamilton. Mrs. Finch named the aster as her choice for state flower. The second prize, a five-dollar gold piece, given by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, was awarded to Mrs. W. B. Kinealy, of St. Louis, whose favorite flower was the daisy. Mrs. McGregor, State Director of the C.A.R., awarded two prizes of $5 each to two little girls, members of the Betsy Hall Society of Kansas, and Betty Dale Society of Armstrong, for their essays on Missouri history.

Mrs. Kitt, as State Librarian, awarded a prize of $5 in gold to the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, for the best set of books sent to the library of Memorial Continental Hall during this past year.

The $10 prize offered for the greatest increase in new members during the year, October 1, 1919, to October 1, 1920, was awarded to the Allen Morton Watkins Chapter, of Richmond.

The Daughters voted to buy new lace curtains for the Missouri room in Memorial Continental Hall and also voted to purchase a handsome silk flag to replace the one of bunting that Missouri now has hanging there.

We also voted to have a new State Committee, namely, "Genealogical Research" Committee, and Mrs. George McElhiney, of St. Charles, was appointed State Chairman. This Conference also voted to mark as a state the most historical unmarked spot in the state during the coming year. We voted to endorse the "Permanent Memorial Highway."

On Wednesday beautiful musical selections were rendered, and committees were listened to, much discussion being given to the plan for the Ozark School.

Also, a committee was appointed to plan for a D.A.R. program to celebrate the 100th birthday of Missouri this year, 1921. Mrs. A. H. Connelly is chairman of that committee.

All who attended the meeting were heard to exclaim, "A wonderful Conference!" "The best we have ever had!"

(Mrs. W. L.) Mabelle Brown Webb,
Retiring State Historian.

NEW YORK

The members of the Twenty-fourth Conference of the New York Daughters assembled in historic Saratoga Springs on October 7 and 8, 1920, as guests of Saratoga Chapter. Its sessions were held in the Casino, the auditorium of which was appropriately decorated with the D.A.R. insignia, palms and flags, one of them a Betsy Ross flag.

The processional was played by Miss Claire Brezee. The National and State Officers were each escorted to the platform by pages, attired in white and wearing blue ribbon badges. These young women were graduates of the Bemis Heights Society, C.A.R., and have now become members of the Saratoga Chapter. Miss Clara Grant Walworth, granddaughter of Mrs. Walworth, was the special page of the President General. Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, presided, followed by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Vice President General; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Founder of the C.A.R.; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles Melville Bull, Vice State Regent; Mrs. John P. Mosher, State Director of the C.A.R., and the other State Officers.

The call to order was given by the State Regent, Mrs. Nash, and the invocation by Mrs. Silas N. Sherwood, State Chaplain, followed by singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Miss Selma Ladzinski, and the Salute to the Flag. Mrs. Samuel R. Davenport, Regent of Saratoga Chapter, graciously welcomed the Daughters, and, quoting from an Indian legend, extended the Chapter's greeting with "much all heart." In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Benjamin Knickerbocker Walbridge extended the city's welcome to the delegates.

Both Mrs. Davenport and Mr. Walbridge called attention to the fact that the Conference was meeting in the home city of Ellen Harden Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society, and in doing so both paid high tribute to her. Dr. Charles Henry Keyes, President of the Skidmore School of Arts, extended a greeting in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. To these addresses of welcome Mrs. Nash graciously responded and referred briefly to the historic dates on which the Conference was being held. In 1767 the first Continental Congress met in New York on this date, and in 1777 occurred the Battle of Saratoga. Mrs. Nash in her interesting address spoke of the aims of the National Society, and gave a splendid account of the State's work during the year, urging the support of chapters in the different objects for which the State was working.

Then followed the introduction of the guests of honor, each one bringing cordial greeting from the home chapter and State, after which Mrs. Minor delivered a patriotic address, taking as her subject "Home and Country."

The afternoon session opened with a piano solo by Miss Gertrude Carragan. The report

of the Committee on the Revision of the By-Laws was read by Mrs. Bull, Chairman, and the revised By-Laws were adopted, making the term of State Officers three years to conform with those of the National Society. The address of the afternoon, "The Historic Worth of Saratoga," given by ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, received the appreciative applause of the Daughters and a rising vote of thanks. Reports of State Officers and State Committees were given. The Credential Committee's report gave the voting body of the Conference as 142, with more than that number of visiting Daughters and alternates, making it one of the largest State gatherings ever held.

Friday morning the Conference was opened by Mrs. Nash, and the invocation was given by Mrs. Sherwood. An innovation, which received general approval, came when at the roll call of chapters, the Regents handed their reports to the Vice State Regent, for publication in the year book, of which each chapter received a copy. A beautiful memorial service was given by Mrs. Sherwood for departed members. Mrs. C. Fred Boshart paid a special tribute to Mrs. Willard S. Augsburg, who had served the Society as State Regent, Historian General, and was Honorary State Regent at the time of her death.

Mrs. Nash then introduced Dr. James Sullivan, State Historian. Adjournment was later taken for luncheon at the Worden, where the National and State Officers and distinguished guests were entertained by the Saratoga Chapter.

The afternoon session opened with the singing of the "Song of the Empire State" by Mrs. Charles B. Andrus. Mr. William E. Smith, State Superintendent of Immigrant Education, was introduced by Mrs. Nash, and spoke on "Closer Coöperation Between the D.A.R. and State Americanization Work." Mrs. Harvey Tyson White, Chairman of the Tellers, reported the entire State Board reëlected for two years, making their whole term of service three years.

The State Conference has so increased in numbers and the necessary business to be transacted, that it was decided to continue the sessions for three days next year, convening on Wednesday. Singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience, and the benediction by Mrs. Sherwood, closed the Conference.

The Children of the American Revolution met Wednesday afternoon for a Conference, the guests of Bemis Heights Society, which celebrated its 25th anniversary, Mrs. John P. Mosher, State Director, presiding. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the children's society, was guest of honor, and addressed the children, her slogan for them being "Law and Order." Delegates were present from all nearby Societies.

The social features were not forgotten. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Davenport cordially received the members of the Conference at an informal reception at her home. Thursday afternoon Mrs. George Sanford Andrews was "at home" to the Daughters at the Andrews homestead. Thursday evening the Saratoga Chapter gave a reception to the President General, National and State Officers, and all Daughters, in the Casino.

Florence S. B. Menges,
State Historian.

NORTH DAKOTA

New officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution of North Dakota for the ensuing year were elected at the State Conference held in Bismarck on March 15 and 16, 1921, as follows:

Regent, Mrs. G. N. Young; Vice Regent, Mrs. M. A. Hildreth; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. W. Haggert; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. T. Owens; Treasurer, Miss Stella Buchanan; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. E. A. Thorberg; Historian, Mrs. Archer Crane; Librarian, Mrs. Kate Glaspell, Jamestown.

The report of Mrs. George M. Young, State Regent, was read by Mrs. D. T. Owens, of Bismarck, State Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Young's report was optimistic about work done the past year and the prospect of growth of the National Society for the coming year.

Fargo was chosen as the next place of meeting on invitation of Dacotah Chapter.

Reports of officers showed that the chapters of the State had faithfully performed their duties during the past year.

The reports of the chapter Regents were next heard and showed that Americanization had been the keynote of the work throughout the State. The reports were:

Mrs. John Tracy, Sakakawea Chapter, Valley City, read by Miss Esther Clark. Mrs. E. A. Thorberg, Minneshoshe Chapter, Bismarck. Mrs. M. A. Hildreth, Dacotah Chapter, Fargo, read by Mrs. Haggert. Mrs. Don Nierling, Fort Seward Chapter, Jamestown. Mrs. Thos. Kane, Red River Valley Chapter, Grand Forks.

It was found that there are at the present time three new chapters being organized, one at Minot, with Mrs. Ward Newman as Organizing Regent; one at Devils Lake, with Mrs. A. M. Powell as Organizing Regent, and the third at Mandan, with Mrs. A. M. Bowers as Organizing Regent. The reports from these new chapters were very enthusiastic, and the delegates to next year's Conference will without a doubt include representatives from all the new chapters.

Mrs. David T. Owens,
Corresponding Secretary.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION, 1815–1856

The period from 1815 to 1856 is one of development along constitutional and economic lines, a feature better brought out in a topical than in a chronological arrangement. The constitutional questions of the first two decades, complicated by the economic issues brought out by the material growth of the nation, all become merged in the later years in the overshadowing question of slavery. For a single book, Burgess' *Middle Period* covers the entire period, but mainly from the constitutional side. Three volumes of the American Nation: Turner's *Rise of the New West,* Macdonald's *Jacksonian Democracy,* and Garrison's *Westward Extension,* are especially useful, with the general works already noted. Special phases are covered by Bogart's *Economic History,* Dewey's *Financial History* and Stanwood's *History of the Presidency.*

Constitutional Growth.

1. National feeling, 1816–1820.
   Babcock: *Rise of American Nationality,* ch. 11.
2. Chief Justice Marshall and his influence.
   Johnson: *Union and Democracy* (Riverside History), ch. 19.
   Babcock: 18.
3. The Growth of Nationality—Webster.
   Wilson: iv, 20–28.
   Macdonald: *Jacksonian Democracy,* 93–111, *or*
   McMaster: v, 11–24.
4. State Sovereignty and Nullification—Calhoun.
   Schouler: iv, 85–110, *or*
   McMaster vi, 153–171.

Foreign Relations.

5. The Monroe Doctrine.
   Turner: *Rise of the New West,* ch. 12.
   Schouler: iii, 279–292.
   For its later development see Coolidge: *The United States as a World Power,* ch. 5.

Territorial Expansion.

6. Texas.
   Wilson: iv, 110–112.
   Garrison: *Westward Extension,* 22–34.
   McMaster: vii, 391–406.
7. The Mexican War.
   Wilson: iv, 117–122.
   Garrison: ch. 15.
   Dodd: *Expansion and Conflict* (Riverside History), 153–160.
8. Oregon.
   Garrison: 34–42, 157–173.
   Schouler: iv, 504–514.

Economic Development.

   Dodd: ch. 10.
   Bassett: 461–465, 480–485.

9. The Westward Movement.
   Turner: ch. 5, 6.
   Dodd: ch. 2.
   Bogart: *Economic History of the United States,* 170–184.
10. Manufactures and the Tariff.
    Bogart: ch. 11.
    Article *Tariff* in *New International Encyclopædia* or *Britannica.*

The Development of Transportation.

11. "Internal Improvements."
    Bogart: 186–200.
12. The Railroads.
    McMaster: vi, 187–194.
13. Finance—The Bank of the United States.
    Wilson: iv, 41–60.
    Macdonald: ch. 7.
    Dewey: *Financial History of the United States,* 197–210.

The Slavery Question.

14. Slavery and Cotton.
    Turner: ch. 4.
15. The Abolitionists.
    Wilson: iv, 76–80.
    Hart: *Slavery and Abolition* (American Nation), 170–187.

Slavery and Expansion.

16. The Missouri Compromise.
    Turner: 149–171.
    Johnson: 270–280.
17. The Aftermath of the Mexican War.
    Wilson: iv, 123–136.
    Elson: iii, 186–204.
18. The Compromise of 1850.
    Schouler: v, 181–199.
    Garrison: 315–330.



Randolph

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Worrall

RANDOLPH

Robert Randolph, of Hams, Co. Essex, England, gent, married the daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Hawkhurst, Co. Kent, England. Their son, William, 1572–1660, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Law, and their son Thomas was the poet whose works have been edited by Hazlett. Their second son Richard, who married Eliza, daughter of Richard Ryland, was the grandfather of William Randolph, 1651–1711, who was the progenitor of the Randolphs of America.

William Randolph, at one time, bought the whole of Sir Thomas Dale's settlement, 5000 acres, and as much more from other persons, reaching down to Four-mile Creek, on the James River, Virginia.

He was a member of the House of Burgesses, Speaker of the House, Attorney General, and member of the Royal Council. He married Mary, daughter of Henry and Catherine Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, Va., a direct descendant of the Scotch Earls of Murray. Her grandmother, Joan Busley, who married Henry Isham, Sr., was Maid of the Wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth. She was also a direct descendant of Alfred the Great, Edward the Elder, King of England, of Henry I, King of France, and his wife Anne of Austria, of Heingst, King of Saxony, A. D. 434.

The Randolphs have intermarried with the Peytons, Bollings, Blands, Burwells, Pages and other families of prominence in the United States, one marrying Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.

It is through these lines also that Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson, wife of former President Woodrow Wilson, traces her Colonial ancestry.

WORRALL

Sir Hubert de Warel, Lord of Arles in Provence, and several of his sons were with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings, 1066; three of the sons fell in this battle, and William granted the coat-of-arms to Sir Hubert de Warel for his gallantry, and gave him large possessions in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, and in the latter he, by grant, erected a stately palace. His name is also recorded in the Doomsday Book. He was succeeded by his youngest son, Rodolph, who founded the Monastery of Blackburn.

Sir William de Warel, during the wars in the Holy Land, accompanied Richard, Cœur de Lion, and was the means of saving his life by defeating an ambuscade, headed by an Eastern noble. In return he received from the King the arms, which the family retained until its titles lapsed. His only son, Rudiger, Count of Arles, had estates in Provence. Upon his death he was interred in the Monastery of Arles.

From this time the name was changed to Wirrell, then Worrell and now Worrall is in general use.

The Worralls of Pennsylvania and the eastern shore of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, through John Worrall, who came with the colony of William Penn, are lineal descendants of Sir Hubert de Warel. Both Dean Swift and the poet Dryden belonged to this family; also the authoress, Miss Muloch.

Descendants of John Worrall still reside on and own land given to him by grant from William Penn in the early days of the Colony.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

4182. WILLIAMS.—Robert Williams came to America in 1638. His ch were Samuel Isaac, Stephen & Thomas (page 29). Isaac, b Sept. 1, 1638, at Roxbury, m Martha Park & d at the age of 70 years. Their ch were Isaac, Martha, William, b Feb. 2, 1665, a minister of Hatfield, & seven others. William Williams graduated at Harvard, 1683, & settled in Hatfield, Mass.; m 1st Elizabeth Cotton & 2nd a dau of Solomon Stoddard; their ch were Solomon, William & six others. He d about 1746 (pages 169–170). William Williams 2nd, b 1788, graduated at Harvard, 1705, m Hannah, dau of Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass., his father's second w's sister, before his father m. He d Mar. 6, 17—, at Weston, Mass. His ch were Col. Wm., Elizabeth, Anna, Nathaniel, of Lanesboro; Lucy, Mercy, Esther, Dr. Solomon & Hannah. Nathaniel Williams m Dolly or Dorothy Stratton, dau of the old Indian fighter. He served in the Rev War & spent the last yrs of his life in Lanesborough. I trace this line back to Dr. John Cotton, of Boston fame, & to Anne Bradstreet, the first American poet, & to Governor Simon Bradstreet & Governor Thomas Dudley & on to the Royal Family of England. The above references refer to the "Genealogy and History of the Family of Williams," 1847, by Stephen W. Williams.—*Mrs. W. H. Cortright,* Homer, Mich.

6555. BIRD.—Williamson Bird, Captain of Mil., of Prince Edward Co., Va., during the Rev, m Phoebe Price, moved to Wilkes Co., Ga., abt 1788. His will, recorded there Mar. 11, 1802, mentions his w Phoebe, and ch Price, Philemon, Betsy Woodall, Fanny Price, Tabitha, Katy Switchy, Dyer, Williamson, & John. Son Philemon Bird, of Prince Edward Co., Va., moved to Wilkes Co., Ga., abt 1788. His will, recorded there May 7, 1810, mentions his w Mary & ch Diana Evering, Lee, Job, Molly Ogletree, Robert, Williamson, James, Katy Heard, Buford, Elizabeth Jourdan, George & Philemon, deceased. Think his w's maiden name was Mary Lee.—*J. P. Mott,* Valdosta, Ga.

8974. HARMAN-HARMON.—Francis Harmon came in ship *Love* with w & 2 ch, Sarah & John. John settled in Springfield in 1635, m Elizabeth ———. Their ch were John, Samuel, Sarah, b Sept. 4, 1644, Joseph, b Jan. 4, 1647, Elizabeth, b 1649, Mary, 1651, Nathaniel, Mar. 13, 1653, Ebenezer, Aug. 12, 1657. Nathaniel Harmon, b May 15, 1653, at Springfield, d there May 2, 1712, m at Suffield, Mary Skinner, b Winsor, Sept., 1667, d at Suffield. Tehy had 10 ch. Their oldest child, Nathaniel, b at Suffield, Jan. 15, 1686, d Oct. 16, 1763, m at Suffield, Aug. 24, 1710, Esther Austin, b at Suffield, Jan. 11, 1686, d at Suffield. Nine ch. The third, Asahel, b at Suffield, July 6, 1726, d Dorset, m in Suffield, Mary Parsons, b Springfield, May 2, 1722, d Apr. 16, 1817. They had 4 ch. Dau Abigail, b Suffield, Apr. 2, 1756, d Dorset, Nov. 29, 1847, m Jan. 21, 1779, at Dorset, Vt., Moses Kent. References: Records of Suffield, Conn. History of Suffield, and the Genealogy willed to the Town by General George Harmon.—*Mrs. Wm. B. Birge,* 2 Huntington Place, Norwich, Conn.

9944. KELLOGG.—Write to Miss Jessie Blair, Sedalia, Mo., in reference to Samuel Kellogg who m June 2, 1768–9, Anna, dau of Absalom & Martha Young Blair, of Blandford, Mass. The Kelloggs lived in Williamstown, Mass., & some

of this Blair line went to Vt. Samuel Kellogg m 2ndly Isabella Blair, sister of his 1st w. See Perry's History of Williamstown, Mass. Please send me the Kellogg descent.—*Dr. E. M. H. Moore,* 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

8856a. Powers-Pettegrew.—Betsey Powers, b Oct. 20, 1770, d June 8, 1816, was the dau of William & Elizabeth (Gates) Powers. The intention of their marriage in 1765 is recorded in Stow, Mass. William was b in Littleton, Mass., Dec. 30, 1740. Late in life he moved to Groton, N. H., where he d Mar. 13, 1829. He was a Rev soldier, was with General Stark at Bennington, Vt. Elizabeth Gates, w of William Powers, was the dau of Ephriam Gates & his 1st w Dorothy, who was b May 3, 1737, & d Nov. 9, 1823. William was the son of Gideon & Lydia (Russell) Powers, & Gideon was the son of Isaac Powers, b 1665, & his w Mrs. Mary (Poulter) (Winsgip) Powers, of Nashoba & Medford, Mass., whom he m in 1701. Isaac was the son of the Emigrant Walter Powers, 1639–1693, who m in 1661 Tinal Shepard, dau of Ralph, of Concord, Mass.—*Mrs. W. H. Cortright,* Homer, Mich.

Gideon Powers, father of William, was b in Littleton, Mass., 1729, & d in Temple, N. H., 1789. He also had Rev record, as he was one of the Signers of the Association Test. References for the above family data & Rev services are the " Powers Family," by Amos H. Powers, and New Hampshire State Papers, Volume 8, page 288.—*Genealogical Editor.*

9937. Graaf-Graf.—Hans (John) Graff was b in Switzerland, 1661. About 1695, due to the persecutions of the Mennonites, the religious sect to which he belonged, he left Switzerland & took up his abode in Alsace, France, where he remained until he emigrated to America & settled in Germantown, Pa. He finally made his home in Lancaster Co., in the township Earl (Graff), named in honor of him, as its most respected inhabitant. By trading with the Indians he laid the foundation of his great fortune. He was assigned to positions of trust & importance by the Governor & Board of Council of the Province. His sons were Peter, David, who lived to be 62 years old, who m a Miss Moyer & had son David, who m Barbara Hirst; John, Daniel, Marcus & Samuel. Reference: Biographical History of Lancaster Co., Pa., by Alex. Harris, pp. 237–239.—*Genealogical Editor.*

9944. Kellogg.—Samuel Kellogg, son of Capt. Ezekiel, b Feb. 1, 1739, m 1st Lucy Snow, perhaps dau of Jacob & Abigail Wyman Snow, who were m in Woburn, Mass., Apr. 8, 1740. Abigail d & Jacob m 2ndly Apr. 22, 1805, Mrs. Sally (Fisk) Southwick, widow of Benj. Southwick, of New Salem. He resided in New Salem, where his ch were b. His second w was dismissed from the church in New Salem & recommended to the church in Sangerfield, N. Y., Apr. 20, 1816, at abt which time he probably removed to that place. He is said to have been a soldier in the Rev & was one of sixteen who marched to reënforce the army at Bennington, but did not arrive until the battle was over. He had nine ch by the first w & four by the second. Reference: " The Kelloggs in the New World," by Timothy Hopkins, Vol. 1, page 140.—*Ella M. Rorabeck,* 1848 Liberty St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Samuel Kellogg was a soldier in Captain Harris' Co., Colonel Simond's Regiment of Mass. He was one of those who marched to reënforce the army at Bennington. Ch by first w, Lucy Snow, were Benjamin, bap. 1770, m Permelia Trask; Samuel, bap. 1771, m Susannah Felton; Lucy, bap. 1773, m Elva Allen; Sarah, bap. 1775, m Peter Sampson; Hannah Snow, bap. 1777, m 1st Joseph Putnam, 2nd Sylvanus Ward; Nathaniel, bap. 1781, m Sarah Stowell; Jonathan, bap. 1784, unm.; Barnabas, bap. 1786; Experience. Ch by 2nd w: Warren, 1805, m Melissa Beck; Daniel Fisk, 1807, m Emily Dunham; Experience m Aranus Livermore. Samuel Kellogg was b in New Salem, Miss., & d probably in Sangerfield, N. Y. His record of Rev service has been accepted. Samuel Kellogg was the son of Capt. Ezekiel Kellogg, b in Hadley, Mass., Apr. 15, 1697, m abt 1723, Elizabeth Partridge, b in Hadley, Sept. 22, 1701, dau of Samuel Partridge, Jr., b Jan. 21, 1672, m Mary Cotton, dau of Rev. Seaborn Cotton & Dorothy Dudley. Samuel Partridge was the son of Col. Samuel Partridge, of Hatfield, Mass. Representative 1685–6, colonel of regiment, Judge of Probate, one of the Council, after the death of Col. Pynchon, 1703, the most important man of the western part of the Province. Capt. Ezekiel Kellogg resided in Hadley & New Salem & was a soldier in the French & Indian War, in Col. Williams' Regt., served 10 days, travelled 44 miles during the siege of Fort William Henry. Commanded a company against the Indians & had charge of the Fort at New Salem built for the protection of families of the settlers. His father, Nathaniel Kellogg, was b in Hadley, Oct. 8, 1669, & m June 28, 1692, Sarah Boltwood, b in Hadley, Oct. 1, 1672, dau of Sergeant Samuel Boltwood & Sarah Lewis, dau of William Lewis, 1st Recorder of Farmington, Conn., 1645, & gr-dau of William Lewis, an original settler of Hartford, 1636. Nathaniel Kellogg was in Deerfield, 1693, when the town was attacked by the Indians. Lieutenant of militia, Selectman of Hadley, 1717–21–24–27–37. He d Oct. 30, 1750. He was the son of Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, who was the son of Martin Kellogg, bap. in Great Leighs, Eng., Apr. 1, 1626, who m 2ndly Abigail Terry, b in Windsor, Conn., Sept. 21, 1646, dau of Stephen Terry, who was the son of John Terry & Mary White, who came to America on the

Mary & John in 1630.—*John Watt,* 1828 State St., New Orleans, La.

8851. RUFFIN.—This query was partly answered in the February, 1921, Magazine, but the name of Francis Ruffin's 1st w was not given. She was Hannah Cocke, and her ch were Thomas, John, Robert & Hannah Ruffin. Hannah m C. Seward. Reference: *William & Mary Quarterly,* Vol. 18.—*Miss Susan A. Harris,* 484 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga.

8969. DINSMORE.—An addition to answer in March, 1921, Magazine. James Dinsmore emigrated to this country from Ireland & settled first in Fayette Township, Alleghany Co., Pa., & on July 21, 1795, purchased 275 acres of land in Canton Township, Washington Co., Pa., of Joshua Anderson. On this farm James Dinsmore lived & d at an advanced age. A fort or blockhouse was on this place & later was known as the Dinsmore Fort. James Dinsmore left sons John & James & several daus. The farm was divided between the two sons & John remained on the homestead till his death. His sons were James, John C. & Robert. Reference: Boyd Crumrines, History of Washington Co., Pa.—*Miss Effie Teemer,* 1957 E. 31st St., Lorain, Ohio.

8971. STONE.—From Annapolis Calendar of Wills. Will of Capt. William Stone, Charles Co., Md., dated Dec. 3, 1659, probated Dec. 21, 1660, mentions w, Verlinda, oldest dau Eliza Stone, sons Richard, John, Matthew, daus Mary & Katherine & oldest son Thomas & heirs. Overseers & guardians of minor child: Gov. Josias Fendall, brother-in-law Francis Dougherty, bro Matthes Stone. Will of Verlinda Stone, Mar. 3, 1674, mentions dau ——— Doyen, son John. Vol. 2, page 159, Joshua Doyen, St. Mary's Co. His will mentions 200 A. at Nanjenny, Charles Co., being part of a tract bought of Madam Elizabeth Calvert & her son Charles Calvert. (This is probably Elizabeth Stone who m William Calvert. Joshua Doyen, her brother-in-law.) George Norbury Mackenzie in his "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. 6, says: "William Calvert, of 'Calvert's Rest,' b 1642, was a member of the House of Burgesses, Deputy Governor of the Province, Councillor and Principal Secretary from 1669–1682, when he was drowned in the Wicomico River, in or abt 1664. He m Elizabeth Stone, who survived him, a dau of Governor William Stone, b 1603, d 1695, & his w Verlinda Sprigg Cotton." (According to Wm. Stone's will he d not in 1695, as above stated, but in 1659 or 1660, see above.) Elizabeth Stone could not have been a sister of Thomas Stone, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, for that event occurred in the following century.—*Mrs. Ella F. O'Gorman,* 230 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

9906b. MCKISSACK.—Isaac McKissack, b Sept., 1752, in Antrim, Ireland, m, 1790, Mary Cochran, b 1757, d 1834. They had a dau Eleanor, who m ——— Barnes.—*Mrs. W. N. Andrews,* Joplin, Mo.

9953a. BLAIR.—Augusta Co. records (Chalkley Papers), Vol. 3, page 404, show deeds of James & Kitrin Blair, 144 acres south side of Middle River, to Hugh Doneghe for 65 pounds, Jan. 15, 1763. Also page 405, Nov. 12, 1763, sale of and by Hugh Donaghey & Elizabeth his w, to Alex. Blair; attest, Alex. Blair, Jr. Alex. Blair, Sr., m Jean Janney & had son James, possibly the James who m "Kitrin." Other records collected privately indicate "Kitrin's" last name was King. Compare this data with will of Bryce (Brice) Blair, of York Co., Pa., Warrington Twp., who d 1782, "Will Book 9 P. C. York, Pa." W, Jenny, ch: Alex., John, Brice, James, Mary m Wm. Anderson, Anna m Abraham Lewis, Susanna m Henry Logan, Jane m James Logan, Eleanor, Barbara m James Anderson. The m names of Anna, Jane & Susanna are not shown in the will. Alex. Blair, Sr., w Jean Janney, was in Va. before 1740, son William bap. 1741; see records of Rev. John Craig. The birth of James not shown, but if prior to 1741 he could have been the father of Ann Blair who m Wm. Anderson in 1779. See Chalkley Papers also for case of Anderson vs. Young. Deposition of John Blair taken at Staunton, Va., July 4, 1804, which says that "abt fifty years ago" James Blair built a cabin at or nr the mainspring of Naked Creek, etc. In 1783 reference to James Blair, son of Wm. Blair, of Naked Creek. See also Mar., 1787, Samuel Anderson vs. Wm. Blair, of Black Tavern, son of James Blair.—*Dr. E. M. Heistand-Moore,* 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUERIES

9974. SEAVEY.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Samuel Seavey, b 1799 in Saco, Me., & m either Thankful Clark or Thankful Poole, b 1801 in N. Y.—Wanted, gen of Thankful. —B. H. M.

9975. RIFE.—Having the Rev rec of David Rife, of Lancaster Co., Pa., would like the names of his w and ch.—A. G. J.

9976. THORNTON.—Whom did Elizabeth, dau of Presley Thornton, aide-de-camp to Washington, marry?—M. E. D.

9977. LAWRENCE.—Wanted, parentage and names of the sisters & bros of Mary Lawrence, who m 1st ——— Johnson, of Windsor, Conn., & 2d Stephen Rossiter, of Harwinton, Litchfield Co., Conn. Did her father have Rev rec?—E. J. L. B.

9978. POMEROY.—Wanted, dates & Rev rec of Moses Pomeroy, of Northampton, Mass., who had son Meded, b Oct. 24, 1807. Would like proof of his death at Pittsfield Mass., Dec. 21, 1844.—E. R.

9979. ARMSTRONG.—Wanted, parentage of

Robert Armstrong, b Franklin Co., Pa., Mar. 22, 1777. He had a bro Jeremiah.

(a) THOMPSON.—Wanted, Rev rec of Alexander Thompson, who m Ruhamah Chapline. Their dau Sarah m Robert Armstrong. See above.

(b) WASSON-MCCONAHAY.—Wanted, parentage of Joseph Wasson, b Lancaster Co., Pa., 1775. He m in 1800, Jane McConahay, b 1773, sister of Judge McConahay. Who was their father, & did he serve in the Rev?—W. C. M.

9980. COOPER.—Wanted, gen of Samuel Cooper, of Saratoga Co., N. Y. His father served in Rev.

(a) CHANDLER. — Wanted, information of Lucretia Chandler, her husband's given name, date of m, etc.—C. C. J.

9981. BRISTOW-ELKINS.—James Bristow m Delilah Elkins, issue: Elijah, Sally, Betty Abel. Second w Betty Clevenger. Wanted, dates of b & m of James & Delilah, parentage of Delilah Elkins, parentage & Rev service of James Bristow.—J. H. S.

9982. TELLER.—Wanted, parentage & gen of Tobias Teller, b 1745, d Oct. 30, 1834, m Isabella Neely, resided in Cortland Town, Westchester Co., N. Y. Served in Rev in 1776 as private in Capt. James Teller's, his bro co, Gen. Hoyt's Regt., & from Sept., 1777, was private in Capt. Hampton's Co. & was in Battle of Saratoga. He was a desc of Wm. Teller, Capt. of Fort Orange, merchant in New Amsterdam & an original patentee of Schenectady, N. Y.—M. R. R.

9983. ALEXANDER. — Wanted, parentage of Thomas Alexander, of Marlboro, Mass., who m Phoebe ——— in 1747. Ch: James, b Mar. 8, 1748, moved to Maine; Jeduthan, b Sept. 5, 1751, was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; Phoebe, b Sept. 22, 1753; Jabez, b Aug. 22, 1755, moved to Acworth, N. H., served in Stark's Brigade at Bennington. Wanted, also, family name of w of Thomas Alexander.—G. A. McF.

9984. KIMMELL.—Wanted, Rev ser of George Kimmell, son of Philip & Elizabeth Folson Kimmell, b in Germany, Dec. 25, 1743, came to America 1755, m Juliance Ruby, of York, Pa., Aug., 1768, & settled at foot of Allegheny Mts., in what is now Somerset Co., Pa.—A. D. J.

9985. HOWARD.—Wanted, Rev ser & any information of ——— Howard, who with his 6 sons served in Rev. The youngest, Elihu (?) was only 14, & was wounded in the leg. He later m Miss McCasten, of Lancaster, Pa. Their dau m Andrew Bonner, of Ireland, & lived in Ohio. Were these Howards from Md.?—F. D. C.

9986. LEE.—Wanted, parentage & their gen of James Lee, b 1750 in Va., m Mary Kinney or Kenney, enlisted in Rev War from 1776–1783 from Stafford County, Virginia, & later moved to Logan County, Ohio.—J. M. M.

9987. SEAGARDIN-SEGARD.—Wanted, gen & any information of the family of George Seagardin, who m Elizabeth Dice & lived in Pa., moved to Indiana abt 1860. He had a bro Dave, who moved to Ill. & his desc spell the name Segard.—F. S.

9988. MCMILLAN.—Wanted, gen & any information of Alexander McMillan, who had a dau Christena who m James Cummings, lived in Fayette Co., Pa., later moving to Ohio, where they d.

(a) CUMMINGS. — Alexander Cummings, b Co. Antrim, Ireland, came to America abt 1770, & after the Rev m Jane Livingstone, of York (Little York), Pa. Their graves are near Mill Run, Pa. Would like to correspond with some one interested in this line who lives near York.

(b) SIMPSON-DRAKE. — John Simpson m Sarah Carle, & their son m Susan Drake. Wanted, Rev ser of John Simpson or of the father of Susan. Did Susan have *Mayflower* ancestry?

(c) SWAINE-SAYRE.—Matthias & Catherine Swaine had dau Jane, who m Isaac, son of Isaac Sayre, b in Southampton. Wanted, any Rev ser in these lines.—A. B. C.

9989. SHELBY.—Wanted, dates & name of w of Major Evan Shelby, of Mecklenburg Co., N. C.; also names of their ch. One dau, Eleanor, m ——— Polk. Wanted, her dates also.—V. L. C.

9990. SMITH.—Wanted, parentage of Thomas Smith, 1735–1808; he lived at Pownal, Vt., & d in Saratoga Co., N. Y., m Mary, 1723–1822, who d Saratoga Co., N. Y. Wanted, her maiden name & gen. Their ch: Jerusha m Soloman Taylor; Nessie m Thos. Stillwell; Maria m Abel Dunning; Catherine m Isaiah Fuller; a dau m ——— Ladow; Samuel, Thos., Jr.

(a) SHIPMAN.—Jonathan Shipman, of Glastonbury, Conn., Walpole, N. H., & Hartland, Conn., m Dec. 5, 1748, Abigail Fox. Wanted, parentage of Abigail.

(b) JONES.—Sally Jones, 1780–1861, m 1801, Hermon Ruloffson (Rulison) near Esperance, Schoharie Co., N. Y. Wanted, place of birth & parentage of Sally.

(c) BABCOCK.—Wanted, date of death of James Babcock, who m, 1730, Phebe Swan, Westerly, R. I. Ch: James, Elias, Abel, Martha, Phebe & Sarah, who m Col. George Irish.

(d) SCHNEIDER.—Wanted, parentage & date of birth of Magdalena Schneider, who m abt 1754 Isaac Elwood, b Minden, N. Y.

(e) HENDRICKS. — Wanted, parentage of Catherine Hendricks, who m, 1785, Cornelius Van Wormer, of Greene Co., N. Y., & lived in Durham, N. Y.

(f) WRIGHT.—Wanted, name of 1st w of Ephraim Wright, Jr., b 1735, Lebanon, Conn.,

had son Bildad, b 1768. His 2d w, Olive Reeves, of Hartland, Conn., he m in 1777.—E. V. B.

9991. Goodspeed. — Wanted, parentage of Mercy Goodspeed, who m Jonathan Austin, Rev soldier, of Charlestown, R. I.

(a) Kidney.—Wanted, parentage of Betsey ——— & Thomas Kidney, b in Dutchess Co., N. Y.—R. M. A.

9992. Gage.—Wanted, parentage of Charlotte Gage, b Pittstown, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1787, d Pompey, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1879, m June 15, 1806, at Pittstown, Israel Sloan, Jr., moved to Pompey, N. Y., 1807, where he d Nov. 18, 1855. Ch: Warren Daniel, b Pittstown, May 17, 1807; Allen Carr, b Pompey, May 14, 1809; Gilbert, b 1811; Harriet b 1817; Clarinda b 1821; Rebecca b 1828.—O. H. L.

9993. Rice.—Wanted, parentage & gen of Mary Rice, who m in Hanover Co., Va., James Garland, b 1722. Their dau Mary Garland, b 1760, m James Woods.—L. M.

9994. Gilliam.—Wanted, Rev rec of Epaphroditus Gilliam, who was b near Williamsburg, Va., & removed to N. C. He was desc from John Gilliam, one of the Gilliam bros, who came to Virginia in 1635 aboard the *Constance*.—L. G. A.

9995. Ross.—William Ross m Sophie Ubeserean at Elizabethtown, N. J., 1790. Wanted, dates of Wm. & Rev rec of his father.

(a) Norton.—Wanted, dates & name of w of Benjamin Norton, of Stockbridge, Mass. Did he have Rev rec? Their sons were Abel, Henry & Isaac.—L. P.

9996. Hoskins.—Wanted, parentage & gen of Elizabeth Hoskins or Hopkins, of Windsor, Conn., who m in 1723, Samuel Allyn, of Windsor, Conn., whose will was probated 1742. See Manwaring's Probate Records. Was she a desc of Peter Brown who came over in the *Mayflower?* —D. B. A.

9997. Knowles. — Wanted, given name & dates of the son of John Knowles, who was the father of Consider Fuller Knowles, b 1810, in Harmony, Me., & d in 1863.—G. McC.

9998. Daniels.—" Samuel Daniels, of Leister, Vt., was killed in a skirmish 1777 by a band of Indians, led by a British officer." Could this have been the Samuel Daniels, of Leister, Mass., whose w was Abigail Pinkham? Wanted, any information of this Samuel Daniels.—C. F. R.

9999. Ashley. — Wanted, Rev record of Jonathan Ashley, of Westfield, Mass., who m Abigail Stebbins. Their dau m Ensign Josiah Pomeroy, d 1790.—C. E. R.

10000. Morris.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Morris, who m Hannah Newell, of Providence, R. I. He had a bro Jesse, who m Hulda Collens, of Conn., & moved to Ohio.

(a) Sharp.—Wanted, parentage of Rebecca Sharp, b 1764, probably in Philadelphia.—M. E. M.

10001.—Wilson-Fox-Plum.—Peter Wilson m Eleanor McKinney, & their son John M. Wilson, b Aug. 11, 1811, m Mar. 13, 1834, Elizabeth, dau of Joseph & Mary Fox Plum, b Aug. 30, 1815. Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Peter Wilson & Joseph Plum.

(a) Lindaberry-Landers. — Harbert Lindaberry, b 1790, d 1874, said to have come from Pa. to N. J., m Elizabeth Landers. Wanted, gen of both families, including Rev rec.—S. E.H.

10002. Updegraff.—Wanted, parentage & any information of Joseph & David Updegraff, twins, b near Pittsburgh, Pa., 1801. David supposed to have been a drummer in War of 1812, moved to Wilkes Co., Ga., & m Elizabeth Ragland Arnold, June 5, 1823. Ch, among others, Margaret Elizabeth Updegraff, b Feb. 14, 1829, who m Joseph Mark Hoard, Feb. 12, 1846. Would like to correspond with any of Joseph's desc.

(a) Arnold.—Wanted, gen of James Arnold, b in Va., served in Rev & honorably discharged with rank of corporal, m Elizabeth Strouds, supposedly in Elizabeth City, N. C., abt 1788. Their fifth child, Elizabeth Ragland Arnold, born November 14, 1804, m David Updegraff. —E. R. H. K.

10003. Bishop-Winchell.—Asa Bishop m Rebecca, dau of Stephen & Mary Rouse Winchell. Their son Peter, b abt 1779, on Estate of Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Mary (?) Wanted, her name & dates. Wanted, also, gen of Mary Rouse, w of Asa Bishop.

(a) Hall.—Wanted, ancestry of Salome Hall, who m Joseph Swetland in Kent, Conn., 1785.

(b) Hutton-Miller.—Thomas Hutton came from Ireland 1723, his son Nehemiah m Sarah, dau of John Miller, of New Garden Twp., Chester Co., Pa. Wanted, Miller gen. Nehemiah Hutton's son James m Nov. 17, 1757, Hannah, dau of Anthony & Mary Lee, of Oley, Pa. Wanted, dates of b & d of Nehemiah & James Hutton.

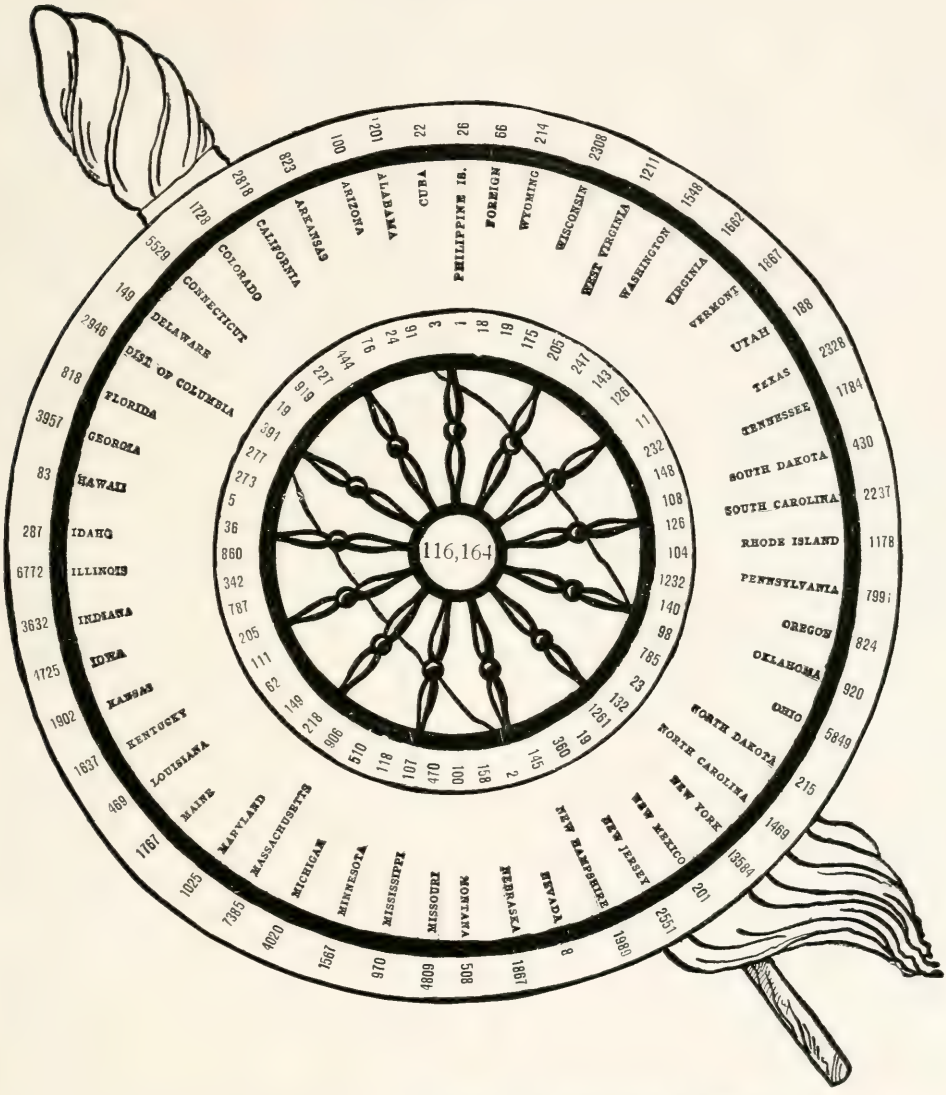
(c) Hughes.—Hugh, son of Morgan Hughes, m Mary, dau of James & Hannah Sutton, in 1780 & d in 1838, & is buried at Catawissa Friends Meeting Ground, Pa. Wanted, dates of b & d of Mary Hughes Hutton.—E. B.

10004. Barber.—Nathaniel Barber, b 1760, m 1784, Ann Watson in Trenton, N. J. Wanted, parentage & place of birth of Nathaniel.—S. B. J.

9965. Cole.—Wanted, dates of b, d & m of John Cole, Sr., & his w Jane Stuart. Did he have Rev ser? Their son John, b 1796, d 1871, m Aug. 1, 1816, in Greene Co., Ky., Susannah Duke, b Apr. 12, 1799, d Dec. 30, 1865.

(a) Duke-Miller. — Daniel Duke, b 1825, Ky. m Eliz. Miller of Carolina. She had bros Christopher, William, Henry. Wanted, any data of Daniel Duke or the Miller family.—H. B. H.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



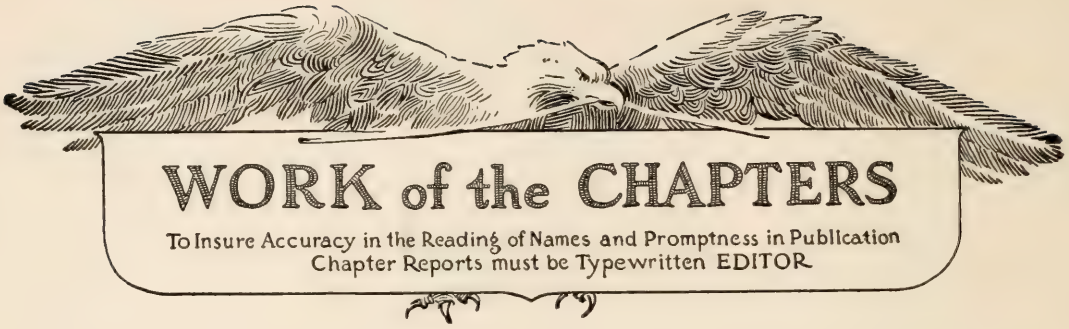
In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1261 subscribers



Philip Livingston Chapter (Howell, Mich.) has just completed a successful year's work.

The Chapter adopted a French orphan boy May 17, 1919, Glaciere Rosendale Parpex, nine years old, and is still caring for him. He writes very interesting letters.

September 13, 1920, the opening day for the new year, Mrs. William McP. Spencer gave a review of the play "Abraham Lincoln," by Frank McGlynn. Mrs. Spencer witnessed the play in New York City during the early summer.

At the October meeting the campaign of 1860 (Lincoln's campaign) was compared with the campaign of 1920, and many striking resemblances noted.

"The South from a Southern Standpoint" was the subject of an excellent paper given by Mrs. B. F. Cain, who spends her winters in the South and gets her facts first-hand.

The November meeting was largely given over to reports from the State Conference, held in Grand Rapids, October 5th–7th.

The Conference was a notable one, as we had as guests of honor Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, and our own Mrs. Wm. Henry Wait, Vice President General from Michigan. The Conference was one of inspiration from start to finish. Mrs. Minor's address, Mrs. Buel's and that of Mrs. Wait were especially fine and patriotic.

Our Chapter has a membership of 45, Mrs. C. E. Gough, Regent. Two of our members, Mrs. Huntington and Mrs. Cain, have seven ancestral bars and have just received their *Mayflower* insignia, and also have five coats-of-arms.

(Mrs. Geo.) Augusta D. Barnes,
Historian.

Ellen I. Sanger Chapter (Littleton, N. H.), though the members are few in number, still has life.

We have now 17 members and the resident members are all interested in the Chapter.

During the winter of 1919 and 1920 we held six meetings, most of them with Mrs. F. E. Green, who is the daughter of Mrs. T. E. Sanger, our first Regent, who held the office for 10 years, or during her life. Mrs. Green is an invalid and confined to a wheel chair.

Since our last writing we have given to the Martha Berry School, $30.26; to the Red Cross War Fund, $5; to the United War Fund, $5; to the Sarah Guernsey Scholarship, 85 cents.

Caroline F. Page,
Historian.

Rebecca Weston Chapter (Dexter, Me.) aided in the celebration of Armistice Day, 1920, by unveiling a boulder to mark the site of the first dwelling erected in the town. The Edward J. Poulliot Post of the American Legion and the members of the D.A.R., led by the Fay and Scott Band, marched to the lot, which is now owned by J. Willis Crosby, the members of Rebecca Weston Chapter marching up the hillside and forming a semicircle back of the tablet. After the music and invocation, Mrs. J. Willis Crosby, Regent of the Chapter, delivered the following address:

"This year of 1920 is a notable one. The tercentenary anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on our shores is being celebrated throughout New England. This year also marks the centennial of the independence of our beloved State of Maine. So it seems most fitting that we observe at this time some historic facts of our own town of Dexter.

"Because of our many patriotic sons who offered their services to their country in the Civil War, later in the Spanish-American War, and more recently the World War, it seems eminently fitting that we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, direct descendants of the heroes of the Revolution, should unite with the boys of the American Legion in the observance of Armistice Day.

"We are to unveil a tablet marking the site of the first dwelling in Dexter, and there is a bit of most interesting history connected with it. In 1794, James Bridge, of Augusta, purchased from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the present township of Dexter. He soon sold it to Charles Vaughn, who was acting for a company in Massachusetts. Vaughn was unable to meet the conditions involved in the purchase of this land,

and Dexter passed through several hands before Andrew Cragie, of Cambridge, Mass., purchased and induced settlements upon it.

"During the year 1800, Cragie sent Samuel Elkins from Cornville to locate a suitable site for a mill. He chose the outlet of the body of water which was later named Lake Wassookeag, and began at once to hew timber for the structure. The mill proved an attraction, for the same year Ebenezer Small and John Tucker came here to secure locations for future homes. Mr. Small made a clearing, put up a log cabin, and raised a crop of corn. The next spring he returned to New Hampshire for his wife. There was no road further than Harmony, so with necessary household goods loaded on a handsled and with Mrs. Small seated on top, they continued their journey. There was not even a footpath to guide them through the forest, and it was with great difficulty that they found their way, by means of blazed trees, and at last reached their destination.

"The hardships endured by these early settlers seem almost incredible. At one time food was so scarce that people travelled forty miles, on horseback, to Norridgewock, and bought corn for $2 per bushel, and a certain young man went to Athens to work in a hayfield for a peck of corn a day.

"The contrast between those early days and the present is great. To-day the town of Dexter is beautiful, with its picturesque scenery of hill and dale, lake and stream, wooded hills, shady streets, its many churches and educational institutions, varied business enterprises, and fine residences, with their well-kept lawns and shrubbery, and fine farms, of which we are justly proud. And here in the shadow of these venerable and stately elms, we, the members of Rebecca Weston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, take pleasure in unveiling this boulder with inscribed tablet, marking the site of the first dwelling in Dexter, and we dedicate it to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Small, who so bravely faced the dangers and hardships of pioneer life."

(Mrs.) Annie M. Briry,
Historian.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pa.) In presenting the twenty-eighth annual report of Liberty Bell Chapter I am glad to report continued interest, loyalty and progress.

Ninety-four members are enrolled; among the number are seven life members and five charter members. One member was transferred to another chapter in the state. Four C. A. R. were transferred into Liberty Bell Chapter.

The Chapter has 47 subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Seventeen members of Liberty Bell Chapter are represented on the various State Committees.

Financial contributions were made as follows:

Lora Haines Cook Scholarship	$8.90
Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey Scholarship	15.00
Valley Forge Historical Society	50.00
Americanization	55.58
Second Pledge to Liberty Bond	25.00
Prizes, medals (for patriotic essays)	45.12
Sandwich Tray (Banquet Hall, Continental Hall)	25.00
French Orphan	36.50
Testimonial to Miss Mary I. Stille	25.00
Books—Flowers	38.00

To instill interest and promote patriotism, the Chapter offered medals and prizes of gold to Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Allentown Prep School, and Bethlehem High School.

The Americanization Committee has worked faithfully during the year with the George Washington Club, Sons of the Republic. The Chapter will continue Americanization work with this club for the coming year.

Eight members of the Chapter read at meetings the history of their Revolutionary ancestors, with direct line of descent.

On October 19, 1919, Liberty Bell Chapter held memorial services at Walbert's Station, Lehigh County, Pa., in the Jordan Ref. Cemetery, at the monument erected to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers, soldiers of 1812, and Civil War Veterans. The Regent presided. Historic sketches were read by descendants of the two Revolutionary soldiers—Peter Gross and John Mosser—whose graves had been marked on October 13, 1919, with the official D.A.R. marker by Mrs. F. O. Ritter (Regent at the time).

The following are the items of work, summarizing the work of the Historian during the year:

The Historian made a record of tombstones of the old graveyard at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. The record contains 548 names, with birth, death and many marriage records. Oldest birth record 1700, and oldest death record 1769. Many Revolutionary soldiers' graves were located and an effort is being made to mark as many as possible with D.A.R. markers. One copy of the records was presented to the Dryland Church, Hecktown, Pa., and one copy to the Northampton County Historical Society, Easton, Pa.

The Historian placed in the archives of the Chapter her first official scrap-book. She also presented "War Scrap-book" and a card of historical buttons used during the World War. She procured for the Chapter a booklet, "The French War Memorial," published and presented by France as a tribute to American soldiers who served overseas.

Ten Revolutionary patriots' graves were

marked by the Chapter during the year. On September 1, 1920, the graves of Valentine Anewalt, Conrad Kreider and Philip Drumm were marked at Stone Church, Northampton County, Pa. On September 26, 1920, the graves of Johan Kemerer, Peter Dreisbach, Philip Frankenfield, Daniel Ritter, Michael Boyer, William Johnson and Johan Heinrich Beck were marked at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa.

The annual meeting of the Chapter was held October 11, 1920. The Chapter during the year has been earnest, faithful and devoted to the principles of this great organization.

MINA L. VON STEUBEN,
Historian.

Ellicott Chapter (Falconer, N. Y.). It is a privilege and a pleasure to present a brief résumé of the accomplishments and activities of Ellicott Chapter for the year 1919–1920.

Our membership is 38. Nine regular and two special meetings have been held, and the celebration of "Charter Day," March 12th, instituted with a delightful banquet. There was also special recognition of Washington's Birthday and Flag Day. As usual, the graves of soldiers of 1776 and 1812 were decorated by a committee of the Chapter. Three memorial trees were reset and markers placed for all. A beautiful satin banner was purchased and presented to the local post of the American Legion. The Chapter continued the support of its French orphan, to whom a Christmas box was also sent. Ten dollars was contributed to the fund for Near East Relief, and $10 to the D.A.R. fund for training teachers for Americanization work.

Most outstanding of the year's accomplishments has been the interest aroused in local Americanization work. At the call of the local D. A. R. Chapter, a public meeting was held, an Americanization League formed, and coöperation of other village societies secured. Under the direction of this league a night school was instituted and mothers' clubs and neighborhood classes held.

In May the Chapter joined with the local W. C. T. U. in producing a pageant, most successful socially, artistically and financially, for the benefit of the Americanization League.

The Chapter feels indebted for the success of the year just passed, to the untiring devotion of our Regent, her splendid personality and the loyal coöperation of the members.

GERTRUDE E. MOSHER,
Secretary.

Chief Ignace Chapter (Kalispell, Mont.). We are soon to celebrate our fourth anniversary and feel that our Magazine should hear from us.

First, we are named Chief Ignace Chapter in honor of the Chiefs Ignace—three generations of them—who were active in the uplift of their race in our community. The last chief died only a few years ago. These Indians were named for Father Ignace, the first white missionary who worked among the Indians. He came to the Iroquois of Eastern Canada in the early part of the Seventeenth Century. Indians from that tribe later migrated to our valley and carried the Faith to the Indians here.

The organization of our Chapter on February 15, 1917, was possible principally through the untiring efforts of our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Blanche Switzer, who has since been our Registrar. The membership at that time was 15 and was in our by-laws limited to 30, as more could not be entertained in our homes, where the meetings are held. We have now 29 members.

Our first year's work was devoted to Montana history, and special commemorative days were observed. Our Red Cross work has been mostly individual, but all our members were active workers, and a few were in active leadership.

As a chapter, we helped toward the French village fund; donated knitted garments for our navy; paid $1 per capita toward the D. A. R. $100,000 Third Liberty Loan Bond, and we bought one $50 bond in the Fourth Liberty Loan.

In 1918 at the school children's county fair we conducted two tag days, which brought $500 to our local Red Cross. In 1919 we conducted one tag day, which brought $108 to our general relief fund. During one influenza epidemic we collected a large amount of jelly, which was given to the emergency hospital.

In February, 1920, an elaborate program and banquet was planned for our own Tuscanian survivors (there are 13 in our county), but because of another outbreak of influenza, the plan had to be abandoned.

In November of last year, to stimulate interest in Colonial history, Doctor Hillis' two Puritan lectures, stereopticon, were presented, each one twice, and read by one of our members.

Our programs this year have been simple, but we plan to do more next year. We are now arranging a party for the purpose of replenishing our treasury and of advertising our Chapter.

Our first Regent was Mrs. F. H. Johnson, who has since become a resident of Helena, and our present Regent is Mrs. James A. Coram.

(MRS. T. H.) NELL GILL MACDONALD,
Historian.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York, N. Y.) honored the memory of a Revolutionary soldier by marking his last resting-place. This is the fourth grave of a patriot rescued by the Chapter from obscurity and restored to a place of honor in the official records of the Government.

On a narrow strip of land located at Fort Ann, between the state highway and the railroad, with the Barge canal running closely parallel, stand two solitary tombstones.

Some years ago this particular locality was a large farm in the possession of the Weller family, and when Dan Weller died, his wife directed that he be buried on a knoll a short distance opposite the house, so she could constantly see the grave from her bedroom window. The old home has disappeared, and a public highway intersects the farm, but it matters not to her, for she, too, lies buried on the knoll close by his side.

If Dan Weller had not been a Revolutionary soldier, these tombstones would still remain neglected and forgotten, hidden as they have been these many years by a thick undergrowth of wild bushes and trees.

A Daughter of the American Revolution recently hearing from an old villager about the probability of a soldier's grave in the vicinity besought her husband, Prof. Frederick M. Pedersen, of the College of the City of New York, to investigate. To the astonishment of onlookers when excavated the marble slabs appeared as white, and the old inscriptions as distinct as if the interments were made but yesterday.

Dan Weller
A Soldier of the Revolution
Born May 19, 1760
Died June 9, 1829

Lucinda Treat
Wife of Dan Weller
Born Dec. 22, 1762
Died Sept. 23, 1852

Professor Pedersen pursued his investigation to the records at Washington, D. C., and also made further efforts to discover living descendants, whom he succeeded in locating at Fort Ann, Glens Falls and elsewhere. With them he arranged a day for honoring their patriot ancestors. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution, satisfied as to the authenticity of the soldier's record, furnished Washington Heights Chapter with one of their bronze markers, properly inscribed, which was unveiled at the grave Saturday, August 14th, by Mrs. Laura Adams, eighty-three years old, a granddaughter of Dan Weller. The Rev. Edward M. Parrott, Rector of St. James Church, Lake George, delivered the invocation, asking for a blessing on our country in the present perturbed condition, and for a revival of the humble faith and simple patriotism of our forefathers. Professor Pedersen then followed with an account of the soldier's record, enumerating the various battles in which he fought for America's independence. He enlisted January, 1776, as a private when only 16, under Capt. John McKinstry in Colonel Patterson's famous regiment from Western Massachusetts. It was at the siege of Boston in May, 1776, that the regiment was ordered to Canada and was for a time at Montreal, whence it marched to New Jersey in the autumn of 1776, arriving in time to take part in the Battle of Trenton and of Princeton. In October, 1777, our soldier fought under Colonel Patterson at Saratoga, and in May, 1781, he was a sergeant under Captain Wells in a Massachusetts regiment. In April, 1782, and December, 1783, he was under Capt. Peter Cleyes, the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel Tupper. Later on he became a corporal in the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment under Capt. Ebenezer Sproat, of Colonel Patterson's regiment.

As the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, who resides at Pelham, N. Y., could not attend the ceremony, she requested Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle, of Lake George, to represent her. Mrs. Tuttle stated as an important feature of the celebration that the location of Dan Weller's grave would now be placed on record in the Congressional Library, which has requested the D.A.R. to find and mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The descendants who attended the ceremony were: Mrs. Laura Adams, granddaughter; Mrs. Catharine Mason and Miss Elizabeth Crosby, great-granddaughters; Miss Jessie Mason, Mrs. Burniere Taylor, Miss Irene Weller and Miss Nellie Weller, great-great-granddaughters; Gladys Taylor, age three months, great-great-great-granddaughter; and Mr. A. Eugene Mason, great-great-grandson.

Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle,
Ex-Historian.

Barbara Standish Chapter (Hoopeston, Ill.) accomplished an object dear to the heart of our retiring Regent, Mrs. E. J. Boorde, when we met to dedicate the marker on the Hubbard trail, now the Dixie Highway, September 24, 1920, American Indian Day.

Our Chapter members and their guests, including the speakers of the day, among them our State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, of Peoria, were entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. Boorde, after which they were taken to the scene of the dedication by automobiles. The marker was erected at a point on the Dixie Highway west of McFerren Park.

The following account of the exercises is taken from the Hoopeston *Chronicle:*

"The dedication of the marker on Hubbard Trail, the origin of the Dixie Highway, at McFerren Park, was a notable event in the history of this section of the country.

"The marker is a great granite boulder, donated by Charles R. Finley, of the Meadow-

brook Farm. In the upper left-hand corner of the tablet is the emblem of the D.A.R., and the following inscription is in raised letters:

Dixie Highway
The Original Hubbard Trail
Erected by
Barbara Standish Chapter
Daughters American Revolution
Hoopeston, Ill.
1920

"At 3.30 o'clock the Regent, Mrs. E. J. Boorde, called the assemblage to order and Rev. Harvey H. Hoyt, of the Universalist Church, offered an invocation. Mrs. Boorde, in a short address, explained the history and the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and introduced Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, State Regent. Mrs. Chubbuck read an interesting paper on the aims and objects of the organization, in which she offered some valuable suggestions as to the conduct of the local chapters, and spoke of the far-reaching effect of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which has made women equal citizens of the commonwealth and nation. Mrs. Boorde then introduced Miss Lotte E. Jones, of Danville, who gave many interesting historical incidents of the Hubbard Trail and its connection with the Dixie Highway, and of Gordon S. Hubbard's life history, after which Mrs. Mary C. Lee, of Champaign, was introduced, whose address was 'Americanization.'

"Mrs. Boorde, in the name of Barbara Standish Chapter, then presented the marker to the public, and Miss Eleanor Kent Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Williams and a lineal descendant of Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag, pulled the silken cord that removed the flag covering the tablet. The act was greeted with applause and cheers and the dedication was complete, marking an interesting incident in the annals of local history."

(Mrs. J. F.) Fannie Griggs Tilton,
Historian.



DIXIE HIGHWAY TABLET
ERECTED BY BARBARA STANDISH CHAPTER, HOOPESTON, ILL.

Lucy Knox Chapter (Gloucester, Mass.), one of the oldest in the state, having been organized in 1895, observed its twenty-fifth anniversary October 18, 1920, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Griffin.

The meeting was largely attended and proved to be a very pleasant and interesting event. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers and flags, besides the Chapter's service flag.

Delegates were chosen to represent the Chapter at the State Conference, to be held at Worcester, and it was announced that Mrs. Shumway, the State Regent, would be entertained at the meeting on December 14th.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Lucy Knox Chapter was appropriately observed, and Miss Marietta M. Wonson, Chapter Historian, read a most interesting paper on "Lucy Knox," for whom the Chapter is named.

The Lucy Knox Chapter was organized by Mrs. Charles M. Green, and it was voted to send a donation to Dr. Charles M. Green, treasurer of the fund, to restore the Royal House of Medford, Mass., where a memorial would be placed in honor of Mrs. Green. It is important to note in performing this work a double object is accomplished, that of restoring the Old Slave Quarters in a famous historic house, besides giving recognition to one of the first State

Regents to organize chapters, a loyal D.A.R. and an earnest worker in our Society in its early days. It is desired that this be a free-will offering of those who knew Mrs. Green or from the chapter treasury, each chapter to decide upon its own action. The Chapter has contributed to various patriotic objects.

MARIETTA M. WONSON,
Historian.

Nancy Ward Chapter (Chattanooga, Tenn.) has 67 members, several of whom are non-resident.

The year's work, under the leadership of the Regent, Mrs. I. D. Steele, has been most successful. The Regent also serves on the State Board in the capacity of Chaplain. In response to a letter from the National Society, an accurate record of all members and their national numbers was compiled and sent to the State Regent to be used in the reference files of the Society.

At the December meeting it was voted to place the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the Public Library.

Nancy Ward Chapter has paid its 75 cents per capita for establishing and maintaining a Chair of History in the University of Tennessee. A $100 scholarship was given to the Lincoln Memorial University near Cumberland Gap. This school is for mountain girls and boys. Five dollars was sent to the Martha Berry School, near Rome, Ga. Chapter members responded 100 per cent. to the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. Two French war orphans have been supported by the Chapter and letters written and received regularly. Christmas boxes containing many useful articles have been sent them each year. An Armenian orphan was adopted at the May meeting. Nancy Ward Chapter has the distinction of having adopted the first French war orphan in Tennessee.

Flag Day was observed with more than usual interest, the Chapter members being the guests of Mrs. George W. Nixon. A special program was given, consisting of patriotic addresses, one of which was delivered by a young veteran of the World War, Major Phil Whitaker. Later, on the lawn, an impressive salute to the flag was given. As the flag was unfurled, and its folds caught by the wind, little Miss Josephine Harriett Smith gave the salute. All stood at attention and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The flag used on this occasion was presented to the Chapter by Admiral Gleaves, a cousin of one of the members. A social time was enjoyed and refreshments served.

Chapter members coöperated in giving a reception to General Pershing on his visit to Chattanooga. The affair was given at the Golf and Country Club, and several hundred people were present. The officers of the three chapters formed the receiving line.

Believing it the duty of every D.A.R. member to emphasize the work in her own state, members of the Nancy Ward Chapter have turned their attention to the education and betterment of conditions among the people of Tennessee. Following instructions of the National Society and plans outlined by Mrs. Edwin Brown, State Secretary, and endorsed by the State Regent, Miss Mary B. Temple, the Chapter coöperated in carrying out a drive for funds to be used in the education of boys and girls.

A "Tag Day" was inaugurated for this purpose, and the sum of $3141.40 was realized by the chapters from the sale of tags. This money goes to the Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tenn., near Cumberland Gap.

Members of the Chapter assisted in collection of money in Chattanooga for the Roosevelt Memorial Fund.

To stimulate interest among high-school students, the Chapter offered a silver loving cup, known as the "Nancy Ward Cup," for the best original patriotic oration. It is to be contested for yearly. The cup was won by a 15-year-old high-school girl. Her subject was the "League of Nations with Reservations."

To further stimulate interest among school children Nancy Ward Chapter has offered a prize of $5 for the best paper on the life of Nancy Ward, known in history as the "Pocahontas of the West."

Mrs. T. F. Walker and Mrs. D. A. Jewell, First and Second Vice Regents, represented the Chapter at the State Convention, which convened in Memphis in October, 1920.

MRS. CLAUDE SMITH,
Recording Secretary.

The Commodore Perry Chapter (Memphis, Tenn.), of which Mrs. C. B. Bryan is Regent, added one more beautiful entertainment to its long list of attractive celebrations, when on December 3, 1920, the members met at Hotel Gayoso to celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Mrs. Edwin Ross Washburn, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, arranged a most attractive program, in which the members of the Chapter, dressed in Pilgrim costume, took part. The nature of the entertainment was a "friendly meeting" at the home of Dame William Brewster, December 3, 1624, when events of the previous four years were discussed, in an impromptu conversation, Mrs. Washburn (Dame Brewster) acting as hostess, presenting the connecting links for each speaker.

The following members took part: Miss Mary Pettus Thomas, representing Dame William Bradford, appeared first on the program,

her subject being "Attempts and Final Success in Leaving England." Mrs. F. S. Latham, representing Dame Edward Tillie, spoke on "Life in Amsterdam," after which Mrs. W. N. Jackson, as Dame Edward Winslow, spoke on "Life in Leiden." "The First Thanksgiving" was given by Mrs. A. N. Martin, representing Dame Christopher Martin, and "Departure from Delshaven" was the subject of Mrs. W. Phillips' talk, who represented Dame Stephen Hopkins. The singing of "How Firm a Foundation," led by Dame Hopkins (Mrs. Phillips) and Dame John Rigdale (Mrs. Edith Woodson), was followed by a talk on "Sailing of *The Mayflower* from Old Plymouth," by Mrs. Edith Woodson as Dame John Rigdale. Mrs. W. W. Jeffries, representing Dame John Alden (Priscilla), spoke on "*The Mayflower* Compact," and Mrs. Lelia Shepherd Gay, as Mary Chilton, talked on "Landing at Plymouth," after which "Exploits of Myles Standish" was given by Mrs. Willis Hitzing, representing Dame Myles Standish.

The program concluded with the reading of Alfred Noyes' poem, "*The Mayflower*," by Miss Dorothea Mathes, representing England, this being one of the most enjoyable numbers on the program. In response to this number, Mrs. H. M. Rhodes, representing America, gave a few appropriate remarks, after which the audience joined in singing "America."

The luncheon table was attractively decorated in an autumnal motif, the center of the table being marked with large pumpkins, from which radiated sprays of grape vines with its fruit, while autumn foliage and ears of corn added further to the effectiveness of the scene. Simplicity was the keynote of the decorative scheme as well as of the other details, and this was enhanced by the use of white candles in silver holders, which cast a soft glow upon the happy gathering.

The success of the affair is due to the efforts of Mrs. Washburn, who proposed the celebration, and the following members of the Chapter, who served on her committee: Mmes. J. J. Williams, J. Harvey Mathes, D. M. Biggs, Percy Patton, Joseph Browne, Benton Ledbetter, Frank S. Latham, Lottie Perryman, Mary Hunter Miller and Misses Mary Pettus Thomas and Virginia Proctor.

(Mrs. Edwin Ross)

Florence Woodson Washburn,
Chairman of Entertainment Committee.

Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter (Clinton, Mo.) closed its year with a membership of 69. The December meeting was at the historic home of our Organizing Regent, Miss Emma Dorman, and Mrs. L. H. Phillips. Christmas greetings and stories were enjoyed by those present, after which the work of selling Red Cross Christmas seals was taken up. Our Christmas offering amounted to $15. In January the Chapter observed a Thrift Day. We were delighted to have with us Mrs. Olive Jennings Barcaffer, whose talk was much appreciated.

Washington's Birthday was observed, as is our custom, at the Vice Regent's, Mrs. Finks, with an open session. At the home of Mrs. C. A. Crome, in March, we had with us Reverend Rainey, who gave a very instructive talk on the Near East. "Important Work Being Done by Women of the Day" was the subject of a very interesting talk by Mrs. Walter Owens.



MARKER PLACED ON THE SITE OF SARDIS BETHLEHEM CHURCH, ORGANIZED IN 1839

MISS MABEL HOUDESHELL AND MRS. A. J. SWAP, COMMITTEE IN CHARGE

Mrs. W. F. Hall opened her home for the health meeting in April. The Chapter gave a picture show at the high school; also placed a year's subscription to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in the school library. Stories of our ancestors, with memorial quotations, was the subject of the May meeting.

Flag Day was observed with patriotic readings and recitations at the home of Mrs. J. L. Goss. In September an automobile trip was made to the country home of the Historian, Miss Mable Houdeshell.

In October, Missouri Day is interesting to all. History of Missouri's admission as a state, and what the D.A.R. are doing in Missouri, and how D.A.R records are being kept by the

Historian, Registrar and Treasurer of our Chapter was interestingly told. A bronze tablet, set on a granite slab, had been purchased by the Chapter to mark the site of the Historic Pioneer Church of Henry County. The Historic Committee, Miss Mable Houdeshell and Mrs. A. J. Swap, were appointed to locate the spot and place the marker on the foundation of the old fireplace.

Our Thanksgiving meeting was held at Mrs. Will Dorman's home. After the work for the year, which had been so pleasant to all, was closed, election of officers was held.

(Miss) Mable Houdeshell,
Historian.

General Lafayette Chapter (Atlantic City, N. J.). Board meetings are held each month except July and August and Chapter meetings held in February, April, May, October and December.

Our expenditures for patriotic work, charitable enterprises and annual dues for the year total $517.30.

General Lafayette Chapter and Century Chapter, U. S. Daughters of 1812, presented to the Y. W. C. A. an American flag. The presentation was made with appropriate exercises New Year's Day, 1920, by Mrs. Emily G. Shinn, who represented both chapters.

Mrs. Emily S. Fisher, a member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee of this Chapter, has presented the N. S. D. A. R. Museum, Continental Hall, with many valuable relics.

Copies of the American's Creed have been distributed in the schools in Atlantic City and County. Our Chapter has adopted one French orphan, Madaliene Bernardine.

Committees have attended the naturalization of foreigners in the Court House, Mays Landing, N. J., extending hospitality to our new citizens and presenting each with a small flag and copy of the American's Creed.

Through the initial efforts of this Chapter, the D.A.R. of New Jersey became one of the founders of the new State College for Women at New Brunswick, N. J.

Under the leadership of the present Regent, Mrs. M. V. B. Scull, the Chapter has fulfilled all its obligations, to both State and National Society. All patriotic appeals have met with a generous response, and now a strong program on Americanization, Patriotic Education and Thrift is being planned, coöperating with all organizations in fulfilling our duty to our Nation.
(Mrs. Alfred Williams)

Emma White Ely,
Secretary.

San Diego Chapter (San Diego, Calif.) closed a very interesting year June 14, 1920.

The subject of the year was "The History of San Diego," which was divided into six periods. A lecture concerning each period was given by prominent lecturers. This year we have Americanization for our work among the foreigners in our city.

On December 12th we unveiled a bronze tablet at Old Town, marking the end of the Kearny Trail, on the spot where General Kearny and Commodore Stockton, then in possession of San Diego, met in December, 74 years ago. Rev. W. E. Crabtree opened the program with the invocation, after the Filipino Band, furnished by Captain Pratt, of the destroyer *Force*, had rendered a few selections. Mrs. Daniel S. La Mar, Regent of the Chapter, made a few introductory remarks, and then Mrs. W. S. Laidlaw, Past Regent and Chairman of the day's celebration, took charge. She introduced Col. Edward Langdon, commanding Fort Rosecrans, who briefly outlined General Kearny's achievement.

"General Kearny was in command of the first regiment of dragoons at Leavenworth when ordered to organize an expedition to establish civil government in New Mexico and California. The naval officers on the west coast also received similar instructions, but the first intimation Kearny had of this was when a messenger from Commodore Stockton met him at Warner.

"Word was conveyed to Kearny that a force of Mexicans was at San Pasqual and the General at once started there. The Mexicans met Kearny's advance guard and broke up the charge, killing Captain Johnson. The little force, reduced in number because of the men sent back when word came that the country was conquered, moved forward, and the Mexicans fled. The Americans pursued, and when the Mexicans reformed and turned, Kearny's men were forced to reform their ranks and make another stand. While this was being done, the Mexicans disappeared.

"Kearny rested at San Pasqual for a day and then moved to San Bernardino, where he was met by a detachment of men sent by Commodore Stockton. The Mexicans made an attempt to stampede the horses of the little army, but failed. After his arrival here, Kearny got word that the Mexicans had driven the Americans from Los Angeles and an expedition was formed to retake the place. The Mericans surrendered to the American forces. Kearny went north and then left for the East. Bodies of the men who laid down their lives at San Pasqual now rest in the government cemetery at Fort Rosecrans."

Rear Admiral Roger Welles was the next speaker. He said in part:

"With Kearny's expedition from Leavenworth to San Diego via Santa Fé, we come to that later stage of progress known as conquest.

"In the accounts of General Kearny's march, it is told that he left Santa Fé for San Diego

with about three hundred dragoons. A few days out he met the famous scout, Kit Carson, and was informed that the conquest of California was in the hands of Frémont, and that by the time Kearny arrived it would be over. Whereupon General Kearny sent back 200 of his men to Santa Fé and proceeded on what would to-day be considered a reconnaissance expedition. In those times, for that distance, over that country, it was an endurance test, punctuated by exhaustion, thirst, hunger, sickness and suffering.

"To-day, if it were necessary to make such a reconnaissance trip, it could be done in a De Haviland Four from Leavenworth to San Diego in ten hours by three men. If 100 men were needed, they could be carried comfortably in one of the latest type of rigid dirigibles, and there would be space for 50 tons of freight.

"To the memory of this achievement which this tablet commemorates, we of to-day owe our allegiance and a consecrating of our best energies to make and keep this beautiful land, and by the unblemished testimonial of justice and right living, to voluntarily make of it a lasting testimonial to the valor of Kearny and his men."

Mrs. J. H. McCorkle, who has been active in D. A. R. circles, unveiled the monument. Inscribed on it are the words: "The End of the Kearny Trail, December 12, 1846. Marked by San Diego Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1920."

Of interest to San Diegoans and visitors were the remarks of Mrs. Horton, widow of the founder of Old Town. She told of the Old Town she knew, of its prominent men and interesting figures.

Albert Smith, born here 65 years ago and whose father helped raise Frémont's flag at Old Town, witnessed the ceremony.

Closing the commemorative exercises was the raising of the flag by Boy and Girl Scouts, and the rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the band.

At our Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration on December 27th, we gave a masque, entitled "Lighting of the Torch," by Fannie Buchanan.

(Mrs. J. S.) Martha Draper Thompson,
Historian.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vt.), under the efficient leadership of the retiring Regent, Mrs. L. E. Holden, has greatly prospered and attained the goal sought for in many lines. Our membership has reached 168, with several new members to enter soon.

Through the efforts of several of our members and the coöperation of our Librarian, a reference room has been granted us at the Brooks Library, and we received a permanent loan of 150 volumes of the Vital Statistics of Massachusetts from the Massachusetts State Library Association. We have completed our file of Lineage Books and placed them in this room. Members have been generous with loans or gifts of other books and several have been added to our list, besides one for the Vermont shelf at Washington. We have also started a file of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, year books of our own Chapter and reports of our State Conferences.

Copies of the United States Constitution have been placed in public places and a framed copy has been presented to our own American Legion Post. We also gave them a large silk legion flag and standard. A flag has also been purchased to replace one which our Chapter keeps floating over the site of old Fort Bridgman, which was marked by our Chapter in 1911 with a large boulder.

Previous to Flag Day, the flag rules compiled by the Kansas Daughters were published in our local newspaper. Flag Day itself was observed by a public gathering in the evening, with music, tableaux by the school children, a short stereopticon address and community singing.

During the winter the Chapter decided to publish, through the courtesy of the local newspaper, a series of historical pen sketches written by members of the Chapter and read at our gatherings.

A large pine tree in our town, known as the "Kane Pine," has recently been nominated by our Chapter to a place in the "Hall of Fame for Trees," compiled by the American Forestry Association. We hope during the centenary year of Doctor Kane to mark the site of this tree with a fitting boulder and bronze tablet, and to plant in the near future a "Kane Pine Junior."

The Chapter has continued marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity, having marked 197 to date, and among them are the graves of the grandfather of a President of the United States—Rutherford B. Hayes, of West Brattleboro—also that of Abijah Moore, the great-grandfather of Dr. Laura Plantz, of Putney, Vt., who is now 91 years old and a charter member of the National Society.

We stood 100 per cent. on our Liberty Bond and for Tilloloy. We have continued the support of our French orphan and given $25 to the Martha Berry School of Georgia, $25 to the Vermont Bed at Rheims, $20 to the Kurn Hattin Home for Boys in Westminster, Vt., $10 each year for the Victory Gardens in our own town for several years, $35 for the International College at Springfield, Mass., and we stood 100 per cent. per capita for the Martha Guernsey Scholarship.

Work has been continued on the church and cemetery records of this vicinity. The earliest church records have been typewritten and are now in the possession of the Chapter. The

World War records have also been completed.

At our annual meeting in June the following officers were elected: Honorary Regent, Mrs. Julius J. Estey; Regent, Mrs. Jesse E. Haynes; Vice Regent, Mrs. Arthur V. D. Piper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William H. Richardson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julius L. Stockwell; Registrar, Mrs. Alfred S. Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. Carl F. Cain; Historian, Mrs. Robert E. Dunklee; Chaplain, Mrs. Marshall I. Reed.

GRACE ADA BAILEY DUNKLEE,
Historian.

Olde Towne Chapter (Logansport, Ind.) was organized October 20, 1916, with a membership of 34. It now has 42 members enrolled. The Chapter did highly commendable work during the war period, and continues to do creditable work in meeting requests for money for various purposes.

Our monthly meetings have been interesting and varied in character. Flag Day was celebrated at the summer home of Mrs. Jennie Bennett, at Miami Bend. After luncheon the hours were devoted to business, followed by a social hour. Mrs. Rodgers, author of "Old Glory's Invisible Star," read that poem.



MEMBERS OF OLDE TOWNE CHAPTER, LOGANSPORT, IND.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood Hillman; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Harriet Shultz; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Julia B. Stephens; Secretary, Miss Mary Shultz; Treasurer, Miss Floye Champe; Historian, Mrs. Nellie B. Rodgers; Registrar, Mrs. Josephine Berry.

August 20th the Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hillman, gave a delightful porch party and presented the Chapter with a picture of Betsy Ross, entitled "The Birth of Our Nation's Flag."

Constitution Day was commemorated by placing a copy in 12 public buildings. The main feature of the day was the presentation by the Chapter of a framed copy of the famous document, together with a framed copy of the famous picture of "The Birth of Our Nation's Flag," to the city high school.

The Annual State Conference at Vincennes was attended by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hillman, and Mrs. Sarah M. Green.

All patriotic organizations of the city under the auspices of Olde Towne Chapter, D. A. R., met at Trinity Episcopal Church to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, 500 persons participating in the exercises. Part of the program was held out of doors in front of the church. The Boy Scout Master, Mr. Loftus, assigned a troop of Scouts to act as orderlies to the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Hillman, and other officers. The Regent then requested the Scouts to distribute the American Creed throughout the audience, after which the Creed was read in unison. Following this a pageant representing the landing of the Pilgrims was carried out. Mr. John Rounds, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, then made an appropriate address, after which each patriotic body and its auxiliary headed by its flag-bearer, marched into the church, the Scouts acting as flag-bearers and ushers. Doctor Cromwell, rector of Trinity Church, gave an able address, after which the boy choir furnished several beautiful numbers. Following the singing the Regent requested the Scouts to unfurl the flag. Whereupon the audience arose and saluted Old Glory. The program was impressive throughout and will long be remembered by our city. It also brought to the public mind the excellent work of the D. A. R.

November 26th and 27th the Chapter conducted a rummage sale very successfully.

NELLIE D. RODGERS,
Historian.

Robert Lide Chapter (Hartsville, S. C.). On April 15, 1909, 12 enthusiastic ladies met for the purpose of organizing a D. A. R. chapter in Hartsville. The name of Robert Lide was decided upon. Five out of the 12 charter members claimed Major Robert Lide as their Revolutionary ancestor.

February 22nd in Hartsville always belongs to the D. A. R. Each year, if possible, we try to celebrate the birthday of George Washington by having a Colonial party, a tea or similar entertainment.

Our contributions have gone towards many objects, among them being: The Willard School, the Berry School, the two South

Carolina Schools, the Monument Fund and the Library at Washington. For several years we presented medals to our Graded School and Coker College; we also gave a South Carolina flag to the school.

The Robert Lide Chapter stood foremost for useful service during the World War. Each member responded immediately to Red Cross work, and our Chapter was the first club in town to support a French orphan. Our special achievement, however, was the garments sent to the battleship *South Carolina*.

For the restoring of the French village, Tilloloy, we are 100 per cent. Each member contributed also to the Liberty Loan drives. A contribution was sent to both of our South Carolina Schools—Georgetown, in the low coast region, and Tomassee, in the mountains. Our Chapter having two foundership pledges for the latter. as memorials of our two first Regents, Mrs. Margaret Coker Lawton, and Mrs. Sarah McCandlish Miller.

On the point of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, however, we are still weak, only seven subscriptions.

Recently we gave liberally to the equipment of our local playground at the Graded School, and also to the Open-air Theatre at our beloved Coker College. Our money has been raised in various ways—a tea room, a moving-picture show, plays, George Washington party, etc.

Our programs prove both attractive and interesting, and a delegate is sent to the State Conference each year in order that the Robert Lide Chapter may keep in touch with the real work of the D. A. R.

We have a membership of 28, and each month we seem to grow in numbers and interest. Hartsville has always been a town that *did things*, and its foremost project to-day is "A Community House," to be erected to our heroes of the late war. The Daughters of the American Revolution have endorsed this movement, and indeed it will not be long before we will begin to work in earnest for this most worthy enterprise.

As members of the Robert Lide Chapter, we try to live in keeping with our pledge, "To God, to our Country, and to our friends, be true."

(MRS. M. L.) LAURA LAWTON REYNOLDS,
Regent.

BOOK REVIEWS

IN OLD PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS. By Ann Hollingsworth Wharton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5.00.

Miss Wharton has many historical books to her credit, but none more charming than her latest publication, "In Old Pennsylvania Towns." She intersperses her chronicle of these picturesque Pennsylvania towns and villages with sketches and anecdotes of their inhabitants, and pictures with skill the quaint charm of the Moravians and Dunkards, as well as the sparkle of aristocratic circles in such places as Lancaster, Wilkes-Barre, Carlisle, and other towns where the social life was interwoven with that of Philadelphia, New York and other important cities.

Many notable personages figure in the book, and Miss Wharton's accounts of their births and marriages will be eagerly read by those in search of unobtainable genealogical data. In her description of Carlisle and Harrisburg she quotes from a diary kept by Miss Margaret Williams, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Williams of Pittsburgh.

Miss Wharton's book is a valuable addition to the literature of the men, women, manners, customs, and social life of earlier days, and is replete with entertaining information for the traveller. It is illustrated with thirty-two valuable half-tones of village scenes, and the exterior and interior views of historic houses of Pennsylvania.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

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SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 6 JUNE, 1921 WHOLE No. 346

AMERICAN MARINES IN THE BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON

By Major Edwin N. McClellan and Captain John H. Craige, United States Marine Corps

GREAT deeds were done by the American Marines in the World War, and of these every school child knows. Only the historian and the antiquarian are familiar with the part played by the Continental Marines in the Revolution. In that desperate struggle in which our forefathers won freedom and the right to exist as a nation, the Marines of that day acted a rôle fully as important and spectacular as that of the immortal Fourth Brigade in the war with Germany, covering their Corps with undying honor in battles more fruitful in their effect on our history than Belleau Wood and more smashing in results than the Meuse-Argonne.

Of the part played by the Marines in the decisive battles of the American Revolution, much evidence is scattered through the Continental records and through the historical archives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. A recent examination of these records disclosed that fully a quarter of the entire strength of the heroic band of patriots with whom the First Commander-in-Chief crossed the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776, and smote the Hessians in the midst of their revels was made up of Soldiers of the Sea. The archives also show that on that occasion as well as at the equally decisive Battle of Princeton, the Marines conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the high traditions of their Corps and won the warmest praise from Washington himself by their valor, discipline and efficiency.

On the roster of officers who led the Marines under Washington are names borne by families distinguished in Colonial annals and woven throughout the history of the United States. Some of these continued in the service of the Corps and won added glory on later occasions. Others transferred to different branches of Washington's forces in need of their services, particularly to the artillery of the Army, where their experience

with heavy cannon on shipboard rendered them particularly useful. Others made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of their country on the fields of Trenton and Princeton and were buried on the ground that their blood had hallowed.

In dealing with the battles of the Revolution, writers of popular histories of the United States have paid little attention to the identity of corps or divisions of troops of the regular branches of the service. When the militia of the Colonies appeared upon the field, their presence has been noted by writers of their respective states but with the Regulars of Washington's forces, little attempt has been made to preserve a record as to the troops which took part in the various battles and skirmishes, except as to the names of general officers and commanders of groups, with the result that the specific achievements of the Marines and of the regiments and other organizations of the Revolutionary Army have been to a great degree lost.



MAJOR SAMUEL NICHOLAS
SENIOR MARINE OFFICER OF THE REVOLUTION

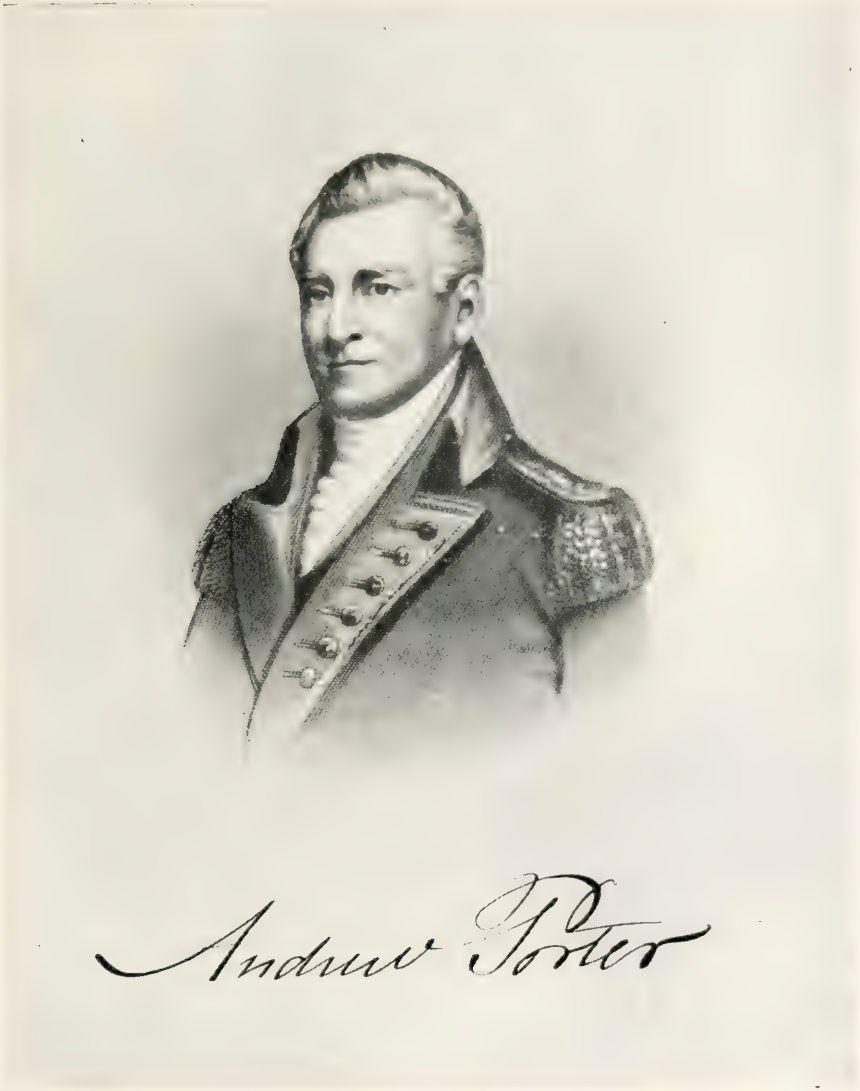
In Washington's force of about twenty-four hundred men with whom he crossed the Delaware on that momentous Christmas Eve, 1776, more than six hundred were Marines. These were made up of the "Famous Battalion" of Major Samuel Nicholas, the Marine Guards of the *Andrea Doria, Hancock, Montgomery,* and other vessels. Coming as they did, a well-fed, well-equipped, well-trained reinforcement to Washington's worn-out veterans, exhausted by the constant forced marches and desperate rear-guard actions of their retreat across the Jerseys, they may well have been the factor which supplied the fresh strength and aggressive force which made possible the decisive successes of Trenton and Princeton.

On account of the pride which Philadelphia, even at that early date took in its connections with the Marine Corps, these Marines were well equipped with clothing, arms and ammunition. Practically all of their officers had seen active service against the British on board the vessels of the Continental Navy, and for several months they had been occupied in daily drill and frequent skirmishes with small British detachments. As a consequence they had reached an extremely high state of

training and discipline and from the numerous successes which had attended their operations, their confidence was high and their morale excellent.

mand of Captain Thomas Read of the Navy.

Vessels which are named in the Continental records as sending their Marines



In addition to the Marines, the forces sent to Washington from Philadelphia consisted of several hundred troops of that State, including the famous Philadelphia City Troop and detachments of Bluejackets, used to firing guns under com-

ashore to take part in the campaign on the Delaware are the *Montgomery,* flagship of the Pennsylvania State Navy, the *Hancock* and the *Andrea Doria,* of the Continental Navy, and it is very probable that several others participated from time

to time. In addition to the above-named, the following vessels carried Marine Guards: *Congress, Franklin, Effingham, Dickinson, Chatham, Burke, Camden, Bull Dog, Experiment* and *Convention.*

A careful count from the muster rolls of the vessels of the Pennsylvania State Navy at this time shows that there were 529 Marines serving on board them. In addition, Captain Thomas Forest, in command of thirty-one Marines, was serving with the Arnold Battery. Captain William Brown commanded the sixty-four Marines, and his junior officer, First Lieutenant James Morrison, on board the *Montgomery.*

The intimate relations between the Pennsylvania State Marines and the Continental Marines is shown by the fact that during this period two Marines of the *Effingham* were turned over to Captain Robert Mullen, since that Continental Marine officer claimed to have first enlisted them. In the course of the campaign which was conducted for the control of the Delaware River, these Marines played a vital part.

Major Samuel Nicholas commanded the "Famous Battalion," despatched to Washington's aid, with Captain Isaac Craig as his adjutant. The first company was commanded by Captain Andrew Porter, the second by Captain Robert Deane. Since Captain Craig had taken the Marine Guard of the *Andrea Doria* ashore, and also acted as adjutant of Major Nicholas' battalion, it would appear that his Marines were also attached directly to this battalion.

Major Samuel Nicholas was unquestionably the senior Marine Officer commissioned by the United States in the Revolution, and was probably the "first United States Marine." In his capacity as senior Marine Officer he performed administrative duties corresponding to those later assigned to the Commandants of the Marine Corps, and is considered by many the first Marine Commandant, although he was never named as such. Major Nicholas was a Philadelphian and married a Miss Jenkins. He had two sons, Samuel, Jr., and Charles Jenkins Nicholas. He was commissioned a Captain of Marines in November, 1775, and a Major of Marines on June 25, 1776, and served throughout the Revolution as a Marine Officer. He was a member of the "Patriotic Association of Philadelphia," in 1778, and was a charter member of the "Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnatorum," serving on the Standing Committee from 1785 to 1788. He died while comparatively a young man. On May 12, 1919, a Destroyer of the United States Navy was named in his honor.

Andrew Porter was born September 24, 1743, at Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was commissioned Captain of Marines and served on the *Columbus* at the capture of New Providence. He commanded a Company of Marines in the battalion of Major Samuel Nicholas at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, and received "on the field in person, the commendation of General Washington for his conduct in this action." At a later date he entered the Pennsylvania Artillery, serving in Lamb's and Proctor's Regiments. Later his seafaring habits reasserted themselves and he requested duty on the ship *Trumbull,* serving on that vessel when she captured the *Watt.* Later he rose to the rank of General Officer in the Army and died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1813. He was a charter member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

Isaac Craig was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Marines in 1775 and later was promoted to Captain in the same



UNIFORM OF A PRIVATE OF MARINES, 1775

A GREEN COAT, FACED WITH WHITE, SLASHED SLEEVES, BUTTONS SAME AS FACINGS, WHITE WAISTCOAT AND WHITE KNEE BREECHES, EDGED WITH GREEN, BLACK GAITERS AND GARTERS, GREEN COCKED HAT, TWO CROSS-BELTS OF WHITE WEBBING

Document D

IN CONGRESS.

The DELEGATES of the UNITED STATES of *New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina,* and *Georgia*, TO *Isaac Craig Esquire*

WE, repoſing eſpecial Truſt and Confidence in your Patriotiſm, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by theſe Preſents, conſtitute and appoint you to be *Captain of Marines* of the armed *Galley* called the *Champion* in the Service of the United States of North-America, fitted out for the Defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hoſtile Invaſion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to diſcharge the Duty of *Captain of Marines* by doing and performing all manner of Things thereunto belonging. And we do ſtrictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and Seamen under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as *Captain of Marines*. And you are to obſerve and follow ſuch Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you ſhall receive from this or a future Congreſs of the United States, or Committee of Congreſs for that Purpoſe appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Navy of the United States, or any other your ſuperior Officer, according to the Rules and Diſcipline of War, the Uſage of the Sea, and the Inſtructions herewith given you, in Purſuance of the Truſt repoſed in you. This Commiſſion to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congreſs.

DATED at *Philadelphia October 22nd 1776*

By Order of the CONGRESS,

John Hancock PRESIDENT.

ATTEST. *Chas Thomson Secy*

COMMISSION OF CAPTAIN ISAAC CRAIG OF THE CONTINENTAL MARINES, SIGNED BY JOHN HANCOCK

IN CONGRESS.

The Delegates *of the* United Colonies *of* New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, *the Counties of* New-Castle, Kent, *and* Sussex *on* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, *and* Georgia, *to*

Samuel Nicholas Esquire

WE reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be *Captain of Marines* ~~In the Armed ——— called the ———~~ in the service of the Thirteen United Colonies of North-America, fitted out for the defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile Invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of *Captain of Marines* by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and Seamen under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as *Captain of Marines* And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or Committee of Congress, for that Purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Navy of the United Colonies, or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, the Usage of the Sea, and the Instructions herewith given you, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force untill revoked by this or a future Congress. *Philadelphia Novem. 28. 1775*

By Order of the Congress

John Hancock PRESIDENT.

Attest. *Chas Thomson Secry*

THE COMMISSION OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL NICHOLAS, SENIOR MARINE OFFICER DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THIS COMMISSION IS ONE OF THE EARLIEST RECORDED IN THE MARINE CORPS OR NAVY, AND IS CONSIDERED BY MANY TO BE THE FIRST COMMISSION ISSUED TO A MARINE OFFICER BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. UNDER IT CAPTAIN NICHOLAS SERVED ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ALFRED UNTIL JUNE, 1776, WHEN HE WAS COMMISSIONED A MAJOR OF MARINES IN WHICH RANK HE COMMANDED A MARINE BATTALION AT THE BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON

Corps. He served as a Lieutenant in the capture of New Providence and as a Captain of Marines in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. Later he was assigned to the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Artillery and commissioned as a Major. He was a member of the Patriotic Association of Pennsylvania and a charter member of the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati.

A pay roll of Captain Mullan's company, serving in the battalion of Major Nicholas, signed by Major Nicholas and Lieutenant Montgomery, shows that First Lieutenant David Love, Second Lieutenant Hugh Montgomery, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and seventy-three other Marines, composed this company. This and other rolls appear in a book containing also minutes of a Masonic Lodge which met at the Tun Tavern on Water Street, Philadelphia, beginning with the year 1749. Robert Mullan, it seems, was a member of the Lodge, proprietor of the Tavern and Captain of the Company of Marines, the rolls of which are written in the book. The book was found at "Mill Band," formerly the residence of Nathan Sellers in Upper Darby, near Philadelphia, and is now the property of his grandson, Coleman Sellers. A copy of the pay and muster rolls follows:

PAY ROLL OF CAPTAIN ROBERT MULLAN'S COMPANY OF MARINES TO DECEMBER 1, 1776.

Captain.

Robert Mullan, June 25, 1776.

First Lieutenant.

David Love, June 25, 1776.

Second Lieutenant.

Hugh Montgomery, June 25, 1776.

Sergeants.

James Coakley, July 1, 1776.
Andrew Read, August 22, 1776.
John McKinley, August 2, 1776.
Warwick Hattabough, September 13, 1776.

Corporals.

George Murray, August 27, 1776.
Adam McFerson, October 22, 1776.
John Cribs, October 13, 1776.
Joseph Grumley, September 17, 1776.

Drummer.

Collin York, June 25, 1776.

Fifer.

Peter York, June 25, 1776.

Privates.

John Hogg, August 21, 1776.
William Barnett, September 1, 1776.
Lawrence Lessee, September 3, 1776.
Benjamin Woodlin, August 12, 1776.
Robert Gilmore, August 28, 1776.
William Allison, September 2, 1776.
John Stone, September 2, 1776.
Daniel Foriman, September 2, 1776.
William Carcill, August 19, 1776.
Henry Sharp, September 1, 1776.
George Campbell, August 4, 1776.
James McIllear, August 8, 1776.
Stephen Rutledge, August 22, 1776.
James Stevenson, August 22, 1776.
Votier Gawdon, September 9, 1776.
Thomas Murphy, September 2, 1776.
Robert Work, August 16, 1776.
Patrick Quigley, July 16, 1776.
Mark Sullivan, September 10, 1776.
John McFall, August 5, 1776.
William Stone, September 5, 1776.
Stephen Archer, August 13, 1776.
James Cane, September 9, 1776.
Daniel McCarty, turned over to *Andrea Doria*, August 10, 1776.
Michael Kelly, September 12, 1776.
Neil Farron, August 16, 1776.
William Beauchamand, September 4, 1776.
Henry Dehart, September 2, 1776.
William Campin, September 11, 1776.
John Speer, August 16, 1776.
George Lafberry, August 5, 1776.
Jacob Guy, August 19, 1776.
Francis Quin, August 15, 1776.
Owen Ward, turned over to *Andrea Doria*, August 4, 1776.
Robert Douglas, September 2, 1776.
John McClure, August 16, 1776.
John Gilmore August 28, 1776.
Thomas Gough, August 28, 1776.
Richard Keys, October 3, 1776.
Michael Millar, October 3, 1776.
William Rivelly, October 10, 1776.
Edward Smith, October 2, 1776.
William Rich, September 8, 1776.
Robert Elder, September 7, 1776.
Edward Asberry, August 29, 1776.
Barney Maloy, September 12, 1776.

Thomas McKey, August 27, 1776.
Allan McKey, August 27, 1776.
John Getty, September 11, 1776.
Enoch Jenkins, September 13, 1776.
Henry Hassan, September 10, 1776.
John Lewis, September 25, 1776.
Henry Ripshon, October 21, 1776.
Patrick Harvy, September 17, 1776.
William Dougherty, November 12, 1776.
Isaac Walker, October 1, 1776.
Thomas Caldwell, August 20, 1776.
Jesse Redding, September 2, 1776.
Patrick Russell, August 11, 1776.
Alexander Cummins, September 1, 1776.
John McCashon, August 21, 1776.
Hugh Connolly, September 8, 1776.
John McClosky, August 29, 1776.
Thomas Newhinney, August 31, 1776.
John Fritziner, August 31, 1776.
Joseph Lowrey, August 31, 1776.
John Hill, August 16, 1776.
Thomas Sappington, September 7, 1776.
Joseph Boyce, August 29, 1776.
William Taylor, October 10, 1776.
Daniel Cloud (dead), August 21, 1776.
Thomas Atkinson (dead), August 23, 1776.

(Signed) William H. Montgomery,
Lieutenant

(Signed) Samuel Nicholas, Major.

Several of the above-mentioned privates were marked "deserted" on the pay roll, but the following notation explained this: "Many if not all of those marked 'deserted' on this list were simply 'absent without leave,' and subsequently 'returned to duty.'"

A MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN ROBERT MULLAN'S COMPANY OF MARINES, APRIL 1, 1777.

Captain.

Robert Mullan, June 25, 1776.

First Lieutenant.

David Love, June 25, 1776.

Second Lieutenant.

Hugh Montgomery, June 25, 1776.

Privates.

Thomas Hart, November 25, 1776.
Andrew Read, August 22, 1776.
John McKinley, August 2, 1776.
Barney Moloy, September 12, 1776.
Adam McPherson, October 22, 1776.
James Butler, March 1, 1776.
Collin York, June 25, 1776.
Peter York, June 25, 1776.
William Allison, September 2, 1776.
James Cane, September 9, 1776.
Jacob Guy, August 19, 1776.
William Williams, November 25, 1776.
Benjamin Woodlin, August 12, 1776.
John Hogg, August 21, 1776.
John Stone, September 2, 1776.
William Stone, September 5, 1776.
Allen McKey, August 27, 1776.
George Campbell, August 4, 1776.
Stephen Rutledge, August 22, 1776.
James Stephens, August 22, 1776.
Robert Work, August 16, 1776.
Stephen Archer, August 13, 1776.
Henry De Hart, September 2, 1776.
John Spear, August 16, 1776.
Francis Quin, August 16, 1776.
Michael Kelly, September 12, 1776.
Robert Douglas, September 2, 1776.
Richard Keys, October 3, 1776.
William Rivelly, October 10, 1776.
Edward Smith, October 2, 1776.
Robert Elder, September 7, 1776.
Henry Ripshon, October 21, 1776.
William Dougherty, November 12, 1777.
Thomas McKey, August 27, 1776.
Joseph Boyce, August 29, 1776.
Daniel McCarthy, August 10, 1776.
John McCashon, August 21, 1776.
John Conolly, September 8, 1776.
Philip Kennedy, ———
Nicholas Miller, March 1, 1777.
Jacob Murray, March 1, 1777.
George Rice, November 22, 1776.
James Willon, November 5, 1776.
Patrick Clinton, November 22, 1776.
John Brown, December 1, 1776.
William Casey, ———
Thomas Leslie, ———
Patrick Preston, ———
Patrick Brannon, ———
Isaac ———, August 27, 1776.
Orange ———, October 1, 1776.
James Coakley, July 11, 1776; reënlisted November 15, 1776.
Warwick Hattabaugh, September 13, 1776; died April 1, 1777.
George Murray, August 27, 1776; reënlisted April 6, 1777.
John Cribs, October 13, 1776; reënlisted December 6, 1776.
Joseph Grumly, September 17, 1776.
William Barnet, September 1, 1776; reënlisted December 5, 1776.
Lawrence Lesey, September 3, 1776; reenlisted March 13, 1777.
Robert Gilmore, August 28, 1776; reënlisted April 1, 1777.
Daniel Forsman, September 2, 1776; reënlisted December 3, 1776.

William Carcill, August 19, 1776; discharged April 1, 1777.
Henry Sharp, September 1, 1776; reënlisted December 6, 1776.
James McIllear, August 8, 1776; reënlisted December 5, 1776.
Votier Gawdon, September 9, 1776; reënlisted December 5, 1776.
Thomas Murphy, September 2, 1776; reënlisted December 6, 1776.
Patrick Quigley, July 16, 1776; reënlisted January 1, 1777.
Mark Sullivan, September 10, 1776; reënlisted December 5, 1776.
James McFall, August 5, 1776; reënlisted January 15, 1777.
Neil Farron, August 16, 1776; reënlisted December 5, 1776.
William Buchanan, September 4, 1776; discharged April 10, 1777.
William Campin, September 11, 1776; reenlisted December 5, 1776.
George Lasberry, August 5, 1776; died January 16, 1777.
John McClure, August 16, 1776; discharged December 1, 1776.
John Gilmore, August 28, 1776; discharged November 20, 1776.
Thomas Gough, August 28, 1776; reënlisted December 5, 1776.
Owen Ward, August 4, 1776.
Michael Miller, October 3, 1776; reënlisted April 10, 1777.
William Rich, September 18, 1776; died March 1, 1777.
Edward Asberry, August 29, 1776; died December 15, 1776.
John Getty, September 11, 1776.
Enoch Jenkins, September 13, 1776; reënlisted November 15, 1776.
Henry Hassan, September 10, 1776; reënlisted January 7, 1777.
John Lewis, September 25, 1776; reënlisted April 16, 1777.
Patrick Harvey, September 27, 1776.
Thomas Livingston, August 25, 1776.

After the Battles of Trenton and Princeton the Marines accompanied Washington to his winter quarters at Morristown, where, during the reorganization of the Army, a number of them were assigned to the artillery. Major Nicholas' Battalion served as infantry up to February, 1777, and later as artillery. Some acted as convoys for prisoners taken at Trenton and Princeton. For instance, a list dated February 27, 1777, shows that Captain Robert Mullan escorted twenty-five British prisoners of war to Philadelphia. Others of the Marine Detachments serving with Washington returned to their ships on the Delaware or to their stations in Philadelphia, and resumed their duties in connection with the Navy.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIBER'S ATTENTION!

The Thirtieth D.A.R. Congress advanced the subscription price of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE from one dollar a year to two dollars a year.

The new rate will go into effect on July 1, 1921. Until that date subscriptions will be accepted at the old rate of one dollar a year.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THERE are certain thoughts connected with the too hasty and frequent endorsements of laws and projects of all kinds which I took occasion to present to our Congress just passed and which can bear repetition as the subject of this message, for it seems to me we are all of us in danger of going to extremes in our zeal for the betterment of legislation or the endorsement of projects, apparently beneficial, which are constantly being brought to our attention these days.

More than half my office hours are spent in looking into plans and projects and bills of every sort which are sent to me with an appeal for my endorsement or for our Society's endorsement and active backing. Many are good and should have our support; many are foolish; many are questionable; many do not reveal their full import at the first glance.

We do not want to refuse as a Society to stand back of fine programs of activities or good bills that appeal to our patriotism, to our desire for civic betterment or to our Americanism. But we have great need to be wary. We have great need to think clearly and act slowly before according either our endorsement or our active support. We must exercise a wise discrimination. We do err as a Society many times in granting our endorsement of projects without studying their merits.

In the first place, if we endorse too many things, we cheapen our influence. Our endorsement, if given thoughtlessly to nearly everything brought to our attention, will be worth nothing at all in the public estimation. It will stand for nothing, just like so much paper currency without a gold reserve back of it.

Our endorsements must have in reserve back of them the value of careful consideration, mature judgment and rarity of accord if they are going to have any weight with the public or legislators or others concerned.

Again, it is unwise to endorse a plan or a bill in all its details. We cannot possibly inquire into the detail or the method or effect of operation of everything proposed to us. We might ignorantly endorse some very inadvisable things connected with what may in general be sound and advisable. It is better in most cases to endorse principles and not the whole plan presented, unless you know all about it. We can often endorse the underlying ideas and purposes without committing ourselves to every specific detail.

The same applies to resolutions presented to our Congresses and State Conferences. They should always be referred to committees capable of inquiring into them, and these committees should not return favorable reports without considering how some proposed resolution can be carried out and what its effect will be if adopted. Our Congresses have many times heedlessly and hastily adopted resolutions without thought for the morrow, leaving those responsible for carrying them out in a very embarrassing position.

Our Society and every other woman's organization—and men's, too, for that matter—are being bombarded with appeals to support this and that legislation, the pet bill of some group of enthusiasts, or the well-thought-out plans of those qualified and competent to handle the matters concerned. We want to give our intelligent support to what is good, and our equally intelligent opposition to what is bad, but we do not want to be dragged into the legislative arena of every gladiatorial reformer who comes along.

As a matter of fact, there are already too many laws on our statute books, and too many that are not enforced. The non-enforcement of law is one of the evils of the times. Let us set ourselves to see that the good laws we have are better enforced, before leaping into new legislation.

The world has gone legislation mad. Every ill that flesh is heir to has its quack legislative medicine, and the country is more likely to suffer from too much legislation rather than too little. Powerful minorities are exercising a pressure upon lawmakers in a way which has its dangers as well as its benefits.

Do not let us as a Society be found too often among groups of lobbyists who think only of the group legislation they are promoting and not at all of the country at large. This is a warning that every chapter and state conference would do well to heed, if we are to preserve our influence.

Let us speak seldom, and when we do, let it be with force and wisdom and conviction of right. Thus only will our influence be of real value to our country.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,

THIRTIETH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(*Continued from May, 1921, Magazine.*)

THE gist of the resolutions affecting the work of the Society offered throughout the week of the Congress, and reported out by the Resolutions Committee and acted favorably upon by the delegates, will be printed separately and mailed to all chapters. In this connection the splendid work of Mrs. Henry B. Joy and her efficient committee in reporting thirty-eight resolutions which received such action deserves special mention.

Following the reading of the opening address to the Congress of Mrs. Minor, the President General, Miss Janet Richards, Historian of the Mary Washington Chapter of the District, asked that the rules might be suspended for the adoption of the following resolution by Congress: "While the inspired and exalted sentiments uttered by our honored President General in her address of welcome are still ringing in our ears and finding an echo in our hearts, I move that we, the members of this Thirtieth Congress, do hereby give testimony to our individual approval and united endorsement and support of the high principles therein advocated, by rising and solemnly pledging ourselves to the realization—so far as in us lies—of these recommendations, purposes and lofty Christian ideals, by repeating in unison the closing words of this memorable address: 'In the name of God, Amen.'" The Congress rose and, led by Miss Richards, repeated the words, "In the name of God, Amen."

Through a wise provision in the program, the afternoon of Tuesday, the second day of the Congress, was given over to the state meetings, when the delegates from the states gathered in groups, either in the State rooms at Memorial Continental Hall or in their hotel headquarters and listened to the inspiring reports of the work achieved in those states. Each state reported progress and an increasing interest on the part of the general public in the aims and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The outstanding feature of the morning session was the decision not only to forward the congressional bills to convert the fortifications at Yorktown, Va., on the site of the famous battlefield there, into a national park, but to consider certain offers of land there from patriotic owners who have offered to cede their holdings to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The report of the Chairman on Historic Spots, Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice President General from



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D. A. R. PAGES AND THEIR CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. S. CHESLEY, AT THE THIRTIETH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE STEPS OF THE SOUTH PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE DURING THE RECEPTION TENDERED THE CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARDING

Minnesota, aroused much interest in the Yorktown project.

Among those who thus offered to turn over their property rights in this historic section to the National Society were Mrs. Harry A. Smith, Vice Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford, Conn., a delegate in the Congress, and Captain George A. Blow. Their generous offer was presented by Mrs. John Buel, State Regent of Connecticut. A committee was appointed by the President General to confer with the donors with full powers to accept the gifts if they thought it wise so to do. Other national committees reported were: Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting for War Museum in France,by Mrs. Minor,chairman; National Old Trails Road, Mrs. William H. Talbott, chairman; Correct Use of the Flag, Miss Annie Wallace, chairman; Liquidation and Endowment Fund, Mrs. Williard T. Block, chairman; Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, Mrs. Caroline E. McW. Holt, chairman; Reciprocity, Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, chairman; Insignia, Mrs. William C. Boyle, chairman, and Real Daughters, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, chairman.

The resolutions offered at this session included a resolution of protest against people leaving gatherings before "The Star-Spangled Banner" has been played through; a protest against any use of natural facilities in National Parks for power purposes that would prevent their use as national monuments, and a resolution asking for the speedy passage by Congress of a bill which provides for the marking of the old National Trails Roads highway.

More than 2000 guests attended the annual reception of the President General on Tuesday night in Memorial Continental Hall. Besides the members of the Board, Mrs. Minor was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General. The receiving line stood on the palm-decked stage of the auditorium, and the delegates and members passed down one aisle onto the stage, greeted Mrs. Minor, and continued on. The reception was one of the big social events of the week, and the delegates put aside legislative cares to renew old ties of friendship and greet their National Officers. The auditorium was decorated with state flags, and presented a vivid appearance of color and life.

That same night the pages of Congress, the attractive group which yearly adds so much to the success of the event by effective and efficient service, were given a reception and dance at Rauschers by the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, of the District of Columbia.

The third day's sessions of the Congress saw the delegates working smoothly and efficiently, up to date on the program and devoted to general reports of the work of the Society. First on the morning program were the reports of Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, editor of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and that of Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Miss Lincoln reported that the Magazine was fulfilling its purposes of inculcating a love of country, teaching the history of America to Americans, and giving the members a full and accurate account of the activities and proceedings of the National Society. Miss Lincoln also pointed out that the Magazine was

recognized by libraries generally as an authority on historical subjects.

Mrs. Charles H. Bissell of Connecticut, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, gave a clear and concise account of the business transactions of the Magazine for the past year. She outlined the reasons for the increased cost in publishing it, and recommended that its yearly subscription price be raised from $1 to $2. This recommendation was later accepted by the Congress, and the price of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE dating from July, 1921, will be $2 per year. Other reports at the morning session included those of the following national committees: Conservation and Thrift, Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, chairman; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides, Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, chairman; International Relations, Mrs. Philip North Moore, chairman, Transportation, Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, chairman, and Legislation in U. S. Congress, Mrs. Alice B. Wiles, chairman. A resolution calling for a rising vote of thanks to President Harding for his action in removing civil service restrictions from Mrs. Mary T. McBlair, granddaughter of Frances Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was given. A Massachusetts delegate urged the rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, which was not reported back by the Resolutions Committee.

At the afternoon session a letter was read from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General, expressing her regret at not being able to be present at the Congress, to which she sent greetings. At the suggestion of Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Vice President General from North Carolina, a resolution of love and good cheer was sent from the Congress to Mrs. Scott.

The work of the organization in fostering 100 per cent. Americanism and patriotic education was the theme of this session. Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Vice President General from Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, combined with her report those of various vice-chairmen in charge of Schools and Colleges, Manual for Immigrants, Girl Home Makers, Children and Sons of the Republic, and Americanization. She stated that from thirty states, $50,000 had been received and disbursed for patriotic education. It was announced that the Immigrants' Manual was soon to go to press and that assistance had been given by government experts. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, wrote the address of welcome to aliens, which is its preface. The manual is to be given to immigrants free of charge at ports of entry and will be sold at cost price to chapters and educators. Twenty-nine states have sent in contributions to the printing fund for the manual.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee stated that $30,000 had been raised and expended for Americanization work. This included circulation of the U. S. Constitution, the American's Creed, and patriotic literature. She advocated the opening of New America shops in American cities as a stimulus to industry among the foreign born.

Special educational projects which were presented for the consideration of the delegates were those of founding a Caroline Scott Harrison Dormitory at the Oxford Female College in memory of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Harrison, and

the first President General of the Society. Dr. Kate Waller Barrett offered a resolution providing for the establishment of a $3000 fund to be raised by the D.A.R. to establish a George Washington Chair in William and Mary College, Va., and urging individual assistance by the chapters to the movement to endow this historic old college of which George Washington was a trustee and from which President Thomas Jefferson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and other distinguished patriots of the Revolutionary period had been graduated.

Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, of Washington, presented the project of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, which proposes to rebuild a village near Belleau, France, devastated in the war in memory of the American marines who were killed and buried there. She read letters of commendation of the plan from President Harding, General Pershing, and Chief Justice White.

Admiral Badger presented an announcement of the Aztec Club of 1847 and its sister organization, the Guadaloupe Club, and urged members of the National Society to revive the memories of their brave forbears and preserve their names on the rosters of the two organizations.

The first address on patriotic education in the mountain and other schools partially supported by the D.A.R. was given by Miss Martha Berry, of the Berry Schools, Ga., who moved her audience to tears with the recital of pathetic incidents connected with her work. Miss Berry stated that these schools had sent more than 500 young men overseas, and that 20 per cent. of these men won commissions. A collection was taken for the Berry Schools at the conclusion of her speech.

The delegates were profoundly stirred by the impassioned appeal of C. S. McGown, president of the International College at Springfield, Mass., to resist the spread of radicalism and hyphenism by education.

Appeals for help were also made by Mrs. Robert Parker, of the Lincoln Memorial School in Tennessee, where a school of forestry is maintained; the Tamassee School in South Carolina, by Mrs. McCall, and the Maryville College, by Miss Clemmie Henry.

The night session was given over to the discussion of the Indian question. A striking musical feature was given by the singing of Indian themes by the Princess Tsianina, the Indian prima donna who served overseas as an entertainer and is an honorary member of the fighting Second Division. With native songs and gestures that illustrated the songs she carried the delegates in imagination to the Indian country and to the woes and wrongs of her proud people.

The Congress greeted with enthusiasm the appearance of Miss Alice Robertson, the woman congressman from Oklahoma, who is the first D.A.R. to serve in such a capacity. Miss Robertson made a strong plea for justice for the Indian, saying: "The people of this country have regarded the Indian as their legitimate prey and have had small room for the original owners of this land." Miss Robertson told the delegates that there were fewer Indians who asked exemption in the late war than those of any other race, only 212 or less than 1 per cent. of the 17,000 drafted, while 10 per cent. of the whites and 12 per cent. of the colored draftees presented reasons for excuse. "Have

you no room for the Indian? Do you owe him nothing?" asked Miss Robertson as she finished.

It was announced that Miss Robertson had accepted honorary membership in the Deborah Knapp Chapter of the District of Columbia.

President Harding's stand on the Indian question was praised by Thomas L. Sloane, a member of the Omaha tribe of Indians. He said that President Harding was the first chief magistrate of the Nation to take a keen personal interest in Indian affairs.

Mr. Sloane quoted the President as saying that the American Indian is entitled to a square deal and that this has given new hope to the red men of America.

Mrs. Mary Roe, a missionary to the Indian people, told of their wrongs. "The Indians should be given the same open door of opportunity that we accord every race element," she exclaimed. "The Indian problem is a great human problem. What more august memorial could you give your distinguished ancestors than to assist in preserving the primal race on this continent. Why should you found scholarships for Filipinos and forget the North American Indians. They must be trained to turn the eagle plumes into the fountain pen and the swift running feet to do the errands of the world."

Henry J. Ryan, of New York, spoke for Colonel F. W. Galbraith, Jr., commander-in-chief of the American Legion. Mr. Ryan pointed out that the country must reconsecrate itself on the altar of the great principles on which the republic was founded. These foundations, he claimed, were sacrifice and service.

"The great need for to-day is to get back to sound thinking," he said. "Therefore, I plead for the old Americanism, the simple ways of living and devotion to 100 per cent. American doctrine.

"There is nothing wrong with America," concluded Mr. Ryan, "but a fuller knowledge of its history and ideals is needed by the people. I appeal to you to promote the history of the American people. Without sound education there is no sound thought. In America the Huns and vandals will come from within our own borders. In order to preserve the government of our fathers we must give our children a proper knowledge of American institutions and ideals." Reports of State Regents with state gifts were received from Hawaii, Oklahoma, Orient, Texas and Colorado.

The principal event of the Thursday morning session was the reading of the annual report of the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, its President General. Mrs. Mondell urged upon her hearers not to forget the patriotic education of children, and stated that in her opinion the leaders of the future must come from the Children of the American Revolution.

At the close of her address, Mrs. Minor called the attention of Congress to the presence in one of the stage boxes of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the Children of the American Revolution, and the Congress rose to greet Mrs. Lothrop, who responded with smiles and bows but did not speak.

The President General referred to the invitation from Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union for the Congress to visit the institution. Recess was taken at 11.30, and the delegates went in a body to the beautiful Pan American Building.

Discussion of the proposed amendments to the by-laws occupied the afternoon session until three o'clock when Congress adjourned to attend the reception given by President and Mrs. Harding at the White House. The President and the gracious first lady of the land received the 3200 delegates, members and national officers in the Blue Room of the White House. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the President General, by special invitation, stood beside them as they greeted the Daughters. Both the President and Mrs. Harding appeared greatly interested and had a special word and smile for each visitor. The line took three hours to pass.

The reception to the D.A.R. was the revival of a custom that has been in vogue since the formation of the Society, thirty years ago, being inaugurated by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison.

Thursday's evening session was signalized by the suggestion from Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, that an international organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution be formed to bind together in unity of purpose and patriotic inspiration the women of North, South and Central America. "The governments of this continent should coöperate," said Doctor Rowe, "and its peoples establish closer personal relations. Such an organization as I propose to you would bring us nearer together in one common ideal of international service without which there can be no permanent peace on this continent."

Dr. Charles E. Eaton, of New York, called for restriction of immigration until such aliens as are already within our borders be assimilated. The use of English exclusively was another stepping stone to American citizenship that he urged. Nominations for the posts of eight Vice Presidents General and one Registrar General were then made.

Election held the attention of the delegates on Friday morning. The use of voting machines was again dispensed with, and it was found that greater speed in voting was obtained thereby. Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, of Connecticut, acted as chairman of tellers, and Mrs. Henry B. Joy, of Michigan, as vice-chairman. The voting booths in the basement were opened early on Friday morning. All through the day until three-thirty, the long line of voters passed down the staircase until it was found that 1054 legal votes had been cast.

Animated discussion on the proposed amendment which raised the initiation fee to $5 occupied much of the morning session. After several substitute amendments of $2.50 and $3 had been discussed, it was finally voted by a two-thirds vote that the initiation fee be raised to $5. A proposed amendment to lower the life membership from $100 to $50 was lost.

The principal report of the day was that given by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, chairman of the Office Building Committee and Honorary President General. Mrs. Guernsey outlined the proposed building in detail and reported that plans had been completed and were on exhibition in the Museum. She stated that members would not be asked to contribute to the building but that gifts would be gratefully accepted.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock appeared before the Congress to present the plan for a George Washington Memorial Building to be erected in Washington.

The evening session was devoted to



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HOUDON'S BUST OF WASHINGTON AND THE TWO SEVRES VASES

PRESENTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF ITS AID RENDERED TO FRANCE DURING THE WORLD WAR.

tableaux of Living Pictures of Historic American Women. The entertainment was in charge of the Historian General. A full description of this striking presentation will appear in the July issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE with complete illustrations.

Before the pictures commenced the tellers announced the result of the election as follows with the total vote cast for each candidate:

Vice President General for three years, Mrs. John T. Moss, Missouri, 974; Miss Catherine Campbell, Kansas, 842; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, North Carolina, 917; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vermont, 906; Mrs. C. D. Chenault, Kentucky, 894; Mrs. A. L. Calder, 2nd, Rhode Island, 821; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District of Columbia, 821; Miss Alethea Serpell, of Norfolk, Va., received 726 votes and was therefore elected to fill the vacancy among the Vice Presidents General caused by the death of Mrs. John P. Hume. She will serve for one year. Miss Emma T. Strider, of the District, was elected Registrar General, receiving 929 votes.

Only one session was held of the final day's legislative events. The Resolutions Committee followed the reading of the remainder of the State Regents' reports.

Among the resolutions brought in by the committee which were favorably acted upon were those endorsing the Smith-Towner bill for a national educational policy; a resolution asking chapters to give medals for compositions on historical topics to school children; a resolution asking for Better Motion Picture films; one endorsing the project for a Forest Protection Week, and a resolution of thanks to President and Mrs. Harding, and another also of thanks which included the national officers; the Director of the Pan-American Union; the speakers and entertainers of the week; the pages; the press; the music staff; the committees of Congress; the Society's employees and the Police and Firemen.

A resolution presented by Miss Janet Richards, asking for an embargo against German dyes, was favorably acted upon. After gifts had been received for the various educational institutions in which the Society is interested, the installation of the newly elected officers followed. As Mrs. Minor's gavel fell with the announcement that the Thirtieth Continental Congress had adjourned, the delegates left the Hall content and inspired by a week of constructive Americanism and patriotism and advance in their beloved Society and its lofty aims.

The President General and her national officers were the recipients of much hospitality extended to them by government officials and Washington residents during the week of the Congress. On Monday afternoon they were entertained at the British Embassy by Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes.

The beautiful banquet at the New Willard on Saturday night, April 23rd, was given in honor of the President General and attended by 450 members of the National Society. Informal speeches gave an added interest to the occasion, and the President General at its close spoke with deep feeling of the spirit of loyalty and good-fellowship which had marked the Congress, and in thanking one and all for their coöperation especially thanked the chairmen of the Committees of the Continental Congress for their earnest, faithful work.

HISTORIC HALIFAX, NORTH CAROLINA

By Mary Heath Lee

NORTH CAROLINA'S sun rose, as was right and proper, in the east. While yet a part of the Old Dominion, that portion of the country around Albemarle Sound, and long known as the "Albemarle Country," was the home of many a fine family of English birth, or at least of English descent. They maintained so far as possible in new and sometimes very trying conditions, the learning and spirit of those "back home." A glance at old wills and inventories gives evidence of the existence among them of current English books, treatises on law and medicine, and a seeming abundance of jewelry, plate, and fine clothing.

Little by little, these settlers established plantations to westward and the Roanoke River country was added to the earlier settlements. A great piece of land received the name of Edgecombe County, which was in time divided, the new section receiving in 1758 the name of Halifax County in honor of Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax. About a year earlier a little village lying on the south bank of the Roanoke had received the same name and thus became the nucleus of the present town. Since its early planting, however, it has stepped back from the river to higher ground and reaches out southward to the winding Quankey Creek. It is not much larger than in Revolutionary times, nor can it deny that in its social and political life the former times were better than these. This is largely due, no doubt, to the fact that as in so many other old towns, the young people have gone out to enrich other communities because there was at home no outlet for budding ambition.

But Halifax is the political if not the social and commercial seat and center of one of the richest counties in the state, as it is one of the largest. Motoring down from Richmond or from Norfolk, the road leads through the neighboring town of Weldon, and along the well-kept highway. The first point of interest on entering the town is the former home of William R. Davie. The house owes much of its renown to the fact that General Washington was entertained there when on his southern journey, though he makes no comments regarding the town or its citizens in his journals. But the owner, too, was a man of great honor and importance in his day, and worthy of remembrance in our own, for he filled most honorably many and high posi-

tions, having been a Revolutionary General, State Governor, diplomatic envoy to France, and founder of the State University at Chapel Hill.

Leaving the Davie House, Washington probably noted the Royal White Hart Masonic Lodge on the right-hand side of the road, as the tourist may see it to-day. Architecturally very unpretentious, it is yet a building of much interest, for while still in use, it is at the same time the oldest lodge in the United States and the most historic. The body of the first Grand Master was removed some years ago from the accidentally discovered spot in a field where it was originally placed to its proper resting place near the Lodge. Of him, Joseph Montford, we find the following in W. C. Allen's History of Halifax County: "An unusual honor came to Colonel Montford in March, 1772, when he received a commission from the Duke of Beaufort, Grand Master of Masons of Great Britain, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of and for North America. So far as is known, this was the first and only time such a signal honor was bestowed. This commission was held until his death in 1776."

On reaching the court-house which stands on nearly the same site as the old one, our traveller may turn to the left and north and see across the level country and the low-lying river, the fertile fields of Northampton, another county of interest, if not so steeped in history. As already mentioned, the town grew up along the south bank of the river, but in time receded so entirely that there are but few traces of its former location—the shabby frames of one or two old houses, the burying ground of the Colonial Church, itself long gone to decay, the old jail and certain lane-like depressions. These last were streets crossing the main thoroughfare and bearing the names of the four patron saints of the British Isles. The graveyard, which has suffered from neglect, yet chronicles the passing of some prominent people of the time. The big, brick jail, now deserted, that overlooks the road is the same that stood in Revolutionary times and no doubt held captive many a prisoner of war. We have record that here was detained for several months Allen McDonald, the husband of Flora McDonald. Having before coming to this country sworn fealty to their monarch, they became involved in wars and tribulations, and the beautiful Flora came to Halifax to secure, if possible, the release of her husband. It is not strange that she finally grew sad and weary and returned to her old home and country.

A row of gray, weather-worn buildings in the center of the present town were offices of the court and in these many weighty matters were considered. Hereabouts Cornelius Harnett took his stand before the eager people on August 1, 1776, which day had been set aside for proclaiming the Declaration of Independence at the court-house. To quote Mr. Allen:

"Accordingly, on that eventful day, a great concourse of people from all parts of the country met to witness the interesting ceremonies. The Provincial troops, that were in Halifax at the time, and the militia companies were all drawn up in martial array to give interest to the occasion. At midday, Cornelius Harnett ascended a rostrum which had been erected in front of the court-house, and even as he opened the scroll, upon which were written the memorable words of the

Declaration, the enthusiasm of the immense crowd broke forth in one loud swell of rejoicing. Harnett proceeded with his task in measured tones and read the immortal document to the mute and impassioned multitude with the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven. When he reached the end and read the names of the signers, among whom were William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn, North Carolina's members of the Continental Congress, a spontaneous shout went up from hundreds of mouths, and the cannon from the fort at Quanky and the Roanoke boomed the glorious tidings that the Thirteen Colonies were now free and independent States. Cornelius Harnett was lifted from the rostrum and carried through the streets upon the shoulders of the enthusiastic populace. It was a great day in Halifax."

And now the traveller turns down the main street bordered with sweeping "stringwood" trees—this street which has so far lost its interest in the past as to have long ago forgotten that it was once called "King George Street," is flanked by "Granville" and "Pitt" Streets. Or was it not forgetfulness, but rather loyalty to new ideals and chosen leaders after so many years of tyrannical rulers and obnoxious royal governors? Then it was that Prussia Street and Cornwallis Road became once more nameless but American!

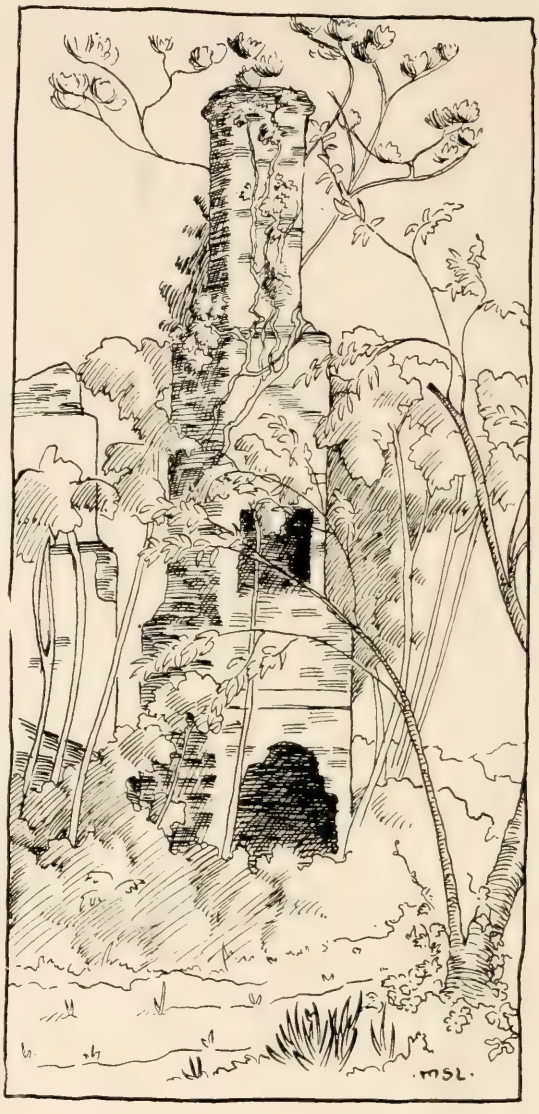
Off to the left stands a tiny house of three rooms, now nearly fallen to decay, which was for a time the home of the Tory, John Hamilton, a rich merchant of the town. He would not acknowledge fealty to the American cause at the appeal of his friends or threats of enemies, and so found it safest to retire, joining the British army. Many years after, when an English Consul at Norfolk, he came again among his old friends and no doubt looked kindly upon the little house that had been his home.

Passing on down through the town which has gradually crept southward, a farm on the left hand may be noted as the one-time property of John Baptist Ashe. He was a man of importance in governmental affairs, but is remembered almost equally as having been the husband of Elizabeth Montford Ashe. She, whose name the local chapter is proud to bear, was the daughter of the aforementioned Joseph Montford—colonel, legislator, and Grand Master. Her sister, Mary, was the wife of another man of note and a loyal patriot, Wylie (sometimes spelled Willie) Jones. These two ladies were worthy types of the charming and cultured hostesses so often met with in that era of generous hospitality. Mary Montford Jones and her husband entertained many famous people in their home among the stately sycamores, and their lives contributed much interest and many memories to the town. Here John Paul Jones lived for a time and from here, having received his commission, set out on his brilliant career.

This home of Wylie Jones stood on the right of the road, back in a beautiful oak grove, now intersected by the railroad. The house, known as "The Groves" was a veritable mansion in its day, with its wide fireplaces, great living rooms and ballroom, and its china and preserve closets at each side of the massive chimneys. It is believed that the timbers were brought from England and that the red sandstone steps forming a semi-circle before the colonial porch were from Scottish quarries.

It is a source of never-ending regret that between the indifference of the

former owner of the property and the somewhat dilatory interest of the town, this among other buildings, was allowed to go to utter decay. Two great chimneys and a mass of crumbling timbers, pierced by hand wrought nails, are all that remain of this formerly stately house. It is remarkable, however, that these chimneys with their patches of hard, white plaster, and some of the larger beams are in a wonderful state of preservation. The site of the house and a few acres bordering on Quankey Creek, where Wylie Jones had his private race course, are now in the possession of the John Paul Jones Association, by whom it is hoped some new structure may be built to commemorate the past and to contribute some good thing to the living present.



CONSTITUTION HOUSE

Not many yards from the ruins of the house is a small thicket of locust and "paradise" trees and the ground carpeted thickly with the evergreen vine variously known as periwinkle, myrtle, vinca, and creeping box. Beneath these are crumbling heaps of brick, each marking a grave of some member of the family. The slabs that formed the tops of these old-style tombs, and on which were the names and inscriptions, may now be found in negro cabins, doing duty as hearth-stones. Only one slab remains, the grave of Wylie Jones' little daughter. The epitaph is still legible, supposed to have been written by Pope, in which Grecian deities betoken the spiritual dryness of his heart. He seems, however, to have possessed strong affections, as in his will he requested to be laid at death beside this child in the orchard if he should die in Halifax. As he was living in Raleigh when death came, however, he was buried beside another little one there.

The oak grove planted and beloved by Wylie Jones remains in part, the trees being cut only as age and decay overtake them. The property being in the possession of our Regent's family,

it is needless to say that there is not only regard for their antiquity, but respect for the place they held in his heart. In his curious will he makes this reservation: "I give to my wife the liberty of getting firewood for her own use on any of my lands, except my groves, and they are to be held sacred from the axe."

In a corner of this grove, near the highway, is now another historic building but transplanted from its original setting. "Somewhat back from the village street," indeed, almost directly back of the colonial graveyard mentioned above, stood a quaint three-roomed house with its wide fireplace and attractive doorways. This was a dwelling house, but at times served as an office, and here in November, 1776, a few of the members of the first Constitutional Convention of North Carolina retired and put into shape the state constitution, much as it remains to-day.

Ever since the organization of the Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter in 1912, it has been the desire and intention to acquire possession of this building and save it from the fate of so many other local landmarks. The property belonged to a negro, who joined with his neighbors in ridding it of weather boarding and shingles whenever firewood was needed and energy at a low ebb. But just in proportion to the interest of the chapter, the owner's appreciation of his possession or his cupidity began to augment. Finally, it was decided that he might retain his hold on the land if he would but sell the building. In due season, by virtue of the regent's tact and diplomacy, the negro's wife brought her influence to bear, and the house became the property of the Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter. It was indeed in a sorry condition, but with deep satisfaction it was removed piece by piece—that being the only possible method of procedure—and set up again, this time in the historic grove. At present it is but a shell, but enthusiasm coupled with the generosity of appreciative friends, and an appropriation by the state legislature, will accomplish its final restoration,

So as they built, we now rebuild,
As strong and true and quaint, I ween;
Till their dim ghosts might come again
Nor miss the yawning years between.
Where then the men in conference met
And framed a Constitution for the State,
Enduring still through storm and stress,
Shall now the women congregate;
Shall now the Daughters of that war
Which raged when this old house was new,
Preserve old books and relics rare
And bring the ancient home-life into view.

Then leaving the Constitution House, where the traveller may at some future time find a pleasant rest house, he drives on down to beautiful Quankey Creek, winding between its high banks —strangely high for this flat country— brightened in their season by arbutus, laurel, and the bright green of the bamboo and galax in charming confusion. And here he takes leave of Halifax, no doubt feeling that she has had a wonderful and worthy past.

RISING SUN INN OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

By Alice Leakin Welsh

AT the commencement of our glorious Republic—in 1783, to be exact—a "mighty man of valor" stood in the Faunces' Tavern in New York City and bade a tearful farewell to his Generals. Turning his face to the South, he started on a long and slow journey to Annapolis. Through city, town, village, and farm he drove over a road which should be so distinctly marked it would stand out in reality as it does upon the pages of history, consecrated to this man, with the mighty purpose in his heart of resigning his position of commander-in-chief and becoming again a private citizen.

In these days of memorial roads, whether other States have made any attempt to mark this, "The General's Highway," I do not know, but in Maryland, General Washington afterter leaving Baltimore, travelled down the Old Stage Coach Road, past the Half Way House, where weary travellers stopped for refreshments, past the road leading to Indian Landing, where gathered the inhabitants in May of the same year, to celebrate the signing of peace, and where 136 years later another gathering celebrated the close of the last Great War—past Rising Sun Inn (the subject of this sketch) past Old Black Horse Tavern, past Belvoir, a visiting place of the General, past the Three-Mile Oak, past many old Colonial homes to Mr. Mann's Inn, his abiding-place while in Annapolis.

At the Severn Cross Roads, where the road to the Indian Landing crosses the Stage Coach Road, a tablet (see photograph) has been placed upon a stone, by the Anne Arundel Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,



RISING SUN INN SHOWING OLD BOX HEDGE

of Baltimore, telling of the great man who passed that way and the purpose of his journey. In the Old Senate Chamber at Annapolis, where he resigned his commission, the Peggy Stewart Tea-Party Chapter, of Annapolis, has placed another tablet commemorating this event.

Gone is the Half Way House, gone the Black Horse Tavern, gone into private hands Belvoir, fallen is the Three-Mile Oak—but still in existence is The Rising Sun Inn. Ready indeed was it to fall, but when the owner, Mr. R. T. Williams, presented it to the Anne Arundel Chapter, immediate steps were taken to preserve it from destruction. It stands facing the Old Stage Coach Road not more than twelve feet back, mutely pleading for completion. Not now, but well within the memory of those yet living, was the enclosure of the grounds by a white picket fence, with "a gate of entrance on which a rising sun appeared, a design carried out by a white half circle surrounded by radiating pickets like those of the fence." Was that not a quaint and beautiful sign? One that will be duplicated, too charming to lose.

The inn is a quaint old building, with hip roof and dormer windows, tiny old-fashioned porch, wide brick chimneys and "back of its garden plot a hedge of great boxwood, bespeaking its own span of years, which has seen many generations come and go." The windows are out, the plaster is inside out, the partitions are down and out, the timbers are worn out, the needs are without number, the lack of paint outrageous, and worst of all the funds are completely out, barring a few outstanding subscriptions.

When the Chapter received this gift, it knew the work of restoration could not be accomplished with less than $5000, and that was an estimate preceding the present inflated prices of building materials, labor, etc. About one-third of this amount has been raised and expended, a new roof has been put on, old attached shed roofs torn down, stairway repaired, porch and dormer windows restored, but further reclamation must cease unless aid is rendered quickly.

The committee of which Mrs. F. J. Cotton is chairman and Mrs. Edward N. Rich, 1006 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., treasurer, gladly welcomes any amount, and this appeal is made to all who love the old—all who are interested in the preserving from the ravages of time, whether by man, beast or the elements—a memorial of the past—all who love Maryland and her traditions and history—all who are of themselves or through ancestry bound by ties of loyalty to Anne Arundel County—all who are connected with the old families of Howard, Caton, Hammond, Worthington, Baldwin, Gambrill, Woodward, Warfield, Randall, Williams, Beall, Cromwell, Sewell, Stockett, Turner, Dorsey and many others who lived and owned property along this road, to *all* goes out this "Call from the Old to the New" to share in restoring The Rising Sun Inn.

It is the purpose when restored to use the inn as a Chapter House—as a museum, in which may be collected the many, many souvenirs and relics of a bygone day, which are close at hand; as a community center, where may be held civic classes, such as Red Cross home nursing and the like, as they may be formed; as a library of genealogical and historical books—and in any other ways wherein it may be of use.

Especially do we want to create there an atmosphere in which all may find inspiration to carry on "the great purpose and ideals for which the Daughters of the American Revolution stand."

One of the earnest desires of our Chapter is that this Old Stage Coach Road, this General's Highway, may be planted from Baltimore to Annapolis with tribute trees to our soldiers who served in the Great War.

What food for thought and reflection; what an inspiration to patriotic deeds to travel, whether on foot, with horse, or in machine, along the road on which our Commander drove with the high resolve in his heart, and have our thoughts directed, by long rows of living, beautiful trees, to our own men, who with splendid heroism offered their lives for his and our Country.

As soon as the inn nears completion, we plan to start this work by planting a mile of trees with the hope that other organizations, through churches, patriotic societies, social clubs, community associations and the like, may follow our lead, and all together complete the doubly Memorial Highway which runs in front of The Rising Sun Inn of historic memory.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
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George Washington University

THE CIVIL WAR AND AFTER, 1858–1877.

While the general works already cited, Schouler, McMaster and Wilson, cover this period, Rhodes' *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850* is the most elaborate work. The last author's *History of the Civil War* is based, with additions, on the larger work. Four volumes of the *American Nation:* Chadwick's *Causes of the Civil War,* Hosmer's *Appeal to Arms* and *Outcome of the Civil War,* and Dunning's *Reconstruction* extend from 1858 to 1876. Fiske's *Mississippi Valley in the Civil War,* unfortunately without a counterpart for the war in the East, and Dodge's *Bird's-eye View of Our Civil War,* are good for the military side, and many of the references given may be supplemented by the "Century War Book." *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.* For a good general view see Wilson, iv, 210–262, or Dodd, *Expansion and Conflict,* 288–328.

The Approach of War.
Bassett: 493–516.

1. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates.
   Smith: *Parties and Slavery,* 228–233.
   Nicolay and Hay: *Abraham Lincoln,* ii, 135–155.
2. The Election of 1860.
   Rhodes: *History,* ii, 477–500.
   Chadwick: *Causes of the Civil War,* ch. 8.
3. Secession.
   Rhodes: *History,* iii, 271–280.
   Wilson: iv, 198–204.

The Civil War.

4. The War in the East, 1862–1863.
   Elson: iv, ch, 32, 33 (in part).
5. McClellan.
   Rhodes: *History,* iii, 462–463, 490–496.
   Hosmer: *Appeal to Arms,* 72–74.
6. Antietam.
   Hosmer: *Appeal to Arms,* ch. 13.
   Dodge: *Bird's-eye View of Our Civil War,* ch. 19.
7. Gettysburg.
   Hosmer: *Appeal to Arms,* ch. 19.
   Rhodes: *Civil War,* 225–246.
8. The War in the West, 1862–1863.
   Elson: iv, ch. 32, 33 (in part).
9. Fort Donelson.
   Hosmer: *Appeal to Arms,* 84–98.
   Rhodes: iii, 589–601.
10. Vicksburg.
    Hosmer: *Appeal to Arms,* ch. 18.
    Fiske: *Mississippi Valley,* ch. 6.
11. Chattanooga.
    Hosmer: *Outcome of the Civil War,* 40–55.
    Fiske: *Mississippi Valley,* ch. 8.
12. Emancipation.
    Rhodes: *Civil War,* 171–175.
    Nicolay and Hay: *Abraham Lincoln,* vi, 399–439.
13. The United Movement, 1864–1865.
    Elson: iv, 258–296.
14. The Wilderness.
    Rhodes: *Civil War,* 303–313.
15. Nashville.
    Hosmer: *Outcome of the Civil War,* 209–217.
    Fiske: *Mississippi Valley,* ch. 9.
16. Appomatox.
    Hosmer: *Outcome of the Civil War,* 290–297.
    Rhodes: *Civil War,* 430–437.

Special Phases.

17. The Diplomacy of the War.
    Rhodes: *Civil War,* 261–271.
    Burgess: *Civil War and the Constitution,* ch. 33.

Reconstruction.
Wilson: v, 11–38, 44–64, 72–79.

18. Presidential and Congressional Plans.
    Dunning: *Reconstruction,* ch. 3, 6.
19. The Impeachment of Johnson.
    Elson: iv, 336–346.
    Dunning: 101–108.
20. The Revival of the South.
    Paxson: *The New Nation,* 39–55 (*Riverside History*).

STATE CONFERENCES

NEBRASKA

The Nineteenth Annual State Conference of the Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution was entertained by Platte Chapter at Columbus, March 15–17, 1921. Platte Chapter was a most gracious hostess. In addition to providing all the necessities and conveniences for carrying on a Conference of this kind, she provided those little social diversions—an afternoon tea, automobile rides, a musicale—which do so much towards changing a heterogeneous body into a harmonious whole. Twenty-seven chapters out of 38 were represented with a total attendance of nearly one hundred.

Mrs. Charles H. Aull, of Omaha, Vice President General from Nebraska, was the only National Officer present and her advice was eagerly sought in regard to the affairs of the National Society.

The State Regent, Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, presided at all the sessions. The respect and admiration in which she is held was attested by many beautiful flowers sent to the platform.

A bugle call by Mr. Thomas Dickey announced the opening session, which was called to order by the State Regent Tuesday evening in Masonic Temple. A prayer by Rev. W. L. Blaker followed the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which the Salute to the Flag was given. Music by a male quartet was followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. R. M. Campbell, Vice Regent of Platte Chapter, with a response by Mrs. C. F. Spencer, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Frank P. Larmon gave a report of the last National Continental Congress held in Washington, D. C., in which she told of three important things which the National Society, with the aid of the State Organizations intends to accomplish in the near future. It expects to provide a manual printed in seven different languages to be used in the education of the immigrant when he lands at Ellis Island, to erect a fountain at Plymouth, Mass., in honor of our "Pilgrim Mothers," and to assist the United States Government in purchasing a painting of a fleet of American convoys to be hung in one of the art galleries of Paris as a memorial to our boys who rendered such valiant service in the late war. Mrs. R. A. Finley spoke on "Near East Relief as Viewed by the D.A.R.," and urged the chapters to aid to the best of their ability in this great work.

The session on Wednesday morning was devoted to routine business, reports of State officers and of chapter regents.

The members of the Conference voted that they would like to furnish one of the rooms in the new D.A.R. office building which is being erected in Washington, D. C. The State Regent was authorized to make the necessary arrangements with the National Board of Management.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Robert Harvey gave an address on "Trail Markings in Nebraska." This was particularly pleasing since the marking of trails has been one of the chief activities of the Nebraska Organization. This was followed by the reports of National Committees on Patriotic Education, Revolutionary Relics, Proper Use of Flag, Preservation of Historic Spots, National Old Trails Road, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, Conservation, Real Daughters, International Relations, Reciprocity and Americanization. The report on Real Daughters, the women whose fathers fought in the Revolutionary War, given by Mrs. J. W. Klossner, was of particular interest. There have been only six Real Daughters connected with the State organization. The last one of these, Mrs. Elvira Tewksbury, died a few months ago. It was arranged to place a bronze marker on her grave in Omaha with appropriate ceremonies on "Flag Day," June 14th.

When relief from the strain of routine business was needed Mrs. E. H. Wescott brought refreshment and cheer by her beautiful songs.

Platte Chapter gave her guests a rare treat Wednesday in the form of a musicale. During the Conference, Mrs. Gwendolyn Garlow Long gave her time and talent in unstinted measure for the pleasure of the guests. Mrs. Long's mother, Mrs. Garlow, played her accompaniments.

Simple but impressive memorial services were conducted Thursday morning by Mrs. J. C. Holmes, State Chaplain, for the Nebraska Daughters who have gone to that "Better Land."

Thursday afternoon was given over to routine business and the reports of State Committees. Platte Chapter was awarded the silk flag which is given to the chapter making the greatest per-

centage of gain in membership during the past year.

Mrs. M. A. Hostetler, Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, had an interesting exhibit, including photographs of the markers placed along the Old Trails Road and on historic spots throughout the state; also pictures of the old log cabins and sod houses used as trading posts by the "pony express."

The Conference was honored by a brief visit from Mrs. J. A. Reeder, the "shut-in" member of Platte Chapter. When an organization is doing a work of sufficient importance to arouse the interest of an invalid of unusual ability so that she will make a supreme effort to be present at a meeting of its Conference it seems worth while to "carry on."

Telegrams of greeting were received from two of the Past State Regents, Mrs. Warren Perry, who is now in Los Angeles, and Mrs. E. G. Drake, of Beatrice. A telegram was also received from Mrs. Fred C. Williams, of Lincoln, who had been State Chairman of the Legislative Committee. The news also came to the State Conference that Mrs. Andrew K. Gault, who was at one time Vice President General from Nebraska, had been nominated for the office of mayor of St. Peter, Minn.

The following officers were elected for the next two years:

State Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, North Platte; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, Chadron; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Huse, Wayne; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. S. Moore, Gothenburg; State Treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Correll, Hebron; State Registrar, Mrs. C. C. Waldo, Lincoln; State Historian, Mrs. George Scoular, Superior; State Librarian, Mrs. E. E. Good, Peru; State Auditor, Mrs. E. E. Gillette, McCook; State Chaplain, Mrs. W. S. Leete, Plattsmouth.

MABEL LINDLY,
State Corresponding Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Twenty-fourth Annual Pennsylvania State Conference was held in Williamsport, October 4 to 7, 1920, with all the sessions in the ballroom of the Park Hotel. The Lycoming Chapter, of Williamsport, was hostess. The outstanding feature of the week was the spirit of camaraderie and good fellowship and the hearty coöperation with which the 250 representatives of the Daughters of Pennsylvania rallied around the new State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks.

Monday evening brought the delegates together with an informal reception following a patriotic meeting, and during the days following the delightful social events on the calendar kept pace with the business transacted. On Tuesday afternoon the Conference swung into harness. Following the report of the Chairman of the Credential Committee and the roll call, the State Regent introduced the much-beloved ex-State Historian, Miss Mary Stille, who gave a delightful address. Miss Anna A. McDonald, State Director of the American Library Association in Pennsylvania, spoke upon the subject "A New Conception of Libraries."

Wednesday being the centenary of the birth of Jenny Lind, a silent moment was given her memory by the Conference, all members standing with bowed heads.

A most interesting discussion was held from the floor regarding various abuses and desecrations of the flag.

Mrs. Sparks, the State Regent, urged Americanization work by individuals as well as Chapters, this being the crying need of the country to-day, and logically the duty of all patriotic organizations.

The Germantown Chapter moved that the Conference adopt the plan of the President General asking for 25 cents per capita for the publication of a manual for our immigrants, to be delivered to them upon their entrance into this country. This motion was carried.

Mrs. Reineman explained that the newly adopted By-laws could not go into effect according to Section 3 of Article 4 until the expiration of the terms of office of all the officers elected under the old By-laws. Therefore, it was moved and carried that all elections be postponed until 1922. This saved considerable time, which was applied to regular routine of Conference business.

Much interest was manifested in the fund for $1000 scholarship in Tamassee School being raised in honor of the ex-State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, whose loyal and untiring service to Pennsylvania can never be forgotten.

Automobile rides, teas and receptions were interspersed with more serious occupations and the Conference closed with a buffet luncheon with the members as guests of the Lycoming Chapter.

MRS. CHARLES J. WOOD, JR.,
State Recording Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

The Twenty-seventh Conference of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held Wednesday, March 9, 1921, at the Central Baptist Church, Providence, R. I.

The morning session opened with prayer by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Alexander J. Morrison, followed by the Salute to the Flag.

Miss Cynthia Potter, the Regent of the Gaspee

Chapter, which was the hostess chapter for the day, gave an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, the State Regent, responded. The morning session was devoted to reports of the State Officers, reports of the State Chairmen, National Committees, and reports of the Regents of the different chapters in the state.

The State Registrar reported 1164 members of the organization in Rhode Island.

All the reports showed a wide-awake interest in the work of Americanization. Several of the Regents reported that classes of foreign women were being taught to speak, read and write English. As this was not the year for election of officers the afternoon session was given over to an interesting program. The State Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, proceeded to the chair between a double row of pages dressed in white marching to the music of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mayor Gainer of Providence gave an address of welcome, in which he emphasized the necessity of teaching the younger generation the basic ideals of the great Americans, Washington and Lincoln.

The speaker of the afternoon was Rev. Richard D. Hollington, D.D., who took for his subject "The Voice of the Ancestors." He characterized the spirit of our ancestors as the "spirit of faith in man and God, safeguarded by law, education, morality and religion."

Thomas W. Bicknell, President of the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Society, commended the Daughters of the American Revolution for being history makers. A collection was taken for the aid of the Preventorium at Hoxsie. A gift of money was received for the purchase of books for the State Library at Continental Memorial Hall, Washington. At the close of the session a motion was presented by Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, Past State Regent, to endorse the Smith-Towner Bill. It was unanimously carried and was subsequently voted to notify Congressmen from Rhode Island of the step taken and that expressed approval be sent to the authors of the bill.

Ida H. Morrison,
Chairman of Publicity.

TENNESSEE

The Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution met in Memphis on November 4, 1920, in response to an invitation from the Adam Dale, Commodore Lawrence, Commodore Perry, Hermitage and Watauga Chapters. The Chamber of Commerce, where the meeting was held, was beautifully draped in flags for the occasion.

After the bugle call, "Assembly," the meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. C. E. Blairdell, the Salute to the Flag was given, and the members of the Conference joined in singing "America." Mayor J. R. Payne, introduced by Mrs. J. J. Williams, extended welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city. Mrs. S. G. Scott, Regent of Adam Dale gave the welcome for the hostess chapters, to which Mrs. J. H. Cantrell responded on behalf of the visitors. Mrs. J. Hafvey Mathes, Honorary Vice President General, spoke on the "Ideals of the Society." Mrs. J. J. Williams presented the State Regent, Miss Temple, with the gavel.

In her report as State Regent, Miss Temple gave a résumé of the State meetings previously held in Memphis, outlined her plans for the State work, stating that a better citizenship for Tennessee through education would be the aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the coming year. She also gave an account of her visit to the mountain school at Devil's Fork, maintained by the Tennessee Daughters, closing with a plea for education for our mountain boys and girls. The State Regent asked an endorsement by the Conference of the plan by which Knoxville and Chattanooga had raised about $7000 for Patriotic Education. Miss Temple recounted the ceremony of the re-presentation of the State flag to the battleship *Tennessee,* July 30, 1920, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On motion of Mrs. Thomas Day, the splendid report of the State Regent was adopted. Mrs. Day commented on the fact that Miss Temple was the only State Regent who had officially visited the Society's mountain school.

On account of the work in which the State Regent and all of the chapters are so deeply interested, the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Schwalmeyer, was the outstanding feature of the morning session. She reported that this had been the most wonderful year in the history of the Tennessee D.A.R., the plans to educate the mountain child having been responded to magnificently. Since May over $5000 has been turned over to the Treasurer for this educational fund, one East Tennessee chapter having contributed $1500. The Middle Tennessee chapters have also done excellent work along this line, and the West Tennessee chapters have many of them taken scholarships. These scholarships are in the Lincoln Memorial University, Tusculum College and the University of Tennessee. Two Memphis chapters have taken Memorial Scholarships—the Hermitage Chapter in memory of Mrs. T. J. Latham, and Commodore Perry Chapter in memory of Mrs. Virginia Leedy Mathews.

A letter was read from Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, expressing regret at being unable to attend the Tennessee Conference.

Mrs. Bryan moved a telegram be sent Mrs. Minor conveying the good wishes of the Tennessee Daughters.

The morning session was followed by a luncheon at the Hotel Gayoso, where the members of local D.A.R. chapters were hostesses. The afternoon session opened by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Reports of the State chairmen followed.

An interesting evening session was called to order by the State Regent at 8 o'clock. Greetings were read from State Regents of Arkansas and California, and from Mrs. W. G. Spencer, Tennessee ex-State Regent; also a message of love from Miss Mary Murfree, ex-State Regent.

Mrs. John G. Gray, of David Craig Chapter, who was present at the presentation of the flag to the battleship *Tennessee,* gave an account of the ceremony. The address of the evening was made by Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, "Opportunity for Service." She ended by saying, "The great wealth of the United States to-day lies in the hearts of her people."

The Friday morning session opened with the various chapter reports of the State, which showed the interest and main line of work of each chapter in sympathy with the State-wide movement of the organization for the betterment of educational conditions.

Mrs. R. B. Parker, Extension Secretary of Lincoln Memorial University, addressed the Conference on the opportunities furnished by this splendid school for the children of the Tennessee mountains, and asked endorsement by the State Conference of the plan by which the Tennessee D.A.R. would be enabled to raise the sum of $25,000 to finish a building, which would be known as the Tennessee D.A.R. Hall. The rent of the rooms in this hall would assure 10 permanent D.A.R. scholarships in the University. The money would be raised by the D.A.R. in coöperation with representatives of the Lincoln Memorial University. Mrs. C. B. Bryan moved that the Conference go on record as endorsing this movement, and as lending hearty support to Lincoln Memorial University in the raising of $25,000. The motion was carried unanimously. Mrs. Short gave a paper on the "Vital Importance of New Chapters to Promote Better Citizenship." Mrs. Day spoke further along this line, stating that the D.A.R. stood for pure Americanism, and that new chapters would promote better citizenship and a higher standard of morality.

All of the present State Officers of the Tennessee D.A.R. eligible to serve in their respective positions for another year were reëlected by acclamation.

The delegates on Friday were the honor guests at a luncheon given by the Memphis chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The outstanding feature of the Friday afternoon session was the memorial hour conducted by Mrs. Bruce R. Payne, when simple floral wreaths were laid on the table in memory of departed members. Unfinished business concluded the meeting, after which the Conference adjourned.

(Mrs. H. J.) Jennie W. Yearwood,
State Secretary.

D. A. R. TABLEAUX IN JULY MAGAZINE

The tableaux, "Living Pictures of Historic American Women," presented by the States at the Thirtieth Continental Congress in Memorial Continental Hall, aroused such keen interest that Miss Coltrane, Historian General, in response to urgent requests has written an account of them for publication in the July, 1921, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Over thirty photographic views of the tableaux will illustrate the article.

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6073. PERRIN.—Archilles Perrin, b in Va., Nov. 20, 1778, m Jane Smith, b Feb. 20, 1778. They lived in Ky. & had ch Sophia, not m; Harriette, m Mr. Read; Augusta, m ——— Johnson; Eliza, m ——— Withers; Jane m ——— McGee; Betsy Ann, not m; America, m Jonathan Franklin Forbis. Ch of America & J. F. Forbis were Aytchmond, Temple, Josephus & William. I think that Temple Smith & Lydia Layne were the parents of Jane Smith, the w of Archilles Perrin. They came from Va. to Lincoln Co. (Stanford), Ky. This data is taken from the old family Bible & is all I know. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in this line.—*Mrs. J. R. Russell,* 849 West Quartz St., Butte, Montana.

6097. WELDON.—Elijah Weldon, of Salisbury, served in the Rev. See "Conn. Men in the Rev," p. 216. Jesse Weldon m Ruth (?). He was elected Surveyor of Highways, Salisbury, Conn., 1770. Their ch: Abigail, b in Glastonbury, Jan. 21, 1758, m Barnabas Meacham, Jr. He & his father served in the Rev; Jerushia, b in Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1760; Marian, b Salisbury, June 7, 1762; Loara & Lois, twins, b Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1763; Daniel, b in Salisbury, July 30, 1765; Jonathan, b Salisbury, Aug. 21, 1770; Cabel, b Salisbury, Mar. 12, 1772; Ruth, b Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1773. Your John Weldon might have been the brother of my Jesse. Do you know their parentage? Would be pleased to correspond with you.—*Mrs. Albert B. Clark,* 83 Franklin St., Lee, Mass.

7720a. SHOUP OR SHAUB.—Martin Schaub, a Swiss, came to this country Aug. 24, 1728, on the ship *Mertonhaus* (*Pa. Ar.,* Ser. II, Vol. 17, pp. 12-13). He is the ancestor of the Shoups in this country. He later settled in Frederick Co., Md., where he d, 1740. He had several sons who left desc in Pa., Md. & Va.; had one dau, Catharine, who m Peter Kemp in Md. His son Martin, Jr., m Sophie Bott, and had nine ch: George, b Feb. 12, 1755; Catharine, b Feb. 13, 1757; Peter, b July 8, 1758; Elizabeth, b Mar. 9, 1760, d y; Christian, b Jan. 2, 1762; George Henry, b Apr. 29, 1763, d y; Sophie, b Apr. 12, 1765; Henry, b Apr. 13, 1767; Martin, b Apr. 20, 1769; Mary ———; Samuel, b Oct. 11, 1771. Martin Schaub, Jr.'s, will and Bible are both in possession of his desc. The family records are all in the Bible in German. "In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1755, Feb. 12, I Martin Schaub & my w, Sophie Bott, were blessed with a son, & we gave him the name of *George.* His birth witnesses were in when the moon (Luna) was in the fish (Pisces) and the woman (Virgo) in the water man (Aquarius). Again the Lord blessed us in 1757, Feb. 13, with a little dau, & we gave her the name of Catharine. Her birth witnesses were when the moon (Luna) was in the bull (Taurus), the woman (Virgo) in the scale (Libra), & Venus in the crawfish (Scorpio)," etc., with all the ch. In his will, he says, "*Tenthly,* it is my will & desire that my son Samuel be taught in the English school, & therefore direct that my executor send him to school so lang at least until he arrives at the age of 16 yrs, & make use of the money arising from

the proceeds of the land division to my sd son Samuel, such part thereof as may defray the expense of his schooling." This same Samuel Shoup is one of the five trustees in Frederick Co. to whom land is granted in 1792, "in trust that sd parcel of land be set apart, improved & occupied as a Seminary of English learning for the benefit of the grantees, their heirs forever, & the inhabitants of the neighborhood contributing toward the support of sd Seminary." Deed dated Mar. 5, 1792. F. Co. No. 1 (1791–1815), p. 154. The oldest son, George, & the youngest son, Samuel, came to Ohio in 1806. Samuel m in Hagerstown, Md., Dorothy Grove, a lineal desc of Hans Graf, one of the first settlers of Lancaster Co., Pa.—*Mrs. Bernis Brien, 223* Volusia Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

8920. MILLARD.—Thomas Millard d at East Haddam, Apr. 13, 1752. He m July 16, 1724, Rebecca Dutton, & their son Jason Millard, b East Haddam, Conn., May 27, 1729, m May, 1750, Rachel Andrews, dau of Samuel & Eleanor Lee Andrews. Their son Jason Millard, Jr., b Windsor, Conn., Mar. 16, 1755, m Ann Smith at Pittsfield, Mass., May 7, 1786; they moved to N. Y. State & he was listed in the 1790 census as living in Cambridge, Washington Co., then Albany Co. He d Charlton, Saratoga Co. Ann Smith, his w, b May 22, 1765, d Charlton, N. Y., July 3, 1842. Their ch: Woodbridge, b Jan. 24, 1787; Chas., b Nov. 24, 1790; Harriet, b Nov. 25, 1792; Major, b Dec. 5, 1794; Nancy, b July 24, 1799; John, b May 6, 1800; Wm., b Mar. 6, 1803, m Clarinda Rathbun. Any information of the Millard or Smith families would be appreciated. —*Mrs. A. B. Johnson,* Caledonia, N. Y.

8993. MITCHELL.—John Mitchell, a respectable & thrifty millwright, m abt 1765, Mary Tidball, dau of Richard Tidball (see 8994). Their ch were Elizabeth, m John Webster; Elijah; Rachel, m Richard Webster; Frederick, b 1776, m abt 1799, Permelia Trego, dau of John & Arilla Trego, d June 15, 1851; Lydia, m ——— Fulton; John, b 1780, d Feb. 3, 1849; Evan, m Elizabeth Webster; Mary, m ——— Vande Grift. The County Records of Harford Co., Md., show that John Mitchell owned considerable property, as there is on record two deeds conveying to him a total of 393 acres, one deed dated Oct. 4, 1779, & the other Dec. 17, 1783. Some dispute evidently arose as to the validity of this property, as there is on record a deed dated Dec. 27, 1800, from a third party conveying the same property to John Mitchell for five shillings. As was customary at that time, certain tracts or homesteads were known by names other than that of their owners, & the deeds from this land describe it as being part of a tract known as "Stoney Ridge," located abt five miles east of Bel Air, Md. A portion of this land is now in possession of some of his desc. This John Mitchell is buried on this land abt 100 yards north of the house occupied by him & his family. The inscription on the marker is "John Mitchell, millwright, died Oct. 26, 1801."—*Mrs. S. E. Kurtz,* No. 497, Sac City, Iowa.

8994. TIDBALL.—Dr. Brownhill, an eminent surgeon in the British Army &, subsequently, physician to His Majesty, the King of England, was m near the close of the 17th century. Two daus were b to this union; the father d in London early in the 18th century, & his widow & ch came to Pa., Aug. 11, 1714. Their dau, Elizabeth Brownhill, m July 6, 1715, Thomas Tidball, son of an English gentleman, who came to the U. S. on the same vessel with her previous to their marriage. Their ch: Richard, b May 29, 1716; Thomas, b Oct. 29, 1717; John, b Oct. 18, 1719; Sarah, b Aug. 6, 1721; Mary, b Dec. 22, 1723; Elizabeth, b Dec. 12, 1725; Alice, b Feb. 13, 1726; Joseph, b Nov. 29, 1733; Wm., b Nov. 23, 1736; Rachel, b June 1, 1740. Richard Tidball, b May 29, 1716, m abt 1745; he d early, leaving an only ch, Mary, who m John Mitchell 1765.—*Mrs. S. E. Kurtz,* Sac City, Iowa.

9000. MULLER.—Rev. John Jacob Muller before coming to America from Germany, was a portrait painter of Nuremberg. He united with the Moravian Church in 1740 and accompanied Count Zinzendorf to America in 1741, acting as his secretary and artist. Besides acting as private secretary, he wrote the journals of the Synods held in Pa. in 1742 (which Synods were called to promote the "Inter-Church movement" of that century) and also took notes from delivery, of a number of Zinzendorf's sermons, for publication. He returned to Europe with Zinzendorf in 1743 & was a close friend of the Count's for many years; he was ordained in 1760 & d in Niskey, Prussia, in 1781. The name in the Moravian Archives was spelled "Mueller" & later Miller. Mueller painted a picture of Christ bearing a cross, which he probably brought with him to Bethlehem, Pa., & this picture decorated the south wall of the chapel & was used as an object lesson, & made the central theme of speech & song in teaching the Indians the "Story of the Cross." According to records at Bethlehem, John Mueller came back to America, arriving in N. Y. in the ship *Irene* (a Moravian Congregational ship) on June 2, 1756, & is listed with "the single men." Ref. "History of Bethlehem," by Levering. Frederick Mueller ("Sachsen"), *i.e.,* from the Moravian country, was enlisted as a "private" May 8, 1781, in the service of the United States, under Nicholas Kern, Esq., Lt. Col. This company was from Northampton Co., Pa., including Bethlehem. Ref. *Pa. Arch.,* Series 5, Vol. 8, p. 35.—*Miss Clara A. Beck,* 504 Swede St., Norristown, Pa., Annalist Mont'y Co. Hist. Soc.

9937. GRAEF-GRAF. — Hans Graf was b in

Switzerland, 1661. Because of the persecution of the Mennonites, he fled to Alsace. There he was known as Baron Von Weldon. The coat of arms is in possession of his desc, also a Bible printed in 1585 & an old clock. He came to Germantown, Pa., in 1696, but settled later in Chester Co., now Lancaster Co., Pa., where he had immense tracts of land. He was one of the men commissioned to lay out the King's Highway from Lancaster to Philadelphia, in 1733. The Hans Graf Association was formed in 1865, & an effort was made to locate & mark his grave. "It was found in the Meeting-House yard marked with a rough sandstone slab, on which the initials 'H. G.' are still legible, although nearly effaced by the rains & snows of 120 winters." The examination of title papers disclosed the fact that the land now belonging to the Meeting House was purchased by Hans Graf from the heirs of Wm. Penn, & deeded to the Society of Mennonites by one of the sons of Hans Graf He d 1746. Will indexed as John Graf, Vol. A-1, Wills, p. 113, Lancaster Co. Ch. He gives "unto my beloved son Jacob Graf" & then "unto my dear & loving w Susanna & *her* ch, Peter, Samuel, Marens, Daniel, John, David, Hannah, Fronicke & Mary. Of these ch, *Jacob* (1) (evidently by a first w) d 1770, had John, Jacob, Melchior, Eve, Magdelena, Christina & Dorothee. *Peter* (2) d 1771, w Magdelena, had Peter, Anna, m David Martin, Mary, m Abraham Graf. *Samuel* (3) m Christina, had dau Mary (4), *Marens* or Mark, d May 18, 1779, w Anna Huwer, one son, Mark, six daus. Susanna m David Martin, Veronica m Abraham Huntsberger, Barbara m Jacob Summy, Magdelena m Christian Meyer, Elizabeth m Abraham Metzler, Mary m Michael Wenger. *Daniel* (5) d Jan. 16, 1770, w, Mary, two sons, Christian & Daniel. Dau Anna m Christian Burkholder, Barbara m John Rohrer. *John* or Hans (6), Jr., as he was called, was on the first tax list with his father in 1721. He d in 1780. Will in York Co., Pa., but he is buried at Keedysville, Md., Washington Co. His ch went into Md. & Va., & the name is written *Grove*. Wife, Elizabeth, had Jacob, b 1737, d 1819, buried at Sharpsburg, Md.; Elizabeth, Henry & Catharine, & George, m Mary Ferree in Lancaster, Pa., thought to have been killed in Rev War, as nothing is known of him after 1779, & in 1783 his widow m Griffith Willett. *Hannah* (7) m Peter Good. *Fronicke* (8) m Henry Landis. *Mary* (9) m John Kry. *David* (10), b 1721, d 1783, m Miss Moyer; had John, David, m Barbara Hirst, Anna m Jacob Erd, Barbara m Christian Binckley. *Reference:* "Rupp's Hist. of Lancaster Co."; "Ellis & Evans' Hist. of Lancaster," p. 925; "Harris Biographical Hist. of Lancaster Co."; "Historic Background & Annals of the Swiss & German Pioneer Settlers." H. F. Eshleman. Have all the desc of Hans, Jr., if desired.—*Mrs. Bernis Brien,* 223 Volusia Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

9938. Stevens.—A movement was on foot the early part of 1800 to settle Pompey Hill, N. Y., nr Syracuse, then a wilderness inhabited by the Onondaga Indians. People came from N. H., Mass., Conn., & R. I. Israel Sloan, Sr., & fam came in 1804 from N. H., Zadoc Seymour from Norfolk, Conn. John Stevens settled in Manlins, nr Syracuse, & it is said he had only an axe & a small bundle on his shoulder. He m three times, name of 1st w unknown, she left three ch: Betsy, m ———Sutherland; Harriet, m ——— Turner; a son who went to sea. John Stevens m 2ndly a widow, Elizabeth Gates, & to this union were b Horatio Perry, b Sept. 10, 1814; Caroline, b 1818, m W. D. Sloan, Pompey Hill, Dec. 20, 1843; Francine, m ——— Beach; Rowl, a son, who d in infancy. John Stevens m the 3rd time Lovina Fillmore, the widow Allen. John Stevens is supposed to have d nr Dunkirk, in western N. Y. Horatio Perry Stevens, b Sept. 10, 1814, sometimes called "Commodore Perry" because he was b on the first anniversary of "Perry's" victory on Lake Erie, m Harriet Sloan, Sept. 20, 1837, at Pompey Hill.—*Olive Harwood Lash.*

9945. Wilcox.—In the Syracuse Post Office there is a tablet with the names of the Rev soldiers & sailors who lived in Onondaga Co. As Pompey is in Onondaga Co., I noticed your query. I copied the 400 names on the tablet. The names of John & Samuel Wilcox are there, but not Enoch's.—*Mrs. Olive H. H. Lash,* 349 Brunson Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.

9949. Sevier.—Write to Mrs. Nannee Sevier Sabin, R. No. 2, Box No. 117, Johnson City, Tenn., a desc of Valentine Sevier.—*E. M. H. Moore,* 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUERIES

9963. (a) Roberts.—Wanted, parentage of Jonathan Roberts, of Brentwood, N. H., who m at Windham, Me., Elizabeth Webb, April 1, 1767. A Will of John Roberts of Brentwood, N. H., dated Dec. 5, 1746, proved Mar. 13, 1757 (vol. 3, 1741–1749, State Probate Rec of N. H., p. 413), mentions w Eliz. & several sons & daus, among them Jonathan, whom he made sole exec. If this is the Jonathan Roberts who later went to Windham, Me., would like date of birth, & dates of father & mother with proofs. —M. E. S.

10006. Francis-Knapp-Jackson. — Wanted, Rev service of William Francis, b Cranston, R. I., 1737, m 1761 Esther Knapp, b Warwick, R. I., 1740. They moved to Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., & d there. Wanted also, Knapp gen. Their dau Betsy Francis m Elias Jackson, 1781–

1823, in Bristol, Ontario Co. He had bro Azer, who came to Bristol 1803. Wanted, Jackson gen & rec of any Rev service.

(a) SISSON-MOREHOUSE.—Wanted, parentage, gen & Rev rec of Stephen Sisson, who m Hopsy Smith, an Eng. Quakeress & had 8 ch. He lived 14 miles from Bunker Hill during Rev War. Their 3d son, Stephen, 1766–1807, m Hannah Sears, dau of Alden Sears. Their son Judah, b 1802, m Oct. 26, 1825, at East Bloomfield, N. Y., Theodosia Morehouse, b 1805, dau of Josiah, an officer in the War of 1812, who kept a tavern at Brighton. Wanted, Morehouse gen & proof of the service of Josiah.

(b) SIMMONS.—Constant & Silence Simmons lived in Dighton, Mass., 1740, had 11 ch. Johnathan m Ruth Gording, b 1769, resided in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., moved to Ohio abt 1830. Wanted, Rev rec of Constant Simmons & any data that will help connect him with Moses Simmons of the "Fortune."—E. L. F.

10007. SOLT.—Wanted, parentage of Magdalena Solt, of Toamensing Township, Carbon Co., Pa., who m Martin Arner or Orner, 1774. Their ch were Paul & Elizabeth Barbara.—A. A. S.

10008. TERRELL.—Wanted, name & date of the 1st Terrell who came to America & name of county in Va. in which he settled; also parentage of Prestley Terrell who served in Rev. Wanted also, parentage of Archibald Terrell, who came from Orange Co., Va., to Ky., 1807.—A. W.

10009. LAMB.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of ancestor of Benjamine Fulton Lamb, b Feb. 8, 1807, probably in N. Y. State, m Oct. 11, 1832, Julia Ann Meyers or Moyer in Lycoming Co., Pa. He had bros John, who went to Calif., Mathew, who d young, & David.

(a) MEYER OR MOYER-MOORE.—John & Ann Barbara Meyer had son John Jacob, d 1813. Julia Moore, b July 18, 1770. They lived near Jersey Shore, Pa. Wanted, Moore gen & any Rev rec of John or John Jacob Meyer.—J. L. T.

10010. CLIFFORD.—Sally Clifford, b Wentworth, N. H., May 20, 1797, m Alexander Rutherford, Apr. 8, 1817. Her g-father was Isaac Clifford, of Wentworth. Wanted, her parentage, giving g-mother Clifford's name & gen.—A. D. M.

10011. STROTHER - EVANS - COLEMAN. — Capt. John Evans, of Morgantown, Monongahela, Co., W. Va., m Gillie Coleman Strother, dau of French & Lucy Coleman (of Robt.) Strother, of Culpeper Co., Va., Nov. 20, 1800. Nimrod Evans, bro of Capt. John, m Dec. 29, 1801, Eliza French Strother, sis of Gillie C. Wanted, dates of birth of Gillie Coleman & Eliza French Strother. Was French Strother, of Culpeper, who d 1800, in the Rev? Would like to correspond with anyone who has worked out this line.—T. R. D.

10012. EVANS.—Wanted, name & gen of w of Philip Evans, said to have come from Wales 1720 & lived in Berks Co., Pa. Their son, Joshua Evans, 1733–1778, m Mary Thomas, & their son, Philip Thomas Evans, b 1770, m Anna Elizabeth Van Reed. Was there any Rev rec on this line?

(a) THOMAS.—Mary Thomas Evans was the dau of Philip Thomas, 1697–1773, & his w Esther ———. Wanted, her name & parentage. Philip was the son of William Thomas, d 1717, who m, 1694, Elizabeth Philips, d 1744. Wanted, Rev rec & any other data on these lines.—A. B. A.

10013. ACKER.—Wanted, parentage of Mariah Acker, 1743–1831, 2d w of Andrew Hershey, of Lancaster Co., Pa.

(a) KAUFFMAN.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Esther Kauffman, 1776–1829. Did she m Andrew or Jacob Hershey? They were probably of Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. —L. D. E.

10014. BURBANK.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of father of Priscilla Burbank, Aug. 2, 1764–April 8, 1831, who m, 1788, John Bradbury.

(a) OAKES.—Wanted, parentage of Jonas M. Oakes, who m Sabrina N. Bradbury, Mar. 8, 1821.—F. S. U.

10015. GOODRICH-CLARK.—Joshua Goodrich, of Rocky Hill, Conn., & Pittsfield, Mass., b May 5, 1731, m Feb. 22, 1760, Mary Hubbard. Their son Asa, b Sept. 2, 1766, m Aug. 18, 1784, Anna, dau of Nunn Clark. Wanted, Rev rec of Joshua Goodrich & Nunn Clark.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted, Rev rec of father of Hannah White, of Canaan, Conn., d Mar. 11, 1832, who m, Oct. 25, 1781, Samuel Pierce, b Sept. 22, 1756.

(b) STOREY-BRANCH.—Solomon Storey, b in Norwich, Conn., abt 1726, m Dorcas Branch, probably of Norwich, lived in Dalton, Mass., 1772–1778, & in Salisbury, Vt., 1778–1816. Wanted, Rev rec of the father of Dorcas Branch & of Solomon Storey.—J. P.

10016. WEST-LYLE.—Wanted, parentage of both Capt. Henry West, b 1775, of War of 1812, & of his w Nancy Lyle. They came from N. C. to Ky., then moved to Tenn. after the war.

(a) ASHCRAFT-LUTON.—Wanted, parentage of both Thomas Ashcraft & of his w Temperance Luton (Luten), of N. C., who came to Tenn. Their dau, Martha Frances, b Jan. 29, 1826, in Asheville, N. C., m John West, Nov. 23, 1841, son of Capt. Henry West Wanted, any Rev rec on these lines.—J. W. P.

10017. HERRICK.—Elijah Herrick, b 1736/7, son of Stephen & Phebe Guile Herrick, m at Preston, Conn., Miss Kinnie. Their ch: Ephraim, b 1758; Elijah, b 1760; Wm., Stephen, John, Roswell, Priscilla, Anna, Phebe, who m Lemuel Ladd. Wanted, names of ws & ch of each of the above sons, with their dates. Did Stephen m Abigail ——— & have a dau, Nancy, b Apr. 1, 1795?—E. M. C.

10018. INGRAHAM.—Wanted, name & date of m of Nathan Ingraham, Sr., b 1752, d 1835, buried at Cornwall, Vt., came from Tolland, Conn., & had a son Pitts. Could Pitts have been the maiden name of his mother?

(a) WILLARD.—Wanted, parentage & Rev ser of the father of Lynde Willard, b 1790, was in War of 1812, d 1871, m Hannah Rowe.

(b) ABORNS.—Wanted, parentage & Rev ser of the father of Dorcas Aborns who m David Parkhill, Sr., & had ch David, b 1793, Chloe, Benjamin, & Troman. Ruth Aborns' sister Dorcas m William Baxter at Medfield, Mass.

(c) ROWE.—Wanted, dates & given name of w of Ebenezer Rowe who m ——— Reynolds. He is supposed to have enlisted in Rev War at Albany, lived in New Canaan, Columbia Co., later moving to Elizabethtown & is buried on Simonds Hill, grave not marked. Would like his Rev rec.—A. E. P.

10019. BRADFORD.—Wanted, ancestry of Capt. John Bradford, who had a son Ephraim P. Bradford, who m Mary Barker & had sons John, Joseph & James, b 1854.—H. B. N.

10020. MILLS.—Wanted, ancestry & place of birth of Josiah Mills, of Long Island, b 1746, d 1814, m Rachel Miller, b 1767. Wanted, place of mar. Josiah Mills had a bro Zopher & sister (wanted name), who m Thos. or Theo. Smith. —B. M. B.

10021. BERRY.—Was Capt. Thos. Berry, of 8th Va. Regt., Frederick Co., the father of Corporal David Berry, who m Hannah Pickering?

(a) WARD.—Josiah Ward & w Mary ——— had son Elisha, b 1790. Was he the Josiah who lived at West Springfield, Mass.?

(b) HARRIS-THOMAS.—Wanted, parentage of both Richard Harris, b 1777 & of his w Beulah Thomas, b 1784. Their son, Jonathan T. Harris, lived in Morgan Co., Ohio.—T. C.

10022. ALLEN.—Wanted, parentage of Benjamin Allen, of Orangeburg Co., now Allendale, S. C., b 1812, m abt 1843, Caroline Elizabeth Fuller, of Liberty Co., Ga. His widowed mother Margaret m 2nd Fasher Long, a widower, & moved to Liberty Co., Ga.—B. G.

10023. PERKINS.—Wanted, dates & place of b & m of Lemuel Perkins who m Abigail, dau of George & Mary Marden Foss, of Strafford, N. H. Also place of b & m of their son John Perkins who m Hannah Hall. John & Hannah are buried in Jackson, N. H. Who were the parents of Hannah Hall?—M. A. B.

10024. BROWN.—Wanted, parentage of John Alexander Brown, who m bef 1801 Sarah Holland, sister of Solomon Holland, of Montgomery Co., Md. Their ch were Hatton, b abt 1801, m Deborah Shank; Mercer Alexander, b 1803. Is this John Alexander Brown the son of John Alexander Brown who m Sarah Hatton in Christ Church, Philadelphia, in 1765?

10025. FARGO.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Thomas Turner Fargo, b 1765, d Oct. 6, 1861, aged 96 years, He had a son Thomas, who m Ann Mercey, b 1771, d 1813. Their ch were b in Tyringham, Mass.—H. G. B.

10026. HUNTINGTON.—Wanted rec of ser of Solomon Huntington[4] (Deacon Joseph,[3] Deacon Simon,[2] Deacon Simon[1]) uncle of Samuel Huntington, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, & of his son Solomon Huntington[5] b Oct. 19, 1737, d Mar. 3, 1809, Windham, Conn.

(a) BUCKINGHAM–HOSMER–GRISWOLD.—Solomon Huntington,[4] 1737–1809, m Mary Buckingham b June 5, 1705 d Sept. 17, 1778, dau of Thomas & Margaret (Griswold) Buckingham of Milford, Conn. & gr dau of Rev. Thomas & Esther (Hosmer) Buckingham, of Milford, Conn. Wanted Hosmer, Griswold & Buckingham gen & rec of Rev ser.

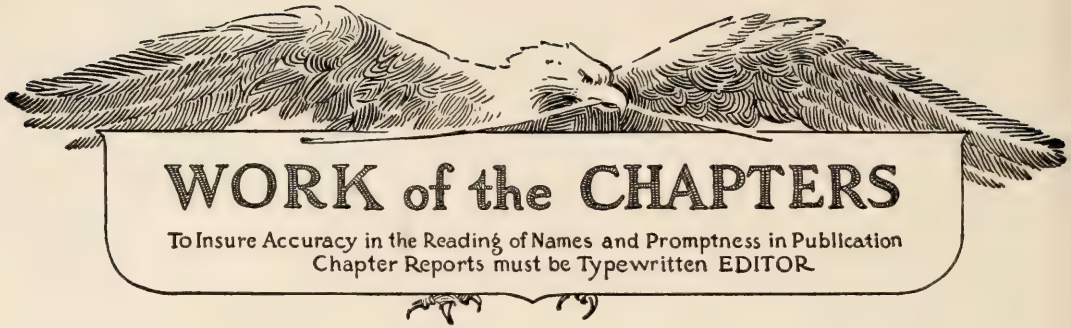
(b) SHEPARD–TINKER–DENISON. — Solomon Huntington,[5] m Mar. 28, 1762 Anna Denison b 1742. They lived in Windham, Conn. where he d Mar. 3, 1809. Was it their dau Lydia who m —— Shepard? Wanted given name of —— Shepard. Their dau Lydia m Elisha Tinker & moved to Perry Co., Ohio, after the Rev. Wanted gen & Rev rec of Shepard, Tinker & Denison families.

10027. HUNT.—Wanted name & dates of w of Theophilus Hunt, New Milford, Conn., also his dates. Mis son Wm. b 1769, at Brookfield, Conn., m Susannah Lovell, of New Milford, Conn. His son Ezra b 1781 in Vt.? m Dema Sprague, at Canfield. Ohio, in 1804. Theophilus Hunt had Rev rec. Did this fam go to Vt. before coming to Pa. & Ohio.

(a) REED.—Wanted name of w of Joseph Reed & dates of b, m, & d of both. He served in Rev from Duchess Co., N. Y. His son Brewster Reed served in War of 1812 on Com. Perry's Flagship. He m Sarah Rogers. Wanted their dates. Their son Abraham b Oct. 6, 1799, in Van Rensselaer Co., N. Y., came to Ohio & m Nancy Cox. of Dayton. O., abt 1820. They moved to Ind. Would like to correspond with any members of this family.

(b) WOLFROM.—Wanted dates of b, m, & d of Philip Wolfrom, who served in Rev from Albany Co., Kinderhook Dist., N. Y. He m Eve Encobe (Eucoba) b in France. Their ch were Henry, Eve, Katrina & Wm., who m Sarah Totten abt 1805 at Coxsaxkie, N. Y. —J. B. B.

10028. YONGE.—Wanted data of the desc of both Henry & Philip Yonge who were among the first colonists of Georgia, to whom allotments of land were granted by King George II, 1754.—J. C. F.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

David Reese Chapter (University, Miss.). Outside of the regular routine of chapter work, David Reese Chapter finds in the record of 1920 several matters of general interest.

The Chapter has been filled with sadness by the death of two members to whose work in the beginning of D.A.R. history in Mississippi the State owes much. Both Mrs. Charlotte K. Wardlaw and Miss Helen Conkey have joined the Choir Invisible during the year. Both were charter members and ex-Regents of the Chapter, and both kept to the close of their busy, fruitful lives a keen and active interest in the welfare of the Chapter, and of the National Society.

In January, 1920, the Chapter had the joy of paying tribute to a third associate of these two on the occasion of her birthday. To Miss Lou Neilson's efficiency as Registrar not only David Reese Chapter but other chapters in this and other States are debtors, for the Society owes many of its most valuable members to her patience and skill in tracing baffling lines. On her birthday the Chapter Daughters gathered about her to hear some reminiscences of earlier days. Later, to her surprise, she was invited into her dining room where her sister-in-law presided. A birthday cake graced the center of the table surrounded by 13 five-pointed gilt stars, each point carrying a crimson candle, thus, with a tall candle "to grow on," making up the tale of her years in crimson and gold, the Chapter colors, and producing at the same time the effect of the D.A.R. emblem. On each member's plate lay a knot of the National colors, but the guest of honor found on hers a D.A.R. spoon also with the congratulations of the Chapter, conveying but faintly the love and esteem of each Daughter.

David Reese Chapter claims the honor of having made the first preliminary D.A.R. organization in the State, though Natchez Chapter first obtained a charter. In May the Chapter invited the out-of-town members to an afternoon reception and program, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the receipt of the charter. A number accepted, and two descendants of David Reese were present by special invitation. The roll call showed that the membership extended from Florida to Hawaii, from Panama to China. The program consisted of patriotic songs, early English ballads sung in Colonial days, and some old folk music on the piano; a history of David Reese by Mrs. Nelson, one of his descendants; a history of the founding of the Chapter and of its place in State D.A.R. activity by Miss Lou Neilson; an account of the local work of the Chapter by Miss Emma Hustace, and of the Real Daughter of the Chapter, by Miss Pegues. All these records of chapter work were given by charter members who could testify whereof they spoke, and made the program not only interesting but very instructive.

The place cards in the dining room bore each the name of a guest's Revolutionary ancestor. The gathering there was enlivened by some charming readings given by Miss Nelson, a descendant of David Reese, and by the exhibition of some very interesting mementos of chapter history, such as one of the engraved invitations issued by Miss Conkey for a reception looking toward the organization of the chapter, several of the early year books, a picture from an old DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE of the Real Daughter of the Chapter and the Chapter charter.

In many of these early papers the Chapter founders expressed their eager wish to emulate the virtues of their Revolutionary ancestors; to us their successors in the Chapter there comes sometimes a doubt whether we can attain even remotely to the virtues of our founders.

(MRS. CALVIN S.) MAUD MORROW BROWN,
Regent.

Major William Thomas Chapter (St. Mary's City, Maryland) celebrated its fifth birthday October 23rd with a delightful party in the hospitable home of Mrs. George P. Toker. The chief work of the year has been to raise funds for the Soldiers' Memorial to be placed in Leonard Town, the county seat, to the honor and glory of the boys from St. Mary's who gave their lives or who gave their services for the World War. Some of the members gave card parties in their homes, raising therefrom $208.50. During the summer our Chapter made a drive through the county for the fund, raising $657.50, making a total of $866.00 the Chapter has raised for this memorial.

Our charities have not been neglected this year, either; in addition to the regular contribution to the Memorial Continental Hall fund, the Chapter has contributed to the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Scholarship in St. Mary's Seminary, to the Mrs. Pembroke Thorn Scholarship, to the Francis Scott Key Scholarship and to the scholarship at Springfield, Mass., Maryland D.A.R. Americanization work, also to bronze tablet on Battleship *Maryland*. We are hoping not to fall behind, but to press forward during the next five years to still greater things.

MRS. J. THOMAS BROME,
St. Mary's City, Maryland.

General Daniel Stewart Chapter (Perry, Ga.) is doing splendid work this year, especially along educational lines. The regular monthly meeting was held on January 19th at the home of Mrs. John H. Hodges. An interesting program was rendered and plans were made for a movie attraction at an early date, the proceeds to go to the "Memorial Scholarship Fund" at the University of Georgia, in memory of our Georgia boys who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War. And while we are planning to honor the boys who made the supreme sacrifice, we would not fail to pay loving tribute to those who came back; and especially do we wish to honor Major Courtney Hicks Hodges, U. S. A., through the columns of this our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, for he is the son of Mrs. John H. Hodges, one of our finest members and best workers. In the recent war he won the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism, and in citing the Fifth Division, General Pershing said that the crossing of the Meuse was one of the greatest military exploits in the history of the war. The town of Perry is justly proud of Major Hodges. I give here a brief sketch of his service record:

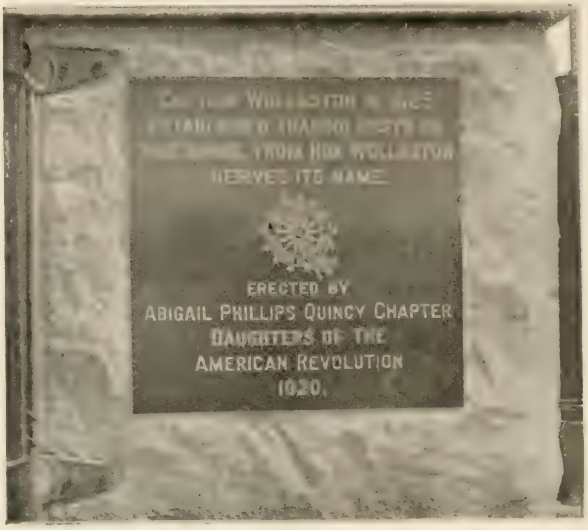
Major Courtney Hicks Hodges enlisted November 5, 1906, in Company L, 17th Infantry, was promoted corporal February 1, 1907, and to sergeant July 12, 1907. He won the gold medal in the Atlantic Division Rifle Competition and the



MAJOR COURTNEY HICKS HODGES
U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.

silver medal in the Army Rifle Competition and qualified as a distinguished marksman. He was commissioned second lieutenant November 20, 1909, and assigned to the 13th Infantry. In 1910 he qualified for a place on the U. S. Infantry Rifle Team for the national matches, the team winning the match. He also won the Rapid Fire Medal in the National Individual Match the same year. Served on the Mexican border from March to July, 1911, then sailed for the Philippine Islands October 5, 1911, returning to the United States October 13, 1914. He was transferred to the 6th Infantry and served with that regiment on the border from October, 1914, to March, 1916. On the punitive expedition into Mexico after the bandit Pancho Villa, from March, 1916, to February, 1917, when his regiment returned to the border. He was promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1916, and captain May 15, 1917. He went overseas with the advance detachment, 6th Infantry, March 4, 1918, and served in the Annould Sector and St. Die Sector, June 12, 1918, to Au-

gust 29, 1918. Was promoted to major, June 7, 1918, and commanded the Second Battalion, 6th Infantry, in the St. Mihiel offensive and was cited in Division Orders for gallantry in action. He commanded the same battalion in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, his battalion being first across in the forcing of the crossing of the Meuse River and canal at Brieulles. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and took part in the last attack of the war, November 10, 1918, in the capture of Jametz. Served with the Army of Occupation at Trieve, Germany, from December 1, 1918, to March 9, 1919, and in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to July, 1919. He took part in the A.E.F. Rifle Competition at Le Mans France, winning third place, and returned to the United States with the regiment, July 22, 1919. He graduated from the Field Artillery School Class of 1920, and is now on duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.



ABIGAIL PHILLIPS QUINCY CHAPTER, D. A. R., WOLLASTON, MASS.

MRS. ALVA DAVIS,
Regent.

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter (Wollaston, Mass.) in October, 1920, completed ten years of patriotic activity. In commemoration of the anniversary of its organization, the Chapter wished to mark some historic site and the landing place of Captain Wollaston, for whom the region is named, was selected.

On a granite post of the bridge on the ocean boulevard, over the mouth of the creek where Captain Wollaston moved his bark, was placed a marker of Quincy granite bearing the D. A. R. insignia and an appropriate inscription.

The exercises were opened by the Regent, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, who welcomed the many guests, and introduced the Past Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Tenney, who had the exercises in charge. Mrs. Tenney said, in part:

"In the year 1625 Captain Wollaston and his company of traders sailed up this little inlet, landed on the south shore near the end of this bridge, and set up their homes or trading posts upon the rising ground beyond, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. From that time this section became Mount Wollaston, and the stream Mount Wollaston River.

"The captain, whose given name is not known, finding one winter in this climate quite sufficient, sailed away to Virginia, and was heard from only once afterward. His name remained, however.

"After the departure of Captain Wollaston, the traders, under sway of their moving spirit, one Thomas Morton, a man of education and ability, but a profligate, threw off all allegiance to their former leader, and while they continued for three years a flourishing fur trade, gave themselves over to a life of unbridled license. Here, on the first of May, 1627, they set up a gigantic May pole 80 feet high, and proceeded with ceremonies which scandalized their staid Plymouth neighbors, who sternly rebuked them.

"Later, when Morton began trading firearms to the Indians for furs, the neighboring settlement became alarmed, and Captain Myles Standish with his invincible army descended upon Merry Mount and captured Morton.

"Governor Endicott, reaching Salem in 1628, upon hearing of these escapades, with grim promptitude sailed over and hewed down the Maypole.

"Morton was sent to England, where it was found that he had not committed any crime under the laws of the Crown. At liberty, he soon returned to Merry Mount and his fur business.

"His insolent presence again molested the Puritan settlers, and in midwinter, 1630, after being held in the stocks, he was banished from the country, his sailing being timed to compel him to witness from the ship the burning of his house. So ended the episode.

"From that time the name Merry Mount has been attached to this location, which at present is in the hands of a land development

company. The road directly up the hill is part of the projected Pilgrim Boulevard; to the right, and parallel, is Maypole Boulevard. Just a short distance up this road is a triangle of greensward, to be known as Maypole Corners, where it is believed the famous Maypole stood. On top of the hill is the site of the huge cedar, the center motif on our Quincy city seal, because it is affirmed that it attracted Captain Wollaston to this shore, and was his landmark many miles down the bay. This old tree was blown down during a terrific storm in 1898, but is carefully preserved in city hall. The land company's plans call for a park, to be known as Maypole Park, which will enclose the site of this old cedar, the same to be appropriately marked. This will be a welcome addition to our park system, which already includes a beautiful reservation known as Merry Mount Park.

" September 20, 1920, was the first anniversary of the launching of the U. S. S. *Merry Mount,* which Quincy had the honor of naming in recognition of her activity in Liberty Loan campaigns.

" The Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, D. A. R., endeavoring always to be a potent force in philanthropic, educational and patriotic affairs, takes pride and pleasure in presenting to the city of Quincy this simple marker."

The tablet was unveiled by two great-grandchildren of Mrs. Ellen J. Pinkham, who, with Mrs. Elizabeth Sanborn, early settlers of Wollaston, both over ninety years of age, were honored guests of the Chapter.

Mayor Whiton accepted the tablet for the city of Quincy.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, was then introduced, and in her usual pleasing manner congratulated the Chapter upon its achievements of the past 10 years, prominent among these being its war work, to which it contributed $800 in money.

Mrs. Walter P. Jones read a poem, " Our Home—Wollaston," written by Mrs. Ellen Pinkham. About seventy-five school children sang, accompanied by cornet, " America " at opening and the " Star-Spangled Banner " at closing of exercises.

Through the courtesy of the Society of Colonial Dames, the Quincy Homestead (Dorothy Q. House) was opened to the Chapter and its guests. The atmosphere of this wonderful homestead of 1687 lent a fitting ending to a day of historic interest and significance.

Ida F. Waterhouse,
Historian.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa). We have a membership of 141, 30 of whom are non-residents. On Memorial Day we marked 23 graves with Iowa flags and flowers, our Chaplain, Miss Emma Cooper, a real granddaughter, giving a beautiful tribute to each deceased member.

In May came a call from the Home Service Red Cross to help a family in need. One dress for the mother and three dresses for the little girl were made by a few faithful workers

December 2nd our Chapter had the honor of entertaining the State Regent, Mrs. Mann; also our State Secretary, Mrs. Frisbee, and the State Historian, Mrs. F. B. Thrall, who is a Chapter member, at a luncheon at Hotel Ottumwa. We are 100 per cent. for Americanization work. A reception was given for new American citizens at the Library. Flags, both national and state, were presented to both husband and wife. Judge Wade gave a fine address; over one hundred were present. Mr. J. C. Dalzell, who had been the instructor of the class, acted as chairman.

We have distributed 500 American Creeds for use in Library, $1.25; also we gave three outfits for Serbian relief, made at $21.50 each, total $63.50; one scholarship to Dorothy Sharp School, $50; one outfit for Serbian Relief made, money given by Miss Avery. Amount given for celebration for Soldier Boys' Homecoming, $10; amount given for Historical Spots, $2.50; amount taken out by Chapter for Thrift Stamps, $25; amount of sweaters given to Home Social Service, $42; one scholarship to International College given through Chapter by Maude Sisk, $50; two historical relics sent, two national holidays celebrated, two ancestral services sent to Historian, one paper on Americanization, 100 books collected for the library for boys overseas, D. A. R. National Liberty Loan, over quota, $10; one Near East orphan adopted, $60; patriotic float in parade, $20; 43 military records given to State Historian.

Mrs. Jay Patterson,
Regent.

Paulus Hook Chapter (Jersey City, N. J.). Looking back over our year's work we find much has been accomplished—our gift of $250 towards a moving-picture machine for the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A. being of constructive value in Americanization work, while our members have at intervals given patriotic talks at the Institute. We have contributed to the Salvation Army Emergency Fund, and also $25 to work in the Pines at Vincentown.

We honored our first Regent and present Honorary Regent, by becoming founders of the Tamassee School for Mountain Whites and call it the " Althea R. Bedle Foundation." We have also acceded to the requests of the National Society in Washington, in so far as

we were able, contributing to state and national scholarships.

Our membership is now 64. We have held three business meetings during the year, and frequent Board meetings, when the work of the Chapter has been discussed and planned.

Nor have we overlooked the social work of the Chapter, one interesting meeting being held at the home of Mrs. Voorhees when Dr. Carl Reiland, of St. George's, New York, gave a noteworthy address.

When our Chapter became of age, we celebrated our 21st birthday by a luncheon, which was a delightful occasion. It was a great pleasure to have our State Regent, Mrs. Fitts, with us; also Mrs. Berry, and Mrs. Blackburn, of the Founders and Patriots' Society, as well as our own Honorary Regent and Vice Regents. Dr. E. W. Giles, of East Orange, was the speaker of the day, and his spirited address had for its title "The Criminal Extravagance of the Age."

Our luncheon in honor of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Sisson, has certainly been delightful and we must thank our able Committee for their work. A card party and cake sale, with Mrs. Stratford as chairman, was a financial success, and members and their friends spent a pleasant afternoon together.

Let us take "service" as our watchword for the coming year. America at the present time needs the services of every loyal American if we would preserve the ideals for which our fathers died.

May every member feel that her individual talent is needed in this work. "*Not* failure, but low *aim*, is crime," and in the year to come may our aim be higher than ever before.

MAY C. MCKELVEY,
Recording Secretary, Pro Tem.

Bradford Chapter (Canton, Pa.) celebrated its 10th birthday on October 8, 1919, at the home of Mrs. E. T. Barnes, and we were honored by the presence of our State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who gave a most interesting talk. Several musical numbers were rendered and a synopsis of the Chapter's history was given by our first and Organizing Regent, Mrs. G. E. Newman.



PATRIOTIC FLOAT DECORATED BY MEMBERS OF THE BRADFORD CHAPTER OF CANTON, PA.

Mrs. L. T. McFadden succeeded Mrs. Newman as Regent, and at their retirement from office they were made Honorary Regents of the Chapter and ex-Regents' bars were presented to them in appreciation of their faithful and efficient leadership.

During the World War we were allied with the Red Cross Society 100 per cent. in all its activities, generously meeting the various demands made upon us; we gave full quota to the National Society Liberty Bond, full quota to the Tilloloy Fund, to the Liquidation Fund of Continental Hall debt, to Belgian Relief, to the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.,

a scholarship to train a Pennsylvania girl in the National Service School for War Relief, to the United States Hospital at Carlisle, to the War Workers' Fund, to the Philippine Scholarship Fund, Tamassee School and the International College at Springfield, Mass.; to the Children's Home at Pittsburgh, and contributed to many other worthy causes. We served a dinner on Memorial Day to all Canton boys who had returned from the World War.

One of our sons, Leroy Gleason Clark, having made the supreme sacrifice on the fields of France, a bronze memorial tablet has been placed by the Chapter in the Green Free Library.

We have made it a custom to place annually in our town library one or more volumes; we now have all Lineage Books available to date, Index to Lineage Books, all the Smithsonian Reports and many other valuable genealogical and historical books.

We took an active part in the Good Roads Campaign for this section of the county, giving special attention to the promotion of the Old Susquehanna Trail up the valley between Williamsport, Pa., and Elmira, N. Y.

Our Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nelle M. Black, was honored by receivng the appointment from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, of one of the five scholarships awarded the N. S. D. A. R. by the Women's Section of the Navy League, in the National Service School for Women at Washington, D. C.

We give cash prizes annually to those students of eighth-grade work who attain highest percentage in United States history, desiring to encourage more careful study of the history of our country. Copies of the American Creed have been distributed to Chapter members, memorized and repeated at our Chapter meetings.

Present officers, elected in May, 1920, are: Regent, Mrs. E. T. Barnes; Vice Regent, Mrs. Frederick Tripp; Secretary, Mrs. George Warren; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nelle M. Black; Registrar, Mrs. Alden Swayze; Treasurer, Mrs. Fanny Derrah; Historian, Mrs. Byron H. Crawford; Chaplain, Mrs. Emeline Leavitt.

(Mrs. B. H.) Addie W. Crawford,
Historian.

Rochester Chapter (Rochester, Minn.) has recorded two notable events during the year 1920–1921. At the regular October Chapter meeting, held at the home of Senator and Mrs. Arthur C. Gooding, two unusual and distinguished women gave papers. Mrs. Hinckley, State Secretary, D. A. R., read of Concord Mass., the Chapter this year having historic towns of New England for general topic. "A Visit to the Ancestral Home of George Washington, at Sulgrave, England," was the subject of Mrs. H. H. Witherstine. Mrs. Witherstine was a Minnesota delegate to the conference of the International Council of Women in Christiania, Norway.

In her address she also talked of the women of Finland; of their love and gratitude to the United States for the aid extended in their time of peril. At the close of Mrs. Witherstine's paper she gave to the Rochester Chapter a beautiful sepia picture of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, purchased at that place. The Chapter voted to place the gift in the Rochester Public Library.

February 1st the Civic League Day luncheon was served to 150 members of the Civic League by the ladies of Calvary Episcopal Church in Margaret Brackenridge Memorial Hall. Seated at the guest of honor table were Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, State Regent; Mrs. Charles Mayo, Mrs. E. O. Holland, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Geo. J. Allen, President Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Hinckley, State Secretary, and Miss Margaret Sullivan, President of the Civic League, Mrs. Holland presiding.

Directly following the luncheon and musicale program arranged by Miss Madge Pollock, Mrs. E. O. Holland presented Mrs. Coolidge, State Regent of Minnesota. She spoke upon "The Duties of Patriotic Women of America." The origin, history and achievements of the National Society were clearly and concisely given. Most interesting was the detailed account of the membership of our honored associate member, Maria Sanford. Her realized dream of attending as delegate the National D. A. R. Congress at Washington, and the reception and delivery of that classic, "The Apostrophe to the Flag."

Mrs. Coolidge's beautiful tribute to the mothers and sons of the late World War touched upon the heart strings. In closing Mrs. Coolidge appealed to women to take up their duties as citizens, to inform themselves and to aid their sisters not so fortunate as the American women.

Belle Boynton Welch,
Chairman Committee on Patriotic Education.

Constitution Chapter (Washington, D. C.). The Chapter has 64 members. We have again contributed $36.50 towards the support of little Helene Emereau, a French war orphan, four and one-half years old, who lives in Paris, and it is the purpose of the Chapter to continue towards her support.



MRS. GOODWIN D. ELLSWORTH
REGENT, CONSTITUTION CHAPTER, 1918-1920

We have paid our quota to the Tilloloy and Liberty Loan Funds. Our Chapter gave $5 towards Patriotic Education and a member also gave $5. Another member is giving her time to teach in the night school at the old Central High School building, and the Chapter helped in furnishing refreshments at the commencement exercises of the school on February 24th.

Our Chapter has shown great interest in Americanization work. Madam de Vereya, wife of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, gave a lecture on "The Islands, Their People and Industries" through our Chapter for the benefit of Americanization. One of our members taught a class of 25 for six weeks using the Americanization textbooks. We also gave $6 towards this worthy cause.

Our Red Cross Committee has done splendid work. Among other things we sold $21 worth of the publication by the soldiers of Walter Reed Hospital called "Come Back." We secured 84 Red Cross members, two of whom were from Paris. Several of our members were engaged from time to time at the Red Cross Headquarters in cutting out garments for European sufferers. A number of boys of Walter Reed Hospital have been entertained in different homes of our members. We have a committee that visits Walter Reed boys regularly and takes them magazines, etc. It was my privilege and pleasure to make the sample baby layette for the Belgian babies for the D. A. R. auxiliary District of Columbia.

On January 7th, as is our custom, we celebrated St. Distaff's Day. The State Officers and State Regents and friends of the Chapter were invited. The first hour of the meeting was given over to a discussion of the purchase of a Chapter House for the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Hodgkins presided. The idea of a Chapter House originated in the Columbia Chapter some years ago. Constitution Chapter has revived the project and we expect to devote our best energies towards the fulfillment of this plan. I am glad to say it has been indorsed by the President General and the Daughters generally. Officers elected: Chairman, Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Waterman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Emig; Treasurer, Mrs. Vallond. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and during the evening several of the ladies gave $25 each.

We gave a donation towards a flag for the Boy Scouts. We are especially interested in the Boy and Girl Scout movement.

On February 23rd, Constitution Chapter gave a "Colonial tea" to the "Governor Thomas Welles Society," Children of the American Revolution, 175 being present.

The exercises for the presentation of a flag to the Boy Scout Troop No. 7, given by the District Daughters, was well attended. I read a paper on the flag, after which the presentation was made. Mr. Livingston, President of the Boy Scouts of America, then made the principal address.

One of the happiest occasions of the Congress was the presentation of the Chapter Regent's pin by Mrs. J. B. Frances Herreshoff, better known to us as Mrs. Carrie Enslow. I prize very much this pin coming during my administration, and I know, as it is passed on, each Regent will wear it with as much love and pride as I have done.

At our meeting of May 17th the Chapter presented a pin to Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Chaplain General.

During the two years I have been Regent, I have not missed a single Chapter meeting. Our topics were: Mountaineers, American Red Cross, Americanization, Hygienic Education, Pan-America, Constitution of the United States (Round Table), and the Balkans. At each meeting a paper was read by one of our members and an address, most generally by some member of Congress or noted speaker.

Whatever measure of success that has come to this Chapter during the past two years is due to the untiring zeal and coöperation of its members.

Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth,
Regent (1919–1920).

Priscilla Mullens Chapter (Galena, Ill.). October 15, 1920, was a red letter day in the Chapter's history, since its organization, plans have been made to mark the site of the old Block House used during the Black Hawk War—1831–1832.

The consummation of these plans occurred upon the above date, when a boulder of North Carolina granite was unveiled upon the Block House site and a bronze marker placed upon the old house.

The bronze tablet set in the face of the granite boulder has the following inscription:

"Erected upon the site of the Block House commanding the stockade, which was used as a place of safety during the Black Hawk War

1831–32
by the
Priscilla Mullens Chapter, D. A. R.
Galena, Ill.
1920"



BOULDER ERECTED BY PRISCILLA MULLENS CHAPTER ON THE SITE OF THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE, OCTOBER 15, 1920



OLD HOUSE WITHIN THE STOCKADE, NOW HOME OF MISS GARDNER, GALENA

The bronze tablet placed on Miss Margaret Gardner's home records:

"Site of the stockade
Built June, 1832

"It served as a place of refuge during the Black Hawk War and saved the settlement from attack. This house was within the stockade and has intact the oak-beamed underground rooms as they were at that time.

"This marker is erected by the Priscilla Mullens Chapter, D. A. R., Galena, Ill., in recognition of the great debt owed the Pioneers of the Lead Mine District—1920."

This house incorporated in its rebuilding the original log house and is a pretty modern dwelling.

These two ceremonies were attended by the State Officers, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuch and Mrs. Frank Bowman, Regent and Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Morris, Vice President General from Minneapolis and chairman of Committee in Marking Historic Sites, and Mrs. Luther Deermut, representing Rockford Chapter. The program was in charge of Mrs. R. I. McKee. Rev. Samuel Jundt was chaplain, and community patriotic singing was led by Mrs. McKee, who sang "Illinois" as a solo.

The G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, American Legion, and the Women's Circle, G. A. R., and Legion Auxiliary were represented at the ceremony.

The Regent, Mrs. William Bale, presented the boulder to the city, and it was accepted by Judge William Hodson. The unveiling ceremony was performed by little Miss Kate Priestly and Master Robbie McKee. These two young people, being of especial interest to the Chapter, as "Kate" is a direct descendant of Priscilla Mullens, whose name the Chapter bears, and "Bobbie" is the son of Mrs. R. I. McKee, who organized the Daughters of the American Revolution in Galena.

The Chapter entertained the guests at luncheon at Mrs. McKee's home, and Miss Margaret Gardner served a unique afternoon tea in her historic old home after the tablet had been unveiled and dedicated by Mrs. Chubbuch.

The visiting Daughters were then taken for a drive over the hills of beautiful old Galena and visited the Mt. Grant homes, marked by the Priscilla Mullens Chapter in 1919.

The site upon which the boulder is placed has long been called "The Point," and it is no wonder the early settlers chose it as the location of a "lookout"—it commands a wonderful view of the city and the county for miles around—the distant horizons of Iowa and Wisconsin can be seen from this location. The stockade ran below, over the level streets—and in early days it was called the prairie. By the side of the boulder is a flagpole, the gift of Mrs. R. I. McKee, Honorary Regent, and a large flag floats from its mast, the gift of Mrs. Henderson Smith, another loyal and patriotic member. This flag was raised on Armistice Day, and the Chapter intends to keep "Old Glory" on "The Point" guarding Galena for many years to come.

FLORENCE GRATIOT BALE,
Regent.

Cresap Chapter (Cumberland, Maryland). On Thanksgiving Day, at 4.30 P.M., a handsome bronze tablet was erected with brief but impressive exercises, to mark the site of Old Fort Cumberland. The tablet was erected on the outer stone wall of Emmanuel Episcopal Church Lot, corner of Washington and Water Streets. The memorial is made of bronze, 42 inches long and 32 inches wide, and is of exquisite design. The view of the Old Fort on the hill with stockade is artistically shown in bas relief above the inscription.

Mayor Thomas W. Koon presided, and with Mrs. George R. Daisy, Regent of Cresap Chapter, and members of that society, members of Fort Cumberland Post, American Legion; Mr. James W. Thomas, Rev. Father Marcellus Horn and Rev. Ambrose H. Beaven, stood on a slight depression on the church hill above the wall directly back of the flag-covered tablet.

The exercises were opened with the playing of "America" by the Municipal Band. Following the invocation offered by Rev. Ambrose Beaven, Rector of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Mrs. George R. Daisy, the Regent of the Cresap Chapter, presented the tablet to the City of Cumberland. The speaker then pulled up the cord, holding the silken flag that covered the tablet, while "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by the band.

In his speech of acceptance on behalf of the people of Cumberland, Mayor Koon thanked the Daughters of the American Revolution for their patriotic gift of so beautiful a monument to the pioneer founders of Cumberland, which he said would endure long after those who assembled there were gone. The speaker expressed the wish that in future years other monuments to mark the sacrifices of those who perished in war that this country might live would

be erected in Cumberland. Mayor Koon then introduced James W. Thomas, who prefaced his remarks by repeating the inscription on the memorial:

"This tablet marks the site of Old Fort Cumberland, which was built in 1755 by order of the British Government and named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland. Captain General of the British Army. It was the base of military operations of General Edward Braddock and Colonel George Washington in the French and Indian War," which he declared briefly but fittingly summarized its historic significance. The speaker sketched the contest for domination and control between Great Britain and France in the early colonization of the New World, as leading to the erection of Fort Cumberland as a strategic base of operations in the French and Indian War. He concluded his address with a eulogy on the life of Washington.



The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Father Marcellus Horn, chaplain of Fort Cumberland Post, American Legion.

EUDORA W. HANLY,
Historian.

Sergeant Newton Chapter (Covington, Ga.). On September 6, 1920, the Chapter began its fall work by observing the 162nd birthday of General Lafayette. The Regent, Mrs. William Conyers Clark, had issued invitations to the celebration, and her home was elaborately decorated with French and American flags for the occasion.

We have had celebration of Armistice Day, and our program in December, commemorative of the Landing of the Pilgrims was both impressive and inspiring.

Meetings are held every month at the homes of the members. We have splendid attendance, and after the business session we always have an instructive program prepared by the committee, appointed by executive board. We celebrate all patriotic and anniversary days, that we may keep the American ideals always in the hearts of our daughters. We respond to every call that is within our financial ability, and have made the following contributions for 1920-1921; Patriotic education, $15.00; Fund for manual for Immigrants, $5.00; Meadow Garden, $2.00; Flag Codes for Public Schools, $7.00.

We subscribed to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, we have a patriotic committee in our school, and the pupils have been taught the American's Creed, the Flag Code and patriotic songs. We are offering a D.A.R. signet ring to the child making the highest average in American history, for the scholastic year of 1920-1921. Our Regent requested every member who could to purchase a war savings stamp as a thanksgiving offering, and she always stresses the value of thrift at every meeting. We are planning to celebrate Georgia Day in a fitting manner, and the members of Sergeant Newton Chapter are known as a body of women who stand shoulder to shoulder for the three great words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

GERTRUDE ANDREWS KILPATRICK,
Recording Secretary.

West Augusta Chapter (Mannington, W. Va.) has lost two members through transfer to another chapter and one through resignation, and gained an additional member through transfer from the Battle Creek, Mich., Chapter. Our membership is 29.

The Chapter emphasized in its work during the past year thrift and conservation. Our able chairman in this work, Mrs. James S. Furbee, gave talks to the High School pupils on thrift and interested the young people of the community in saving. Members of the Chapter adopted the "Budget System" as suggested in literature sent from Washington.

Work in Americanization was continued. Placards on which was printed the Constitution of the United States were placed in public places, and the American's Creed was distributed among the foreign element in our section.

We have contributed to various projects when called upon, including the Sarah Guernsey Scholarship Fund, and with our small membership West Augusta has worked to make the organization recognized as preëminent in patriotic matters in the community.

(Mrs. Guy S.) Josephine Furbee.

Rock River Chapter (Sterling, Ill.) was entertained by the Regent on December 11th, in honor of its third anniversary. The State President, Mrs. Chubbock, and Vice-President General Mrs. Bahnsen, were present. A delicious turkey dinner was served in the dining room, which is furnished with handsome furniture of the Revolutionary period.

Rock River Chapter was organized in war times, December, 1917, with 18 charter members, all of whom were busily engaged in Red Cross and other lines of war work. The war work is over and the members, now numbering 51, are enjoying the delightful work of the D. A. R.

Many interesting events have become a part of the Chapter's history. Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, a meeting was called and resolutions of gratitude to the men of the World War were passed. All quotas, from the time of its organization until now, have been met. The Chapter has been honored in having a member elected State Corresponding Secretary. There are 11 names on the War Honor Roll, all but one of whom were commissioned or non-commissioned officers. One member of the Chapter qualified for war nurse, but the armistice was signed before she was called.

The Chapter took its name from the river on whose banks the city of Sterling is built. The river is celebrated for its beautiful scenery and is now under consideration as a part of the State Park system.

A local attorney is a greatly appreciated friend of the Chapter, and at the time of the organization he presented it with a gavel made from the historic Washington Elm at Cambridge.

One member has presented the Chapter with a large silk flag; another with a memory book for clippings, etc., and other gifts have been received.

The Chapter has been very fortunate in its Organizing Regent, Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, who has equipped it with elegant and durable record books besides bestowing many other gifts, and who has worked untiringly in securing members and cementing a strong organization which may be a credit to the National Society. Mrs. Bowman, who is still the Regent of Rock River Chapter and also State Corresponding Secretary of Illinois, has attended every Continental Congress since the organization of the Chapter, and has familiarized herself with the work of the National Society.

Elizabeth Coe,
Historian.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter (Greensburg, Pa.). With the gracious hospitality for which the Daughters are famous, Phoebe Bayard Chapter, on January 14, 1921, entertained in honor of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chapter. The affair was held in connection with the regular meeting of the Chapter, in the Steckel studio. Following the business session with the Regent, Mrs. Samuel Alwine presiding, an interesting program was carried out with Miss Frances Steckel announcing the numbers. Miss Jean Sawhill, of Jeannette, played a piano solo. Mrs. Harry E. Reamer read a paper on the life of Major General Arthur St. Clair, written by Miss Laura B. Cope. Two vocal numbers, much appreciated by the audience, were sung by Mrs. L. E. Walters. Herself a charter member, Mrs. Jeffrey W. Taylor read a history of the Chapter and told of the early days of the organization named for Phoebe Bayard, wife of the famous Revolutionary patriot, Major General Arthur St. Clair. The Greensburg Chapter, with a charter membership of 25, boasted of three Real Daughters of the Revolutionary War. Eleven regents have served the Chapter. One

hundred and thirty-seven members is the highest number reached, and the present membership is 109.

Mrs. Joseph E. Mitinger was hostess of the day and served delectable refreshments. Presiding at the coffee urn was the Regent, while Mrs. Emma Brinker served the huge white birthday cake, topped with lighted red tapers. The table was most attractive with lighted candles and decorations in red, white and blue. Mrs. Brinker was introduced as "Phoebe Bayard," and appeared in a quaint costume of cross-bar silk. Little Miss Hays, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Hays, presented a bouquet of pink roses and white narcissi to each of the charter members present, Mrs. Mary Laird Highberger and Mrs. Jeffrey W. Taylor, after they had been toasted by Mrs. Mary Widaman Winsheimer. The Chapter also celebrated Washington's Birthday. Mrs. Samuel Alwine, the Regent, escorted to the platform a diminutive Martha Washington and gave the Chapter's welcome to its guests. Miss Jean Brinker, granddaughter of the chairman, looked charming in her Martha Washington furbelows.

(Mrs. Franklin B.) Sarah Rupp Meyers,
Historian.

Eschscholtzia (California), organized in 1894, is the largest chapter in the State and next to the oldest. Its founder was Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, and the Chapter has lived up to the traditions of this illustrious dame. There are now in Los Angeles seven chapters: Cabrillo, El Camina, Rael, General Fremont, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Tierra Alta and Eschscholtzia. Some of the members of each of these chapters have come from Eschscholtzia.

Our meeting place being Ebel Club House makes it opportune for us to entertain the other chapters in turn, as well as the many visiting daughters.

We have answered the demands of the National Society (the Liberty Bonds, French orphans, village, etc.), and contributed to the fountain at Plymouth and the picture to be sent to France.

The Albion school, where foreign mothers are taught to sew and care for their families, and also Maternity Cottage, Children's Hospital, Day Nursery, and Los Angeles Orphanage received our local contributions. Also the Manual for New Americans; then to the George, Jr., an organization that succeeds in helping wayward boys to live normal lives.

Our efficient Regent, Mrs. J. C. Barlow, has kept the balance of our social and patriotic interests in a most successful manner.

The first meeting of the year was a luncheon to our Vice-President General, Mrs. C. C. Cottle, a former member, and Mrs. L. B. Stooky, Vice-State Regent, our former Regent, both beloved for their untiring service. Mrs. Knight, of the Federal Reserve district, represented Mrs. Cottle, who is Chairman of Thrift. Miss Farrington, just returned from the Far East, spoke of conditions as she found them. Mrs. J. T. Anderson discussed community service activities. Then came the talk of John McGroaty, author of the "Mission Play," about the early Spanish days, a suitable starting point for a year's patriotic work.

The tercentenary celebration of all the Daughters of Southern California at Ebel, November 16th, was an event.

Our Chapter devoted the December meeting to the Pilgrims, and the philosophical and well-balanced discussion of the subject by Mrs. A. S. Lobinger was completed by the personal touch given by the descendants of the *Mayflower*, making a complete program as our Vice-State Regent expressed it. Then we did our part for the Colonial exhibit, which would have been a credit to staid, dignified old Plymouth.

Our reciprocity luncheons are open to all D. A. R. members and are most satisfactory.

Harriet R. Spalding,
Historian.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter (Skowhegan, Me.). A memorial has been erected by Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan, Me., in honor of the sons and other near relatives of members who served in the World War, and in memory of one who did not return. It is in the form of a sundial, and has been placed in Coburn Park, a picturesque municipal park which looks down through a border of tall pines and spreading oaks upon the ragged ledges and swirling waters of the Great Eddy of the Kennebec River. The park has been attractively laid out with drives and walks, planned to afford views of the river, and with groups of shrubbery and groves of native and exotic trees. At the entrance, just south of the main driveway where it divides to east and west, is a circle of green, surrounded by a border of flowering plants backed by shrubbery. The center of this grassy circle, which is the place of honor of the park, was chosen for the site of the little monument.

The pedestal is a shaft in simple design of Indiana sandstone, and the dial is of cast bronze, bearing the motto: "Grow old



MEMORIAL SUN DIAL ERECTED BY THE EUNICE FARNSWORTH CHAPTER

along with me, the best is yet to be." On the four sides of the square top-piece of the pedestal the following inscription has been cut: On the north side: "In honor of our soldiers who served in the World War." On the west side: "In memory of Corporal Alvan W. Bucknam, July 18, 1918. On the south side: "Erected by Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, D.A.R., 1920." On the east side: "They gave themselves for liberty and humanity."

The ceremony of unveiling was held on Flag Day, June 14, 1920, with a large attendance of members of the Chapter and their friends, including relatives of the men to be honored, the municipal officers, the clergy, and representatives of the American Legion. A perfect June day seemed made for the occasion. The American flag and the flag of the State of Maine flew from standards on either side of the sundial, which was itself draped with a flag. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Fred Philbrick, presided. Two little girls, daughters of members, Althea Healy and Louise Coburn Smith, lifted the flag from the dial after the presentation, and Muriel Gower held a flag for the salute. The exercises were as follows:

Reading of George Washington's prayer by Mrs. H. A. Dinsmore; the Lord's Prayer in concert; the American's Creed, recited in concert by members; Salute to the Flag.

Presentation of the memorial to the town was made by Mrs. E. F. Danforth, who was Regent of the Chapter during the war period, and who in fitting and tender words spoke of the relatives of members who served overseas and in this country, and of Corporal Bucknam, the only one of the sons of Eunice Farnsworth Chapter who did not return, whose father and mother and grandmother, the last two members of the Chapter, were standing in the audience.

The sundial was accepted on behalf of the town by Miss Louise H. Coburn, chairman of the Park Commission, all three of the members of which happen to belong to the Chapter. She pledged the Park Commissioners to care for and preserve the monument for its intrinsic beauty as a decorative feature of the park, and for its significance as a memorial.

The exercises were concluded with the singing of "America."

An interesting sequel to this event occurred at the January meeting of Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, which was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Bucknam, when a large silk flag was presented to the Chapter by the hostess, the gift of her husband, her mother, and herself, as a token of regard to the Chapter, and of their appreciation of the honor paid by it to the memory of their boy.

LOUISE H. COBURN,
Historian.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, New Jersey) has had a prosperous year under the skilful leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Horace Smith. The Chapter has now 93 members.

Regular meetings have been held the fourth



THE WASHINGTON INN, MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Monday in each month, and a fine patriotic service was held February 22nd in the Presbyterian Church, Day Street, Orange.

All have particularly enjoyed the social meetings, when our Chapter entertained the C. A. R., at the picnic and the Christmas party, as well as the first meeting of the year, when each member of the Chapter invited a guest. At this meeting a fine musical program was rendered, and Mrs. C. B. Yardley and Mrs. Fitts spoke on the importance of our working for Americanization. This furnished a fitting introduction to the year's work, which has centered about Americanization, coöperating with the neighboring chapters, funds for the work being raised by a card party. Even the members of the C. A. R. have become interested and are doing much for the poor families of foreigners.

This branch of our Chapter (the Hannah Clark Society of the C. A. R.) now numbers 16 members, with more prospective members.

The most interesting event of the year occurred June 29th, when our Chapter had the honor of dedicating the Washington Inn, the old Timothy Ball House on Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, which was built in 1743 and was frequently visited by Washington during the Revolution.

The address of welcome was given by our Regent, Mrs. Horace Smith. Then came the salute to the flag and prayer by our Chaplain, Rev. Charles B. Condit.

Miss Florence Ball, of Cleveland, a descendant of Timothy Ball, read the story of the old Timothy Ball House, and a telegram of congratulation upon the restoration of the old house was read from Mr. Webb Ball, the oldest living descendant.

Gilbert B. Johnson, of Union, a great-grandson of Timothy Ball, made an address, followed by the presentation of the flag from the Orange Mountain Chapter of the D.A.R. Mr. Frank Parsons, President of the Washington Park, Inc., received the flag.

A poem about the old tree in front of the house, to which Washington used to hitch his horse, was read by Miss Phoebe Condit.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen, of Newark, President of the State S.A.R., made the dedication speech, commending those active in the restoration of the historic house. After the exercises refreshments were served, and the guests inspected the house. It has been remodelled, equipped with a dining-room and a grill-room, as well as a large upper room which will seat about one hundred, while enough of the old features, as the built-in bed, beams and fireplace, have been retained to make it most interesting. It is a relic of the past of which the community may well be proud, and a fitting place for historical relics. Mrs. Holmes gave a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence.

CARRA E. WILCOX,
Historian.

Astoria Chapter (Astoria, Ore.). The organization within the past year of the Astoria Chapter fulfilled one aim of our National Society, namely, the completion of a chain of chapters from Maine to the Columbia.

The organizing date was February 28, 1920, although three preliminary meetings were held prior to it. At one of these meetings it was our great pleasure to entertain at luncheon the State Regent, Mrs. Wilkins, as our guest of honor. She acquainted us with the purposes of the Society and revealed the wonderful opportunity for Americanization work; also the field for study and marking of historic spots in this locality.

The name Astoria seemed a fitting one for the Chapter, as it is closely related to many events historical in character, for Astoria is the oldest settlement in the Northwest. Here was performed the first marriage ceremony, and here the first child in the Northwest was born, one of whose parents was white. The first white woman to set foot in the Northwest, Jane Barnes, landed here in 1814.

The Chapter is planning to mark historic spots, such as Fort Clatsop, where Lewis and Clark wintered in 1805–1806; the Salt Cairns on the beach, where the same party procured salt by evaporation of sea water; Fort Astor, the first custom house on the Pacific Coast—built in 1850, material for which was furnished by the Government; the first post office west of the Rockies, established 1847; Shark Rock, upon which the survivors of the wrecked ship *Shark* carved their names; the site of the first mission in the Northwest, etc. The locating and marking of graves of pioneers is one of our purposes, and in this connection special interest will attach to the marking of the graves of three Real Daughters.

The Astoria Chapter wishes to suggest the adoption by the National Society of a uniform marker for the entire state—possibly the Northwest—a simple marker typical and attractive, after the fashion of the Mission Bells on the highways of California.

At a special meeting in the summer we had the pleasure of entertaining the new State Regent, Mrs. John Keating and Mrs. Crandall, State Chairman, Committee on Historic Spots. Our Regent, Mrs. Nora Skyles, who has given so generously of her time and energy to the D. A. R., opened her home for the first meeting this fall. At the second meeting we were treated to an absorbing narrative by

Miss Munson on Clatsop County pioneers. Miss Munson's mother was one of the survivors of the Whitman massacre, and she has spent her life in this locality.

A list of all aliens admitted to citizenship in Clatsop County this year was made and sent to the State Fair Board. The State Americanization Officer has accepted our invitation to speak to us at a future date in order that we may be more fully informed about all Americanization activities.

The Chapter is strongly in favor of a concerted movement to conserve the trees along the highways, and has initiated considerable educational discussion of the subject in the newspapers.

Thirteen of our members subscribed to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Three officers, the Regent, the Treasurer and the Historian, attended the State Conference in March; and the Regent attended the State Board meeting in September.

On the occasion of the State Convention of the American Legion in Astoria, our Chapter designed and decorated a float emblematic of the Society, and it received the first cash prize.

Astoria Chapter had 14 organizing members and now has a membership of 21. Three more papers of prospective members have been accepted by the National Society and will be formally accepted by our Chapter at the next meeting. Action on four other papers is pending in Washington, and when these papers are accepted our original membership of 14 will have become exactly doubled. This rapid growth of membership is a strong indication of the attractiveness of the ideals and purposes of the Society as exemplified by the activities of the local Chapter.

HELEN STOSSMEISTER,
Recording Secretary.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death of two National Officers.

Mrs. Sarah Ford Judd Goode, Vice President General, 1890, 1891, 1892, died on April 24, 1921, at Tallahassee, Florida.

Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Librarian General 1911–1913. died on April 29, 1921, at Washington, D. C.

Tributes to their memory will be published in the Remembrance Book.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS ADVANCES D.A.R. FEES

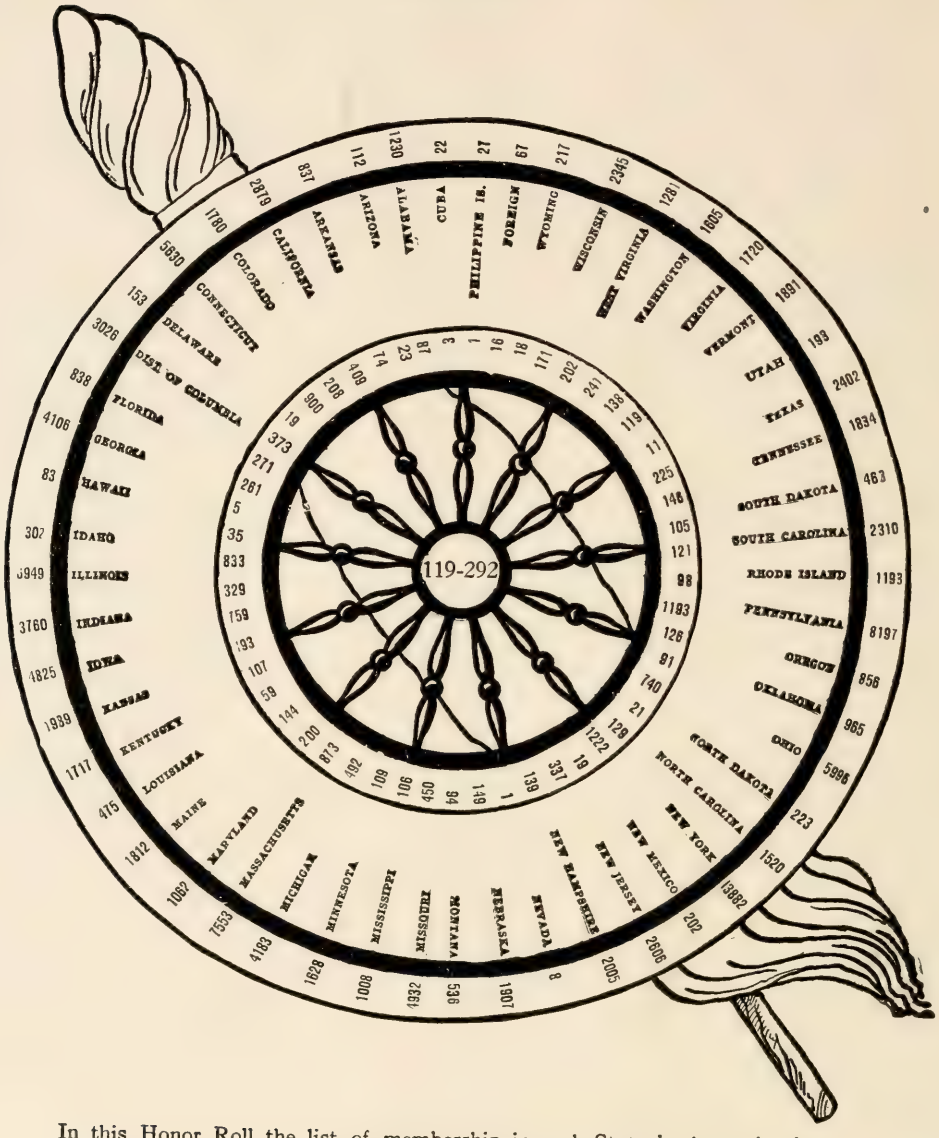
By ruling of the Thirtieth Continental Congress a charge of $1.00 will be made for the verification of each supplemental paper.

The charge for copying papers is now $1.00 each, by action of the Thirtieth Continental Congress.

The constitution and by-laws having been amended by the Thirtieth Continental Congress, the initiation fee is now $5.00, instead of $1.00 as formerly.

LILLIAN L. HUNTER,
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 7 JULY, 1921 WHOLE No. 347

THE MANUSCRIPT FROM WHICH JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.,
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THE story of the writing of the Declaration of Independence usually begins with what is called the first draft of that immortal document, in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, which was submitted to Congress, June 28, 1776, as the report of the committee appointed June 11 to draft a declaration. Few people know that there is, in the Jefferson Papers, in the Library of Congress, a practically unknown manuscript, which is the very first arraignment of the charges of tyranny against the British king and from which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

It is a six-page, folio document, entirely in Jefferson's handwriting and endorsed by him:

> "Constitution of Virginia first ideas of Th: J. communicated to a member of the Convention:"

The first page of this manuscript is in the form of a preamble, or series of reasons why Virginia repudiates her allegiance to George III and establishes for herself a constitution of her own making. This manuscript has remained in its undeserved seclusion through one of those curious misadventures, unhappily all too frequent with our valuable governmental records, which usually end with the loss or destruction of the papers. That this paper survived was a fact unknown until comparatively recently, and now that this draft has been repaired and safely protected against all future accident it should be given its proper place among the truly great historical manuscripts of American history.

The date of the writing of this paper lies sometime between May 27 and June 10, 1776, before the appointment, by Congress, of the committee to draft the Declaration. A copy of it was sent by

the hand of George Wythe to Edmund Pendleton, the President of the Virginia Convention. By the time Wythe reached Williamsburg, a constitution had been decided upon, so Jefferson's plan arrived too late. The Convention liked his Preamble, however, prefaced their constitution with it, and adopted the whole on May 29, 1776.

The Declaration of Independence is blood brother to the Virginia Constitution and the Bill of Rights of 1776. Its genesis, roughly speaking, is the first three sections of George Mason's immortal composition, Thomas Jefferson's Preamble to the Virginia Constitution, and Richard Henry Lee's resolution of independence which the Virginia Convention had directed its delegates in the Continental Congress to introduce. The first three sections of Mason's Bill of Rights are easily recognized in Jefferson's polished condensation in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth lines of the original, signed Declaration:

1. All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, of which . . . they cannot by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty . . . and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

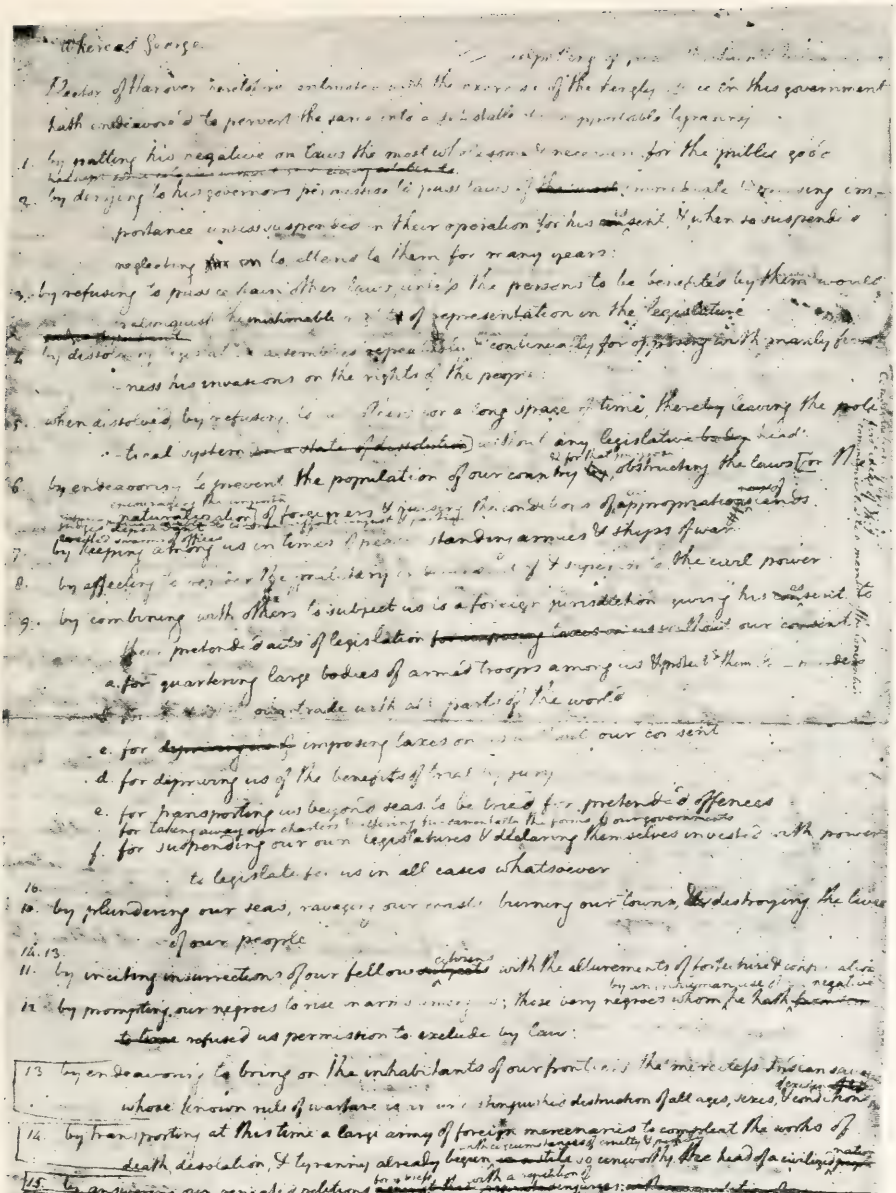
2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people. . .

3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community; . . . when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it . . .

Jefferson's Preamble, or charges of tyranny against King George, come next, and lastly, Lee's resolution is incorporated, word for word, as the finish and climax.

The Declaration of Independence thus is a Virginia product, for George Mason's Bill of Rights was adopted June 12, 1776; Jefferson's Preamble was adopted (with the Constitution), May 29th and Lee's resolution of independence, closely approximates the language of Virginia's resolutions of independence which were passed by the Convention May 15th, the authorship of which rests jointly in Patrick Henry, Thomas Nelson, Edmund Pendleton and Meriwether Smith.

Now let us take a brief survey of the situation: Some time between May 27th, when Jefferson, in Philadelphia, first learned of Virginia's intention to break with Britain and form a new constitution, and June 10th, he composed a plan of government, or constitution, for his native state, of which the first page, or Preamble, is here shown in facsimile. On June 7, 1776, acting upon the instructions received, Richard Henry Lee moved, in the Continental Congress, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." This motion was heatedly debated for nearly a month, but from the first it was apparent that eventually the resolution would be adopted. It would be the great and final casting of the die of separation, and Congress felt that a form of announcement of that step would be needed that would be more impressive, more of an attention riveting manifesto, than the short and concise wording of Lee's resolution would present. In anticipation of the adoption of the resolution Congress appointed, on June 11, 1776, a committee to prepare such a form of announcement, or declaration, of the expected assumption of independence. This committee, composed of Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert



THE ORIGINAL MS. FROM WHICH THOMAS JEFFERSON COMPOSED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

R. Livingston and Roger Sherman, met on that same day for the first time, to plan a declaration. How the composition of the document was intrusted by the committee to Jefferson and Adams and by the latter entirely to the former is not of great moment here. It was so left, and Jefferson found himself confronted with a task precisely similar to the one he had voluntarily set himself but two weeks before. Then he had planned a series of reasons, justifying to the world the breaking of Virginia's political association with Great Britain and followed it with his plan for a new government; now he was to justify the breaking of the political bands binding the Colonies to Britain and to follow that justification with the formally adopted resolution (Lee's) of independence. There is no doubt of his action. The ink was scarcely dry upon his plan for Virginia's constitution; John Adams says: "We were all in haste; Congress was impatient . . ." With this manuscript draft of the Preamble before him, Jefferson copied of its charges of tyranny against the king.

There are sixteen numbered charges in the Preamble, subdivided into twenty-three separate reasons why the Colony of Virginia considered herself no longer under the allegiance of George III. Some alterations, of course, were made, and the twenty-three of the Preamble became the twenty-eight of the Declaration by the addition of three new indictments and the expansion of the sixth of the Preamble into the eighth, ninth and tenth of the Declaration. The exact order of the accusations in the Preamble is altered but twice in the Declaration and, of the twenty-eight reasons in the Declaration for the assumption of independence, but three are missing from the Preamble and only one of the Preamble's twenty-three is missing from the Declaration. This one, the accusation of inciting slave insurrections, and of preventing the Colonies from checking the growth of slavery, was in the draft of the Declaration submitted to Congress. It was suppressed by that body, but a hint of it remains in the twenty-seventh of the Declaration's charges: "He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us."

An examination of the reproduction of the original draft of the Preamble shown herewith, by means of a good reading glass and a comparison of its sentences with the text of the Declaration, will prove of considerable interest to the reader.

While at work in committee upon the revision of the Preamble to suit the new need, a copy of the Virginia Bill of Rights, as adopted, reached Jefferson through the public prints. The clarion note of liberty in its first three sections found sympathetic echo in his brain; he seized upon them and, with the artist's perfect judgment, commenced the Declaration with the trumpet blast of their bold principles; the revised Preamble followed and, after that, Lee's resolution was written in to close the achievement. The draft of this completed effort was finally agreed to in committee and submitted to Congress four days before the passage of Lee's resolution. It was laid on the table until that resolution could be disposed of and, on July 1st, Congress for the first time gave consideration to it. On July 2nd, Lee's resolution was adopted, and immediately thereafter Jefferson's draft of the Declaration was taken up as unfinished business in the committee of the whole. Some changes were made, the most drastic being the suppression, as before stated, of the noble principle involved in the charge of not allowing the Colonies to stop the

slave trade and, on July 4, 1776, George Mason's theory of liberty, Jefferson's Preamble to the Virginia Constitution, and Richard Henry Lee's resolution of independence were agreed to by Congress as the form of the announcement that the United Colonies had, on July 2nd, become free and independent States. July 2, 1776, is the day upon which the United States became a nation and on July 4th we declared "to a candid world" the action taken on July 2nd.

The genius of Jefferson and his high literary skill nowhere show to better advantage than in this work of fusing together in the Declaration of Independence the three basic elements noted. As revised in the Declaration the Preamble is smoother, clearer and more forceful. Edmund Pendleton wrote to Jefferson on July 22, 1776, after reading the Declaration for the first time: "I expected you had in the preamble to our form of Government [the Virginia Constitution], exhausted the subject of complaint against George III, and was at a loss to discover what the Congress would do for one to their Declaration of Independence without copying, but find you have acquitted yourselves very well on that score."

The Declaration was not signed on July 4, 1776. The evidence as to this is overwhelming and complete. It was first published in printed form and these printed copies, or broadsides as they are called, were set up and run off from the press of John Dunlap, printer to Congress, during the night of July 4th. They were ready for distribution the next day, July 5th. The engrossing and signing appear to be something of an afterthought. The important step was the assumption of independence; that being taken and the fact published it was not until about two weeks later, July 19th, that Congress ordered the Declaration to be engrossed and signed. This engrossing was not completed until August 2nd, and it was on that day that most of the signatures were affixed to the parchment. At least fifteen of the signers were not in Philadelphia on that date and their signatures were added at various times during the months of August, September, October and November. One signer, Matthew Thornton, from New Hampshire, signed near the end of the year 1776, or early in 1777, and Thomas McKean, from Delaware, could not, from what we know of his whereabouts, have signed until about the year 1781; but with the exception of McKean and, possibly, Thornton, there was no more signing after the year, immortal in American annals, of 1776.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THIS message is the first to be written after our splendid Congress; it is therefore my first opportunity to emphasize a few matters of importance that have resulted from the Congress, and to express my grateful appreciation of the fine spirit of harmony and coöperation which marked its every session. I feel confident that the inspiration gained from this Congress will flow back to the states and chapters, filling them with renewed enthusiasm and an increased interest in the great work of our Society.

I hope all State Chairmen will feel an added sense of responsibility. They have done valuable work in the past; they must be even more active in the future. The Congress revealed the importance of their position in our Society. Upon their shoulders rests the responsibility in conjunction with their State Regents, of carrying out our National Society's work in each state, as outlined by their National Chairmen. They are the connecting link between the states and chapters and the National Society. The good record of a whole state may be impaired if they fail to function. Prompt distribution of circular literature sent to them by National Chairmen; active direction of the committee work of their states by helpful suggestions to the chapters; prompt reports —all these are essential in an efficient State Chairman. Reports of our National Committee are compiled from material supplied through the activities of State Chairmen. I therefore echo the appeal of our National Chairmen for earnest active coöperation on the part of all State Chairmen who, as heretofore, will compose their National Committees.

Our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE should still have its strong appeal for our members, even though Congress found it necessary to raise its subscription price to $2. It is worth that price. It is an instrument for disseminating American influences, for teaching American history, for offsetting lying propaganda. It should be placed in every school in this country. No National, State, or Chapter officer or chairman can do her work really intelligently without it. It would make a very acceptable and complimentary gift from our chapters to such foreign families in their communities as would appreciate it. Give its Americanizing influence as wide a field as possible, as a part of your patriotic education work.

I want to call especial attention to the resolution pledging our sympathy and care to the American Indian. A great injustice has been done to the Indian. He is quite as worthy of education and citizenship as many to whom we give these privileges without question. The American Indian Institution at Wichita, Kansas, has been placed by this resolution on our official list of schools and colleges. It is high time for us to remember the Indian and his education. Seventeen thousand Indians served our country in the world war and fewer slackers disgraced that race than any other, only 200 seeking exemption yet they are still denied citizenship. Here is a wide field of service to enter. Justice for the Indian is more to be sought after than a grudging charity.

This coming year must be a year of increased activity for every chapter. It must be a year in which the loyal influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution must make itself felt in every community to offset the insidious disloyalties that are being more and more brazenly proclaimed among us. Be vigilant; be quick to act; be fearless to expose these groups of agitators, the "hyphenates" who have been so well defined by General Pershing as those who seek "to settle American questions for foreign reasons." This loyal vigilance is the highest service which our Society can render to our country today.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

LIVING PICTURES OF HISTORIC AMERICAN WOMEN

By Jenn Winslow Coltrane
Historian General, N.S.D.A.R.

THE Committee on Historical Research and Preservation of Records, N.S.D.A.R., decided to give during the 30th Continental Congress a series of tableaux on Friday evening, April 22nd, in Memorial Continental Hall. Each tableau was to honor one woman from each State, and the selection of these women was left to State Historians. The plan aroused enthusiasm and thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia were represented by pictures. As there were no funds for such an entertainment, it was financed through gifts. Those who contributed were: Mrs. George M. Minor, Mrs. J. L. Buel, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Miss Florence M. Crofut, Mrs. F. D. Ellison, Mrs. A. M. Elliott, Mrs. J. G. Forney, Mrs. G. W. W. Hanger, Mrs. B. D. Heath, Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Mrs. Henry McCleary, Miss A. L. McDuffee, the State of Michigan, Mrs, J .T. Morris, Mrs. J. T. Moss, Miss Katherine Nettleton, Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, Mrs. W. D. Sherrord, Mrs. S. P. Spencer, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. E .V. Sewell, Mrs. J. L. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Waite, Mrs. G. W. White, Mrs. C. S. Whitman, Mrs. W. M. Wilson and Mrs. J. F. Yawger.

The tableaux were staged under the able direction of Commander Theodore C. Jewell, U. S. Navy, and he was assisted by Mrs. Louis A. Abbot, State Historian of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Eugenia Brown and Miss Louise Weedon.

The tableaux were arranged in six groups between which musical selections were given under the management of Mrs. Nobel N. Potts. The musical program, which was selected to conform as nearly as possible to the dates of the pictures, was as follows:

Romance .....18th Century, Beethoven
Violin solo, Mr. Edward Stitt
"Forgotten Kisses"....18th Century, Anatole
"Nina" .....18th Century, Pergolesi
Prince Michael Gargarine
Air Minuette .....1756, Mozart
Mrs. Melville D. Lindsay
Violin obligato by Mr. Lindsay
"Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes." 1775, Johnson
"Believe Me" ..... Moore
Miss Ada Amelia Hadel
Captain Boyd W. Perkins
"Chide Me Not" .....Mozart, 1778
Mrs. Noble Newport Potts
American Indian Songs
Mr. Frederick W. Sheick
Songs 1830–1865—
"Long, Long Ago".....Bagley
"Ben Bolt" .....Haynes
Miss Minnie Niemann, accompanist

Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath and Miss Florence Crofut represented our Commit-

tee on Historical Research, of which they are vice-chairmen, and wore costumes of the Colonial and 1830 periods.

So many urgent requests were received by our Committee to have an account of the tableaux in our official magazine, that I have arranged the descriptive sketches read before each tableau for publication. To our regret one or two tableaux were not photographed successfully. It had been our hope to have them all published with this article.



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MOLLY PITCHER
POSED BY MISS HELEN HOTCHKISS, OF IDAHO

The first tableau shown was that of Mary Ball, mother of General Washington. She needs no eulogy but the character of her illustrious son, for history has proved that every great son has possessed a great mother. La Fayette, in describing his visit to Mt. Vernon, said: "I have seen the only Roman Matron living at this day." Iowa chose to honor Mary Ball and selected Mrs. Jay Patterson, of Ottumwa, Iowa, to pose for her.

Perhaps no woman in history has ever received greater homage than Martha Washington. In our portrait she was impersonated by Mrs. William N. Richardson, Hampton, Va., as the young and charming widow who, on that summer's day in Virginia in 1758, attracted the young officer, fresh from his first military triumph.

Turning back our pages of history to 1638, we find Mary Dyer, of Rhode Island. While in England on a mission with her husband Mrs. Dyer became a convert to Quakerism. On her return, her convictions were so strong that she was imprisoned in Boston. Later, she was reprived and returned to Rhode Island. Her faith remained unshaken, so she paid the supreme price for her religious convictions, and was hanged on the Boston Common in 1660—the only woman to suffer capital punishment during the oppression of the Friends the world over. Mrs. Albert L. Calder,

2nd, of Providence, R. I., posed for her picture.

We love our everyday women, yet history is slow to call them heroines. Ann Story, of Vermont, portrayed by Mrs. A. B. Saul, of Woodstock, was a widow with five small children alone in a wilderness clearing. Her husband had been killed by a falling log while he was building a cabin, so Ann fitted up a cave on the banks of a creek and she and her family lived in it. An Amazon in stature, her bigness of heart and depth of patriotism corresponded with her physical proportions. Her deeds of heroism were connected with Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys.

The influence of woman is woven into the very fabric of our Union. Elizabeth Stark's fame began at the Battle of Bennington, when General Stark during the advance exclaimed: "Boys, there are the Red Coats. Before night they are ours or Molly Stark sleeps a widow." Mrs. Stark was in camp with her husband during the evacuation of Boston by the British. General Washington, suspecting treachery from the enemy, ordered Colonel Stark to capture the battery at Copp's Hill. Before starting, the Colonel instructed his wife, Molly, to mount her horse and upon receiving a signal to ride into the country and spread the alarm. New Hampshire chose to honor this woman of their own state, and Mrs. G. H. Warren, of Manchester, portrayed her.

How often in our History we see that woman's keen-witted intuitions and man's careful deliberations go hand in hand. New York could honor no woman of finer Dutch type than the charming "Sweet Kitty V. R.", as her lover always called her. In Catherine Van Rensselaer Schuyler we find a woman of the highest type of society. Although reared in the greatest luxury she was taught to be



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MISS JANE ROBINSON, WHO POSED WITH MISS ALICE ROBERTSON, M.C., IN THE TABLEAU "OKLAHOMA"



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MERCY WARREN

POSED BY MRS. GERTRUDE L. MOORE, OF MASSACHUSETTS

frugal, industrious and an excellent housekeeper. There are many delightful stories told of her. In 1777, when the British were nearing Saratoga, she made a perilous journey to her country place, absolutely against the protests of her friends, and to her friends' protest she replied: "A General's wife afraid!" Upon her arrival she sent back her carriage and horses and made her return journey, carrying her treasures in an ox-sled drawn by a pair of steers. On leaving, she struck a match and lighted her rich harvest of wheat, that the enemy might not reap the grain. Her husband and General Washington were great friends, and he was the godfather of one of her children. Mrs. E. Spencer Roche, of Plandome, N. Y., posed as Mrs. Schuyler.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina took great interest in studying their women of history. They made a state feature of it and 1507 votes were cast to select a woman of the Revolution. Out of that number 761 votes were cast for Rebecca Motte. The British officers fortified her home from which she had been expelled. Word was brought to her that it was necessary to destroy her house to check their advance, and so she brought to Marion some com-



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CONCHA ARGUELLO

POSED BY MRS. GEORGE MITCHELL, OF CALIFORNIA

bustible arrows. The arrows not doing the work, a soldier helped her roll a ball of pitch and brimstone which was thrown on the roof, and soon the British surrendered. The dress worn by Mrs. S. L. Carter, who posed for Mrs. Motte, belonged to Mrs. Van Buren while at the White House and was loaned by Mrs. Allen Green, of Columbia, S. C.

It has been said that the woman of the Revolution was equal to any emergency; in fact, could make anything from her bonnet to her destiny. We find that Mrs. Rachel Edgar once planned to aid three British soldiers desert. When the soldiers arrived she was absent, and her husband followed out her directions and plans. The deserters were captured and made to confess, which of necessity caused Edgar, who was with the British Navy, to take French leave. He journeyed to the far settlement of Kaskaskia, in Illinois. Later, Mrs. Edgar joined him there. She was able to save much of value among their possessions and about $12,000 in money. Mrs. Charles W. Irion, of Illinois, impersonated Mrs. Edgar.



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MARTHA DANDRIDGE WASHINGTON

POSED BY MRS. W. N. RICHARDSON, OF VIRGINIA



Copyright, Harris-Ewing.

LOUISA ST. CLAIR

POSED BY MISS ELEANOR GARDE, OF OHIO

Faith Trumbull, impersonated by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, was the great-granddaughter of Rev. John Robinson, the famous Pilgrim leader, and she was the wife of Connecti-

cut's Revolutionary War Governor. Mrs. Trumbull's home was the meeting place for distinguished Americans and their friends. Rochambeau, after being her guest, as a token of esteem presented her with a magnificent scarlet cloak. When her son, who was a distinguished artist.

New Jersey gives us the "Livingston Graces," daughters of the famous War Governor of that state during the time of the Revolution. Mrs. Joseph A. Reid posed as Susan Livingston.



DONNA DOLORES
POSED BY MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, JR., OF FLORIDA

the call came in 1777 for sacrifices to be made for the welfare of our needy Continental Army, Faith Trumbull cheerfully laid her cloak upon the altar. The cloak was afterwards cut into strips to decorate the soldiers' uniforms. A picture of this scene in the Norwich Church hangs in the Connecticut State Capitol. The picture is the work of John Trumbull,

It is difficult to decide which of these sisters was the most interesting, but Susan was famous for her foresight and quickness. One dark night two regiments of redcoats went to the Livingston home, Liberty Hall, to capture the rebel Governor. Finding he had escaped, they angrily rushed through the house demanding his despatches. Susan rose to the

occasion, led them to every nook and corner in the house but the right one. When at last they came to the little locked secretary containing the precious papers, she pretended they were her own love letters and begged the officers not to touch them,



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MISS FLORENCE CROFUT, OF CONNECTICUT, VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH, IN COLONIAL DRESS

stating she would give them the despatches. They believed her and went with her to the library, where she handed over some important looking "law briefs" taken from the top shelf. The officers departed happy, never dreaming they had been foiled by a girl's quick wit.

It is often by humble, homely heroism that the great cause of liberty is sustained. Dorothy Combs was the daughter of a wealthy Englishman who came to Georgia in 1775. She married George Walton, and when war was immiment chose to remain with her husband instead of returning to England with her father. She was taken prisoner during the Revolution and was sent to the West Indies, but exchanged after a brief period. Her husband was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, twice Governor of the State, then United States Senator, and later Judge of Superior Court and Chief Justice of Georgia. These official positions gave added responsibilities to her



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SACKAJAWEA

POSED BY MISS CATHERINE YOUNG, OF NORTH DAKOTA



ELIZABETH MAXWELL STEELE

POSED BY MRS. LYMAN A. COTTON, OF NORTH CAROLINA



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NARCISSA WHITMAN

POSED BY MRS. M. S. WALKER, OF WASHINGTON STATE



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MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH, OF NORTH CAROLINA, VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH, IN THE COSTUME OF 1830



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BETSY ROSS

POSED BY MISS ISABEL WALKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA



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MRS. FRANCIS M. SHORE, MISS ADA A. HADEL, AND MRS. NOBLE N. POTTS, WHO GAVE MUSICAL SELECTIONS BETWEEN THE TABLEAUX



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MARCIA BURNE'S VAN NESS

POSED BY MRS. LIDA VAN NESS THORN AND ELIZABETH SIMONDS, LOUISE ALLEN, RICHARD EDWARDS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

as loyal wife and courageous patriot. Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Waycross, Ga., posed in our picture of her.

Delaware has given us a woman who was true to her only love. Mary Vining, impersonated by Mrs. E. P. Moody, of Wilmington, was born in Dover in 1756 and was a famous beauty of Delaware. In fact, her fame extended to the French Court and LaFayette and Louis Phillipe both paid their respects to her when on a visit to this country. One is not surprised that she was a little spoiled by so much admiration and was disinclined to settle down to a prosaic existence. But she met her conqueror in the person of "Mad Anthony" Wayne. She had followed his career with intense interest, but they never became acquainted until Miss Vining was forty and General Wayne had become a widower. The day for their marriage was set when word was received of the death of her lover. Thereafter Miss Vining always wore widow's weeds and dedicated her life to public service.



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LYDIA DARRAH
POSED BY MRS. D. E. LEATHERMAN, OF KANSAS

Mercy Otis Warren was born on Cape Cod, Mass., one of thirteen children, of Pilgrim descent. Her brother, James Otis, was a famous patriot, and Mercy was carefully educated under the same tutor. After her marriage to James Warren, of Plymouth, their home became a meeting place for great leaders, among them John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Knox. She was a writer and one of the most brilliant and intellectual women of her time. She once said, "I should blush if in any instance the weak passion of my sex should damp the fortitude, the patriotism and the manly heroism of yours." Mrs. Gertrude L. Moore, Springfield, Mass., posed for this portrait.

Miss Harriet P. Marine, of Baltimore, represented Margaret Jane Ramsay, of Maryland. When the British arrived in Boston, there was a call for American

troops and Maryland was among the first to respond. Mrs. Ramsey, feeling she might give first aid to the unfortunate and that she could best serve near her husband, decided to follow him. She was provided with a chaise, in which was a small military chest of supplies, and started on her journey. She sacrificed the comforts of home to administer to those who gave their all for their country. The dress of green brocade worn by Miss Marine is of historic value. It was worn by Mrs. Charles Young, daughter of Gunning Bedford, in 1762, and has been exhibited many times, as well as at the World's Fair in Chicago. It is now owned by Mrs. William Reed, of Baltimore, the great-great-granddaughter of Gunning Bedford.



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MARY DYER

POSED BY MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2D., OF RHODE ISLAND

During the darkest days of the Revolution General Nathanael Greene found shelter under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, of Salisbury, N. C. One stormy night the General, having met defeat on many sides, weary, wet and despairing, came to the home of Mrs. Steele. Flinging himself into a chair he buried his face in his hands and said aloud, "All is lost, my troops are discouraged, I am without money or friends; unless help comes we have failed." His despairing remarks were overheard by Mrs. Steele. Stepping forward she handed him two bags of specie, saying, "Take them, General, it is all I have, but my country needs them more than I." "Never," says General Green's biographer, "did relief come at a more propitious moment. Next day he continued his journey with his spirit cheered, and lightened by this touching proof of a woman's devotion to the cause of her country." Aided by her gift Green resumed his brilliant campaign which led to the Battle of Guilford Court House, one of the turning points in the American Revolution. This historic mo-

ment lived again in the tableau when Mrs. Lyman Cotton, of Salisbury, N. C., represented Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, her great-great-grandmother. The necklace worn by her belonged to Mrs. Steele.

Tennessee is naturally proud of Catherine Sherrill, known as "Bonny Kate." In 1779 she was one of a little band of pioneer men and women living in Fort Lee, under the command of John Sevier. Owing to lurking Indians no one was safe outside the stockade, but on one occasion the women were allowed outside the gates. Suddenly came the cry "Indians!" Those nearest the fort rushed to safety, and Catherine outdistanced her pursuers. Climbing the stockade she fell into the arms of young Sevier. Four years later "Nolichucky Jack," as John Sevier was called, and Catherine Sherrill were married. The groom was attired, not in a hunting costume, but in a colonel's uniform, and "Bonny Kate" had cast aside her home spun for a stately satin gown. Through the thirty-five years of their married life, Catherine Sherrill, aferwards "First Lady of Tennessee," was ever the guiding star of her distinguished husband. Mrs. W. C. Johnson, of Chattanooga, represented her in the tableau.



Copyright, Sarony

REBECCA BRYAN BOONE
POSED BY MRS. BEDELL PARKER OF KENTUCKY

Perhaps no American woman is more widely known than Betsy Ross, of Pennsylvania, impersonated in the tableau by Miss Isabel Walker, of Norristown. Betsy's family recorded her birth as "Born on the first of the month, the first of the year of the new style." At twenty-one she ran away and married John Ross, which caused the Society of Friends to disown her, The young couple opened an upholstery shop, and there she remained even after being left a widow. Hence at this shop it was that a Committee from Congress, composed of George Washington, Robert Morris and Col. George Ross, came to see her. With one clip she cut the five-pointed star in place of the six-pointed one, and made the first United States flag. The day after the flag was adopted by Congress (June 14, 1777), she married Joseph Ashburn, a

sea Captain, who died a prisoner. Her third husband, John Claypoole, died of wounds from battle. It has been said the lives of her three husbands were sacrificed for her country, which fact created sobriquet at the Battle of Monmouth when she brought water to the American wounded under fire. When her husband fell she took his place at the gun. The next day General Washington com-



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ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY
POSED BY MISS ELISABETH PIERCE, OF OREGON

even greater sympathy for this woman who served as best she could at all times.

Idaho desired to honor Sacajawea, but as the Indian maid had been chosen previously by another State, she selected Molly Pitcher. Molly, otherwise Mary Ludwig Hays, the wife of an artilleryman in the Continental army, gained her mended her and she served in the Army eight years, wearing a soldier's coat and a cocked hat. She was given the rank of sergeant and it was recommended that she be allowed half pay for life. Miss Helen Hotchkiss, of Washington, D. C., represented Idaho's choice.

It is hard to select only one incident



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MARGARET PEALE RAMSAY

POSED BY MISS HARRIET MARINE, OF MARYLAND

out of the life of Elizabeth Zane, of West Virginia, who by her daring saved Fort Henry when it was besieged by Indians. The defenders of the fort needed powder, and recollecting that there was a keg of powder in her brother's house outside the stockade, Elizabeth begged permission to get it, saying that her life was of less value to the garrison than that of a man. Permission was given reluctantly and as she made ready for her venture Elizabeth said, "Now . . . ask God to spare my life long enough to reach the gate."

As she approached them, the Indians cried in contempt, "Squaw! Squaw!" Before they grasped her errand she was in the house, had poured the powder from the keg into a tablecloth and slinging it across her shoulders, raced back to the fort under a fusilade of shots. One bullet cut off a lock of hair, another wounded her in the arm. We were happy to have this heroine represented in our tableaux by her great-great-niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Zane Etzler, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Kansas, through Mrs. D. E. Leatherman, chose to bring to our attention a splendid Quakeress, Lydia Darrah. During the winter of 1777 when the British Headquarters were in Philadelphia, officers were quartered in her home. On



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REBECCA MOTTE

POSED BY MRS. S. T. CARTER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

one occasion she was ordered to prepare a room for their meeting, that her family were to retire early and she would be called later to close the house. The Quaker tenets forbade Lydia taking an active part in the war, but she was a strong partisan of the patriots' cause. During the conference she listened at the keyhole and overheard the plot laid to entrap the Continental Army. Silently she slipped into bed wondering where her duty lay, and feigned sleep when the Adjutant called her to close the house for the night. The next morning she went to the grist mill for flour, left her sack, and fled to the outpost of the Continental



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MADAM RACHEL EDGAR

POSED BY MRS. CHARLES W. IRION, OF ILLINOIS



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MARY VINING

POSED BY MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY, OF DELAWARE

Army. There she told what she had learned and returned to her home without arousing suspicion. When the British reached Whitmarsh the next night they found Washington's army drawn up for battle. Her warning had been just in time.

In its tableau selection Ohio honored the daughter of General Arthur St. Clair, the renowned Indian fighter and Governor of the Northwest Territory. Louisa St. Clair was a charming girl of eighteen, beautiful, and highly educated, who became a crack shot and a splendid horsewoman. She braved dangers among the Indians, in fact, one young Mohawk Chief



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MARGARET HAUGHERY, THE ORPHANS' FRIEND

POSED BY MRS. A. B. AVERY AND HER DAUGHTER, OF LOUISIANA

desired to marry her, and when she refused him threw his influence against the settlers. She seems to have had many beaux to her string and finally, when denied the happiness of marrying the man of her choice, because of the opposition of her father, she asked a young violinist by the name of Robb if he would become her husband, and he graciously accepted. For one of such charm and vivacity and daring it is sad to relate that after the defeat of her father in the year of 1791, they returned to Pennsylvania where they lived in extreme privation. Louisa's charm was gracefully depicted by Miss Eleanor Garde, of Canton, Ohio.



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MISS ALICE ROBERTSON
U. S. REPRESENTATIVE, WHO POSED IN THE TABLEAU, "OKLAHOMA,"

George Eliot said, "What furniture can give such finish to a room as a tender woman's face." The District of Columbia gave us Marcia Burnes Van Ness. Marcia Burnes was the daughter of David Burnes, who once owned the land on which stands, to-day, the Pan-American Union and our own Memorial Continental Hall. Marcia, the heiress, married John P. Van Ness, Congressman from New York. After the War of 1812, Mrs. Van Ness worked untiringly for an asylum for children, and was first Directress of the institution, holding that place for fifteen years. After the death of her only child she redoubled her philanthropy. She was so beloved that upon her death she was given a public funeral. The picture we showed of her was copied from an old painting in the Washington City Orphan Asylum. Mrs. Van Ness was represented by Mrs. Lida Van Ness Thorn, and the three children, Elizabeth Simonds, Louise Allen and Richard Edwards, members of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mississippi is justly proud of her early educator. We speak of higher education for women as if it were a new thought. Yet in 1803, Mrs. Elizabeth Greenfield Roach agitated the question of a college for women. She donated to the Mississippi Methodist Conference a building and lot for a school, in the little town of Washington, the territorial capitol. From this sprang Elizabeth Female College, chartered in 1819, and the first institution to grant degrees to women. The college was



ANN STORY
POSED BY MRS. A. B. SAUL, OF VERMONT

burned and never rebuilt. Mrs. R. Burgess, of Mississippi, posed as Mrs. Roach.

There is no record of the girlhood of Mrs. George C. Sibley, represented by Mrs. A. H. Connelly, of Kansas City. We only know she lived in St. Charles, Mo., and accompanied her husband, Major Sibley, to the outposts of civilization. Her hospitality made her home a refuge for all. She had the first piano in western Missouri and people traveled miles both to see and hear something better than a violin. In 1830 she and her husband returned to St. Charles, and she devoted her life to humanity and civilization. One of her benefactions was to endow Lindenwood College. She will always be remembered for her unselfishness in good works and for her self-sacrifice as a Pioneer woman of Missouri.

Nancy Stinnett Marshall, a native of Arkansas, was of great personal charm, living in the midst of pioneer surroundings. When very young she married Gilbert Marshall, who had migrated to her home from Kentucky. He became prominent in the affairs of that locality, and upon Mrs. Marshall fell the duties which pertain to the wife of a leading citizen. Her death in 1831 occurred at the height of her beauty and vigor, but she is remembered in the honorable and distin-



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HARRIET LEAVENWORTH
POSED BY MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS, OF MINNESOTA

guished lives of her descendants. The dress worn by Mrs. Clarence Woodward in her picture of Mrs. Marshall is an heirloom of that period.

Mrs. Abigail Smith Adams, presented by Texas, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, of Amarille, posing, was the second Mistress of the White House. Mrs. Adams' letters give us the clearest insight into her nature—" sometimes she is a farmer discussing weather and crops, then a merchant reporting prices and rates of exchange or directing the making up of invoice; next a politician speculating on the probabilities of peace and war, and again as a devoted mother writing the most exalted sentiments to her son."



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MRS. GEORGE SIBLEY
POSED BY MRS. A. H. CONNELLY, OF MISSOURI



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MRS. ELIZABETH GREENFIELD ROACH
POSED BY MRS. R. BURGESS, OF MISSISSIPPI

Minnesota gives us Mrs. Harriet Leavenworth, portrayed by her kinswoman, Mrs. James Morris, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Leavenworth was the wife of Colonel Leavenworth (for whom Fort Leavenworth in Kansas was named), of Old Fort St. Anthony. The most beautiful lake in Minneapolis was named Harriette in honor of Mrs. Leavenworth. She was one of the first white women to reside in Minnesota and she and her little daughter were carried in a palanquin by Indians in her perilous trip across the country.

New Jersey, the older state, gave us

Susan Livingston, and Indiana, the younger state, honored her stepdaughter, Anna Symmes Harrison. Susan Livingston married Judge John Clive Symmes and Anna went with her parents to Ohio in the pioneer days. At the age of twenty Anna married William Henry Harrison. When questioned by his future father-in-law about his prospects he touched his sword and replied, "Here is my means of support." Captain Harrison was made Governor of Indiana Territory, which included Illinois and Michigan, and he held this post under three Presidents. Mrs. Harrison, living in the fine old mansion in Old Vincennes, was a charming and hospitable hostess. The wife of the ninth President of the United States, the mother of ten children, the grandmother of another President Harrison, she takes her place worthily in history She was shown in our picture, by Mrs. Harrall, of Indiana, at the period of 1840, when her husband became President.



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MOLLY STARK
POSED BY MRS. G. H. WARREN, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Our next pictures are suggestions of pioneer development. Sacajawea was born in Idaho, but she was living near Bismark, North Dakota, when on April 5, 1805, she accompanied her husband with the Lewis and Clark expedition, and with her three



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ABIGAIL SMITH ADAMS
POSED BY MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH, OF TEXAS



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MRS. PHILLIP SCHUYLER
POSED BY MRS. E. SPENCER ROCHE, OF NEW YORK

weeks' old papoose on her back, was the only woman in the party. Once she warned them of Indian treachery, casting her lot with the white men. It was her quick and intrepid action which rescued the valuable papers, scientific instruments and medicines when the boat overturned. It was she who found the pass for Clark on the return journey and she also negotiated with other tribes for the party's welfare. With her knowledge of herbs and medicines she prevented starvation and sickness. Miss Catherine Young, of Valley City, North Dakota, posed in our picture of Sacajawea.

How many of us wish that Ponce de Leon had really been successful in his pursuit of the Fountain of Youth! Florida honored Donna Dolores, and Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., of Jacksonville, took the part. Dolores was the daughter of an inn-keeper in the Kingdom of Leon, who won the heart of the lad, Ponce de Leon, and later came to share his fortunes in the new world. When as Governor of Porto Rico he sailed away to seek the Fountain of Youth, of the Indian Legend, he set sail in a ship she had named *Dolores*. It was on this voyage in 1512 that he so nearly discovered Florida. This romantic adventurer never lost faith in the fabled



MARY BALL WASHINGTON
POSED BY MRS. JAY PATTERSON, OF IOWA



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ELIZABETH ZANE
POSED BY MRS. ELIZABETH ZANE ETZLER, OF WEST VIRGINIA



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SUSAN LIVINGSTON

POSED BY MRS. JOSEPH A. REID, OF NEW JERSEY

fountain, and in his death delirium he imagined her—beautiful Dolores drinking from a shell at the sought-after fountain. She was portrayed in this picture as he saw her in his vision.

Concha Arguello, of California (posed by Mrs. George Mitchell, formerly of California), was the daughter of a well-known family in Alta, California. Nicholai de Rezenov came to the shores of California hoping to subjugate the Spaniards, and fell deeply in love with Concha. He promised her family to make a pilgrimage to Rome for the Papal consent to an alliance between a Greek and Roman Catholic and on his perilous journey he died. Beautiful Concha became a Mother Superior and many of the old-established families sent their daughters to her to be educated.

Kentucky honored Rebecca Bryan Boone, whose portrait was posed by Mrs. Bedell Parker, formerly of Kentucky. One night young Daniel Boone, of North Carolina, out hunting, spotted a deer, whose shining eyes peered at him through the darkness of the forest. He was about to fire when the object bounded away with the young man in hot pursuit, to the door of the wilderness cabin. There to his surprise he found the fugitive to be, not a wild animal, but a



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CATHERINE SHERRILL, "BONNY KATE"

POSED BY MRS. W. C. JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE

young girl of fresh beauty, who leaned against the door. Thus was the first meeting of Rebecca Bryan and Daniel Boone. Following him in after years over the mountain she was the first white woman to stand on the banks of the Kentucky River.

Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, who was honored by the State of Washington, was a Christian patriot. In the year of 1836 she went with her missionary husband on a 4000-mile wedding journey. She was one of the first two white women to cross the Rocky Mountains and in her diary of the trip we find they crossed the Great Divide on July 4, 1836. She did not accompany her husband on his second trip east when he went to bring settlers to the great Northwest, but as a result of their labors it may be asserted that three stars were added to our flag, the Washington, Oregon and Idaho of today. She was an indefatigible worker in the Indian Schools which they established, but her life of usefulness was cut short, when she and her husband were victims of an Indian massacre in 1847. Mrs. M. S. Walker, of Seattle, in our picture, was attired in a dress that was worn in 1832 at a reception for Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson when they were opponents for the Presidency of the United States. The collar worn in this picture belonged to Narcissa Whitman herself and is one of a very few possessions that were saved from the fire and massacre in which she perished.



LUCINDA HINSDALE STONE
POSED BY MISS MARY ISABEL WRIGHT, OF MICHIGAN

Arizona gave us a Hopi Maiden, a tribe in Arizona in 1540, at least they became known to the white man then. They are descended from the Cliff and Cave Dwellers and the women built their historic adobe structures. The Hopi, meaning "Peaceful Ones," live on a beautiful reservation called the Painted Desert. They are very rigid when it comes to following their religious beliefs. They pray over, caress and carry in their mouths the rattlesnakes and place them on sacred altars in religious ceremonies, and are famed for their wonderful "Snake Dances." Mrs. Hoval Smith, of Bisbee, Arizona, was dressed as a Hopi maiden in her wedding gown. The gown was loaned to us through the United States Museum in Washington. The women marry at 15, and on reaching maturity the girls dress their hair in whorls at the side of the head to imitate the squash blossom and then go forth to seek their husbands. When a man sees a maid thus attired approaching him, he

runs away, unless he wishes to be the happy bridegroom.

Perhaps the most beloved woman in New Orleans during the middle of the 19th Century was Margaret Haughery. Mrs. A. B. Avery represented her in the tableau. Bereaved suddenly at the age of twenty-three of both husband and child, she turned for consolation to the good Sisters of Charity, helping them in caring for orphans. At first she shared with them a life of great privation, but being a born business woman, she succeeded in raising a fund to build an asylum. During her lifetime she built three orphanages and gave thousands of dollars to charity. She became proprietress of a large baking establishment which was the source of revenue for her good works. New Orleans has erected a monument to her memory.

Michigan is justly proud of Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, a woman of brilliant mind who, when she came to Kalamazoo with her husband as president of the College, which was then a part of the University, she developed marked power as a teacher. She was an early advocate of co-education and did more than any one else to establish it at the University of Michigan. Through her influence women were also placed upon the Faculty at the University and scholarships were awarded women. She is thought to be the first to institute Travel Classes, as she used that means to illustrate History and Literature. She believed in self-development for service and was directly responsible for founding fifty Woman's Literary and Study Clubs in the Middle West. Under President Angell, she was awarded the Honorary Degree LL.D., issued by the University of Michigan. Miss Mary Isabel Wright, of Kalamazoo, impersonated her.

In 1852, Abigail Scott started on the perilous journey, from Illinois to the Oregon country, with her parents. This trip took about six months, during which time her mother died and was buried in the wilds of Wyoming. In 1853 at the age of eighteen, Abigail married Benjamin Duniway, and endured the hardships and privations of a pioneer wife and mother. She taught school and also engaged in business. She found that a married woman could not legally own property, and convinced of this injustice she determined to devote herself to obtaining equality for women before the law. In 1871 she moved to Portland and began the publication of a weekly newspaper. Her subsequent career for over forty years as writer and lecturer is known nationally. In her latter years she received merited recognition and was known as "The Mother of Equal Suffrage in Oregon" and Oregon's "grand old woman." The Daughters of the American Revolution felt it would not be satisfactory to have a presentation of her by a living person and wished us to show her photograph, but as this was impossible, Miss Elisabeth Pierce, of the District, appeared in a costume of 1870.

Oklahoma, Miss Jane Robinson, of Tulsa, dressed to represent the state, presented Oklahoma's most famous woman, Representative Alice M. Robertson. We are proud of Miss Robertson, who is an active member of our Society. She held the position of first Court Reporter in Oklahoma and was appointed Postmaster of Muskogee by President Roosevelt.

In our last portrait we gave a model of American womanhood, Anne Rogers Minor, President General.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ANCESTRY.—The fundamental idea of the Declaration of Independence, that long-continued misgovernment justifies resistance by the people, was by no means a new one. For a discussion of this point see Adams' *Outline Sketch of English Constitutional History,* 45–51; and for the instances referred to Green's *Short History of the English People.*

PREDECESSORS.—Three documents of the Continental Congress, less famous than the Declaration, but illustrating the growth of feeling, are the Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress, October 14, 1774; the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms, July 6, 1775; and the Petition to the King, July 8, 1775, given in MacDonald's *Select Charters,* 1606–1775.

ADOPTION.—Lee's Resolutions were debated July first and second; the Declaration from the second to the fourth. Even at this stage it was difficult to secure a unanimous vote, and the Declaration was adopted by the votes of only twelve colonies, New York concurring later (Friedenwald, *Declaration of Independence,* 116–120). For the circumstances, see Channing, *United States,* iii, 199–206; Fiske, *American Revolution,* i, 203–231.

AUTHORSHIP.—Thomas Jefferson, chairman of the committee charged with its preparation. See Friedenwald, *Declaraton of Independence,* 121–133. Jefferson's own account is in his *Works,* i, 24–27.

SIGNATURE.—Not on July fourth, but on August second and in some cases still later. For a detailed discussion see Friedenwald, *Declaration of Independence,* 145–151.

TEXT OF THE DECLARATION.—Given in most school histories and in such collections of sources as MacDonald's *Select Documents.* Friedenwald gives on opposite pages Jefferson's Draft and the Engrossed Text. There are facsimiles in Winsor, vi, 260–267, of a part of Jefferson's original draft, the autographs of the signers, and a contemporary broadside, with some interesting details about the signers.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE DECLARATION.—Is based upon the political principles developed in England in the preceding century, and made familiar to the Colonists by the pamphlet literature of the past fifteen years. Jefferson, like most of the patriot leaders, was a student of John Locke (for Locke's political philosophy see *Encyclopedia Britannica,* xvi, 847–848) and drew on him for phrases and ideas. The influence of Rousseau, sometimes referred to, was little if any. For a good discussion see Merriam's *American Political Theories,* 88–93.

ENGLISH ESTIMATE.—Trevelyan, *American Revolution,* part 2, vol. i, pp. 155–171; Lecky, *England in the Eighteenth Century,* iii, 498–499.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

ALLEN-HUDSON.—The following is taken from the family Bible of Nathaniel Allen, who m Pamelia Hudson in 1778: Nathaniel Allen d in 1812 and Pamelia, Feb. 2, 1798. Their ch were Elizabeth, b Sept. 11, 1779; Thomas, b July 12, 1781; Nathaniel & Pamelia, twins, b Nov. 3, 1783; Sally, b Nov. 15, 1786; Nancy & Anphelada, twins, b June 12, 1788; Susannah Patrick, b Aug. 22, 1791; Hudson, b Feb. 1, 1793; Polly, b Aug. 21, 1795; Rebecca and Lucy, twins, b Feb. 2, 1798. Another dau was born to Nathaniel Allen by his 2nd w, Feb. 22, 1800, named Sophia. Would like to correspond with desc of this family.—*Mrs. Geo. Berleth,* 2017 Fannin St., Houston, Texas.

8803. CLARK.—Elisha Clarke, s of Scotto (not Scott) & Thankful Crosby Clarke, gave military service in Franklin Co., of which Conway is the county seat. He was b in Norwich, 1734, d in Conway, 1811. Enlisted July 10, 1777, disc Aug. 12, 1777, Hampshire Co, Reg. under Capt. Benj. Phillips, Col. Porter (Ref. Mass. State Arch., Vol. 22, p. 37). Can give Elisha's line back to orig ances of 1623, the Mayflower lines of himself & his w, Hannah Hopkins.—*Miss Ellen Clark,* 1470 Wasley Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

8888c. HUSTON.—Lieut. Samuel Huston, b Lancaster Co., Pa., d Cumberland Co., Pa., abt Oct., 1784. He m Isabella Sharron. Their ch were Wm; Samuel m Esther Waugh; Margaret, b 1750, m John Huston; Jane, b 1749, d Oct. 31, 1808, m Aug. 25, 1766, Col. John Creigh, graves in South St. Graveyard, Carlisle, Pa.; James, b 1758, m Catherine Ewing; Isabella, m 1st James Clendenin, 2nd Nathaniel Nichols; John; Jonathan, b 1760, m Margaret McIntire.

8883d. DUNBAR. Dr. John Creigh, son of Col. John, was b April 4, 1773, d Nov. 7, 1848, at Carlisle, Pa., & is buried in South St. Graveyard. He m Eleanor, dau of John Dunbar, May 12, 1796. Wm. Dunbar & Catherine, his w, natives of the north of Ireland, emigrated to America abt 1730, & settled near Meeting House Spring, Cumberland Co., Pa., & were near neighbors of the Parkers & Creighs. Their ch were Jane, Elizabeth, John m Jane Parker (see Parker Gen.), Sarah, Thomas, Martha, Mary, Wm., & Samuel & Margaret twins. Name of Dunbar found on land warrants between 1743-1786. Wm. of Cumberland Co., Pa., d prior to 1769, leaving w & ch. See Egle's Notes & Queries, Vol. 1, pages 97–102." John Dunbar, an original purchaser of lots from the trustees of the Big Spring (Newville, Pa.) Presbyterian Church—sale commenced Sept. 9, 1790, & continued 10 years. Ref., "History of Cumberland & Adams Counties." Richard Parker, see "Parker Gen.-Egle," p. 514; emigrated from Ulster Co., Ireland, 1725, acquired land near the Presbyterian Glebe Meeting House by patent, 1734. He d prior to 1750 Janet, his w surviving him 15 years. Their ch were John, b 1716, in Ireland; Thomas, b 1720, in Ireland; Richard, b 1725; Wm., b 1727; Martha, Susannah, James. Thomas, b 1720, d April 23, 1776, Cumberland Co., Pa. He m Eleanor Ferguson, b 1727, in Ireland, d July 23, 1775,

Carlisle, Pa. He was a prominent man in the French & Indian War & was an officer in the provincial service. Their ch were Wm., b 1749, d Dec. 24, 1812; John, b 1731; Jane, b Feb. 14, 1753, m John Dunbar; Susannah, Martha, Richard, & Mathew. Jane Parker, b Feb. 14, 1753, d June 2, 1810, m John Dunbar, s of Wm. & Catherine Dunbar. Their dau Eleanor, b April 4, 1775, m Dr. John Creigh, May 12, 1776, d Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 4, 1861. Ref., "Egle's Penna. Genealogies," p. 514.—*Mrs. Edward P. Buffet,* Mount House, Stony Brook, Long Island, N. Y.

8969. MITCHELL.—Lieut. Col. David Mitchell was b July 17, 1742, in Juniata, Cumberland Co., Pa., served through the whole war & was made General in the War of 1812. He died at the place he was born, May 25, 1818. He m Martha Brown; their sons were John, Robert, David, James & Wm.—*Mrs. Francis Lee Bash.,* Hanford, Washington.

8969. MITCHELL.—Family history says Mary Mitchell was not mentioned in her father's records, because of a quarrel over religion, but she named one of her sons David & another Mitchell & her records were in an old Bible owned by Mrs. Alex. McCartney. This Bible once belonged to Mattie Mitchell, w of Gen. David, but was destroyed by fire, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma. See Pa. Archives, 5th Series, for General David Mitchell's Rev. record.

MONK.—Mary was the dau of Elias Monk, bapt Jan. 2, 1726, d at Stoughton, Mass., and his w Elizabeth Buck, whom he m June 28, 1744. Elias served in the Rev and his record can be obtained from the State Librarian, Boston, Mass.—*Mrs. Ellen Little McCartney,* R. F. D. No. 9, Meadville, Pa.

8999. WILLISTON.—Israel Williston, who was a Lieut. in the Rev war, & through whom I became a member of the D. A. R., m 1767, Phebe Chapin, of West Springfield, Mass., b 1748, d 1809. Ref., "West Springfield Records," Vols. 1 & 2, pp. 103, 166.—*Miss Anne Slater Bothfeld,* 238 75th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9907a. GIDDINGS.—Stephen Giddings went from Ipswich, Mass., to Campton, N. H., in 1793, with 8 ch, and d Feb. 5, 1814. He m 1st April 3, 1766, Mary ——, who d 1788. He m 2nd, Aug. 21, 1790, Polly Pierce, of Plymouth, N. H., who was b Feb. 4, 1756. Stephen, s of Stephen & Mary, was b June 16, 1777, m & had one ch. Mary Ann. Ref., "Giddings Family," by Minot S. Giddings, p. 201.—*Miss Avis C. Yates,* 1042 Clayton St., San Francisco, Calif.

9929. GOODRICH-CLARK.—According to "Goodrich Family in America," Isaac Goodrich (4) (David (3), Ephraim (2), William (1)), m Hannah Strickland, Jan. 4, 1786, & resided in Glastonbury, Conn. Ch Catherine, b Aug. 26, 1787; Julia, b Aug. 3, 1788. A letter to the Town Clerk, Glastonbury, will probably bring the Strickland data you desire.—*Mrs. W. F. Dunlap,* Creosote, Washington.

9944. KELLOGG.—"Mass. Soldiers & Sailors." Vol. 9, p. 68. Samuel Kellogg, Private Capt. Israel Harris' Co., Col. Benj. Simonds' (Berkshire Co.) regt, enlisted Oct. 12, 1780, disc Oct. 19, 1780. Service 11 days, including 4 days (80 miles) travel home. Company marched to Northern frontiers by order of Gen. Fellows on an alarm. Samuel Kellogg mentioned in query, b Feb. 1, 1739, was twin bro of Wm. Kellogg. "Genealogies of Hadley, Mass., Families" gives Lucy Snow, b Sept. 2, 1768, dau of Josiah Snow, s of Josiah, from Norwich, Conn.—*Miss Edith L. D. Balcom,* West Mansfield, Mass.

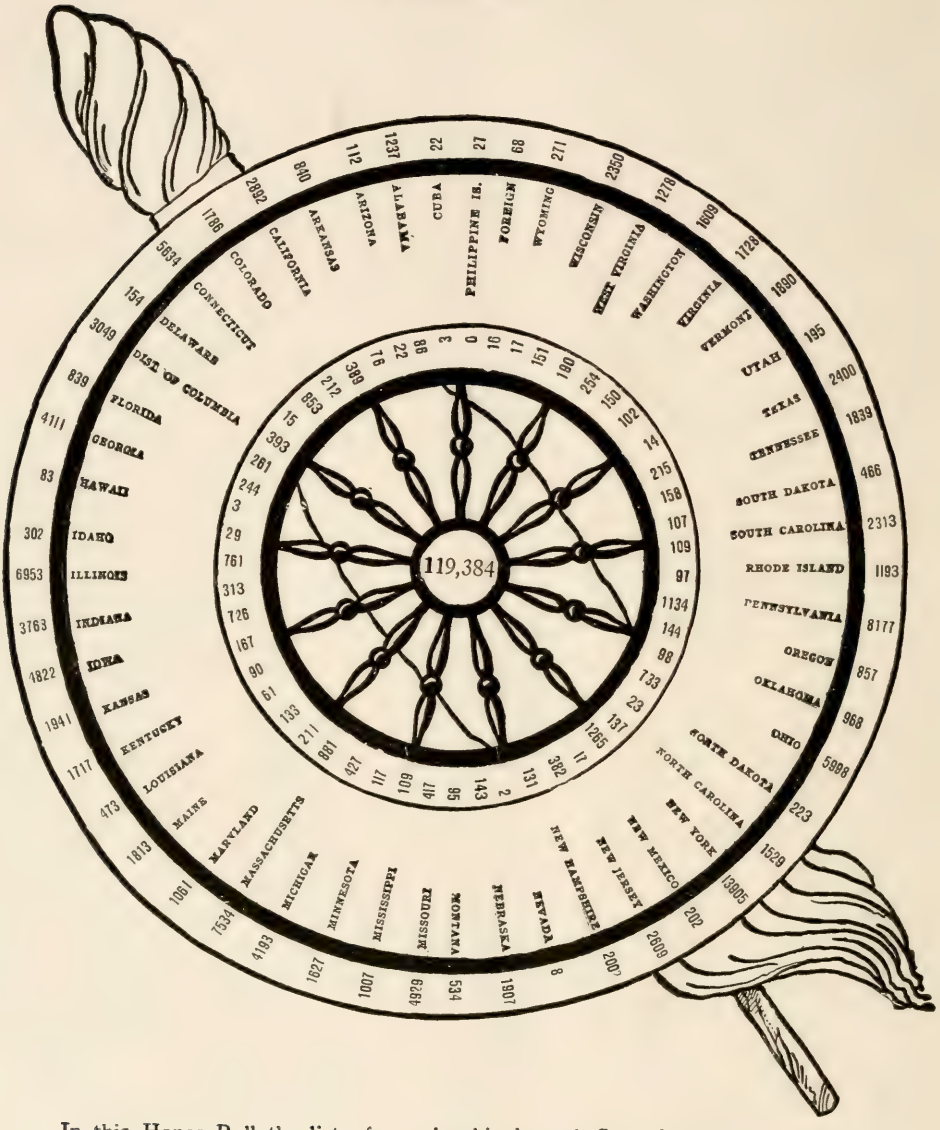
QUERIES

10029. MILLER.—Wanted Rev rec of Wm. & Mathias Miller, also rec of their m. Their desc. Samuel Miller, was b in Salem Co., W., New Jersey. Sept 1, 1906. Wanted Miller gen.—M. J. H.

10030—wanted any data of the following men & their ancestry: Samuel Ireland, of Caroline Co., Md.; James Holloway, Halifax Co., Va.; Edward Rudder, Lunenburg Co., Va.; Thomas Chambers, Lunenburg Co., Va.; Nathaniel Pass, Halifax Co., Va.; Sir Antione de Bordeaux, born in France, came to Charleston, S. C., then to New Hanover Co., N. C. Supposed to have been a Provincial Secrtary & during the Rev a minuteman, wanted proof of this service; George Allen, of Orange Co., N. C.; Jesse Croom, son of Shel & Eliz. Croom, b Jan., 1740, m Sara Hardy, from Eastern N. C.—A. B. C.

10031. BRALEY.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of ances. of Lucy H. Braley, who m Samuel Cook Chapin in Rowe, Franklin Co., Mass. Died in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 24, 1845, aged 41 yrs.—F. B.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

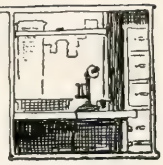
IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1265 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, April 16, 1921

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday, April 16, 1921, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present. *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hall, Mrs Aull, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White. *State Regents:* Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Harshbarger, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Land, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Frisbee, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Ringer, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Warring, Miss Temple, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Hartman. *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Maupin.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Since our last regular Board meeting on February 9th, we have suffered another loss in the death of our Registrar General, Mrs. James Spillman Phillips, on February 12th, just three days afterwards. All who attended that meeting will remember how pleased she was to be able to present 2900 new applicants for admission to our Society. They will remember her satisfaction when we passed the recommendations made by her to make a charge for verifying supplemental papers and to propose the circulation of an amendment to raise the price for copying application papers. She had made a study of the cost of doing this work in her office and found that it was costing the Society on the average of about $1 for each paper. I desire to express my personal appreciation of her faithful and efficient service as a member of our official family. During her brief tenure of office from April, 1920, to February, 1921, we admitted 8212 new members.

Resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Phillips will be presented to Congress next Monday morning. Mrs. Phillips was laid to rest at Arlington Cemetery on February 15th. Several members of the National Board and two clerks from her office accompanied the President General to the station to meet the family and go with them to the services at the cemetery.

On February 26th a special meeting of the National Board was called to fill the vacancy caused by her death. As so few of the members could be present, and perhaps not all of you have read the minutes of that meeting in the MAGAZINE for April, your President General will report that Miss Emma L. Strider, of the District of Columbia, was nominated by Mrs. Hanger, and unanimously elected to fill this vacancy until Congress. No other business was transacted.

The President General has attended five State Conferences since the February Board meeting, *viz.*, Maryland, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Connecticut, and three Executive Committee meetings have been held at which she presided.

By courtesy of Our Flag Chapter the Board was invited to visit the United States Bureau of Standards and have luncheon there on February 10th, the day after the last meeting. Many availed themselves of this privilege and were greatly interested and enlightened by this view of the work being carried on there. That same afternoon a reception from four to six was tendered your President General by this same Chapter at the home of Mrs. A. J. Wilkinson.

On February 16th the President General was invited by the Dames of the Loyal Legion to attend the breakfast given by them at the New Willard and spoke briefly of the work of our Society and our ideals for the future.

On the evening of February 16th the Mary Washington Chapter gave a reception in honor of the President General at the Washington Club, where she gave her address entitled "Home and Country." This address was repeated on February 17th at a luncheon of the American Liberty Chapter given by Mrs. Edgar Allen at her home.

The Hugh Washington will case of long-standing has been taking up a good deal of the time and thought of the President General and also of your Executive Committee, as you will learn from the report of that Committee. The case is scheduled to be tried the latter part of this month.

The Government buildings on our land back of our Hall are now being removed as per contract with them.

By vote of your Executive Committee Mrs. Sarah Pepper has been engaged for the position of Executive Manager in accordance with the resolution passed by the last Congress. She began her duties with us on April 1st, and we believe that when she has had time to become acquainted with the workings of our Society, she will be of great service in coördinating our work and relieving our National Officers of much burdensome detail.

In conclusion your President General wishes to express to every member of the Board her great appreciation for their help and coöperation in carrying out the work of our Society during the past year, and also her regret that we are to lose seven members of our Board who must retire by time limitation at the close of this Congress. These are: Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Fox, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Purcell and Mrs. Guthrie. We shall miss their presence and their wise counsel. We know we shall still have their interest, and their friendship we shall never lose.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the President General's report be accepted.*

The President General stated that unless there was objection all reports would be received without their recommendations, and that the recommendations would be acted upon just after the reports.

Mrs. Yawger then read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Since my last report to you at the February Board meeting, 1686 certificates of membership have been sent out, the minutes of the regular meeting, and that of the special meeting on February 26th, turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices, and the notification cards were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meetings were also attended to.

The appointees on the Congressional Committee were notified, the acceptances and regrets noted and filed, and lists forwarded to the Chairmen and arranged for the program.

The proposed by-laws to be submitted to the coming Congress were prepared for the printer.

One hundred and fifty-five orders for Block certificates have been filled.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted. The following recommendations of the Executive Committee were then read by the Recording Secretary General:

Report of Executive Committee

Motions adopted at meeting March 11, 1921: That the Executive Committee does not approve the payment of $500 in an attempt to make a compromise in the settlement of the Hugh Washington will case.

That the President General appoint a committee of three to represent the Society at the National Congress on the coördination of Patriotic and Civic Work called by the National Society League at the New Willard on March 15th.

March 12th: That the position of Executive Manager be offered to Mrs. Pepper at a salary of $2000 a year, and that she be requested to report for duty April 1st.

April 13th: In regard to the Hugh Washington will case, in the light of all information we have been able to gather, we deem it unwise to enter into any negotiations with the caveators.

That Clephane & Latimer be informed that we consider our interests the same as Mrs. Bellamy's, which is another reason for not accepting the proposition to compromise with the caveators.

The adoption of the first recommendation of the Committee on Clerks, that the two clerks employed for night work in the office of the Registrar General to meet an emergency be paid seventy-five cents an hour.

That Miss Elsie King be transferred from the temporary roll to the permanent roll at $85 a month to date from April 1st.

That Miss Eva Bright, who has filled the office of Chief Clerk in the Business Office from November 23rd and will continue to do so until April 23rd, be given a bonus of $112.50, that being the difference in salary between her position as sub-clerk in the Record Room and that of Chief Clerk in the Business Office.

That Mrs. Ross, who has served as temporary clerk since January 6th, be transferred to the permanent roll to fill the vacancy existing as Chief Clerk in charge of Membership Books, at a salary of $85, that being the original salary for that office.

Recommendations of Building and Grounds Committee:

That Miss Helen E. Barnhouse be employed as telephone operator from April 1st to April 30th at $75.

That hereafter a deposit of $200 be required for the use of the Auditorium, of which amount $75 be applied to the charge for wear and tear, this ruling to go into effect at once, excepting for those events for which permission has already been granted by the President General, the amount charged to wear and tear to be kept in a separate fund for special repairs subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Yawger moved *that these recommendations be approved by the Board.* Seconded and carried.

The President General introduced the new Registrar General, Miss Strider, who presented her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

April 16, 1921.

Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management:

With every member of your Board I share the sense of loss in the death of our friend and Registrar General, Mrs. James S. Phillips.

Through the assistance given the Registrar General's office by the Building and Grounds Committee in providing a typewriter with card attachment, of the Committee on Clerks in providing additional clerical aid, of the unfaltering work of the clerks under severe strain, I am enabled and have the honor to report as follows: 2760 applications presented to the Board and 495 supplemental papers verified; 3255 total number of papers verified. Permits issued for 600 insignias, 200 ancestral bars and 600 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 590 originals and 327 supplementals. Papers returned unverified: 53 originals and 102 supplementals. New records verified, 531.

I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants for membership.

The cost of clerical service in this office increases from month to month, and must of necessity do so as our Society continues to grow.

Since the last Board Meeting, the charge of one dollar for verifying supplemental papers, voted at that meeting, has been put into effect. You will hear of the revenue it is producing from the Treasurer General's report. Even though supplemental papers are paid for, your Registrar General considers that the examination of original application papers should take precedence over supplemental papers, as it is through the applicants that the membership of the Society increases.

The following recommendation is presented, that one set of blanks shall be used for the service of each ancestor.

Respectfully submitted,

Emma T. Strider.

Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General cast the vote for the acceptance of the 2760 applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 2760 applicants members of the National Society. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Cook, *that Miss Strider's recommendation concerning the application papers be adopted.* Miss Strider explained that this recommendation was presented in order to facilitate the working of the rule for the collection of the fee for verifying supplemental papers; that at present the rule made it permissible to file the service of both father and son on the same set of blanks, and that when this was done it became a question which, if either, became the original and which the supplemental; that many times it required two different searches, as in many cases father and son served in different states; and that it seemed a manifest injustice that one member should pay only one dollar for the privilege of wearing two ancestral bars, while another must pay two dollars for the same privilege. The motion was put to vote and carried.

The Registrar General requested that she might be permitted to submit a supplemental list later in the day, which request was granted.

The Organizing Secretary General stated that as her report embodied confirmations by reinstatements through the Treasurer General's office and admissions through the Registrar General's office, she would not give her report until all the reports from the two abovementioned offices had been given.

Mrs. Hunter read her report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1 to March 31, 1921:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1920	$12,476.85

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $89,734; initiation fees, $5084; Supplemental papers, $347; certificates, $4; copying lineage, $1.25; creed cards, $84.11; D.A.R. report to Smithsonian Institution, $31.06; die of Insignia, $.50; directory, $2.37; duplicate papers and lists, $178.42; exchange, $3.43; gavel, $1.50; hand books, $7.75; index to Library books, $7.79; interest, $247.77; Lineage, $415.88; Magazine—subscriptions, $4592.65; single copies, $80.59; advertisements, $3131.25; printing minutes of National Board, $5000; proceedings, $17.60; remembrance books, $2.30; rent from slides, $79.44; ribbon, $47.87; sale of old typewriters, $45; sale of waste paper, $1.50; slot machine, $6.60; stationery, $28.95; telephone, $35.06; books for Library, $35; index to Lineage books, $25; Auditorium events, $450; contribution for Real Daughters' pensions, $5.	
Total receipts	109,734.64
	$122,211.49

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $1370; initiation fees, $41	$1,411.00
President General: clerical service, $406.18; hotel and traveling expenses, $954.12; postage, $36; expressage, $1.02; telephones and telegrams, $31.66; cards, index, $6.50	1,435.48
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $848.15; engrossing, $19; parchment and plates, $316; postage, $8.50; cards, envelopes, book and waste basket, $121.26; adjusting typewriters and sharpening erasers, $3.45	1,316.36
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $753.94; officers' lists and admission cards, $175; paper and calendars, $6.60; postage and expressage, $4.02; adjusting typewriter, $.50	940.06
Certificate: clerical service, $286.86; certificates, $500; engrossing, $454.80; postage and telegram, $240.86; tubes, $367.91; adjusting typewriter, $1	1,851.43
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $348.99; paper for blanks, cards and book, $481.35; postage, $80; expressage, $2.75	913.09
Registrar General: clerical service, $3711.31; permits, cards, stamp, ribbon and perforator, $21.75; postage, $66.75; expressage, $1.55; binding records, $81; adjusting typewriters, $5.15; sharpening erasers, $.60	3,888.11
Treasurer General: clerical service, $3767.85; binders, books, cards, paper and receipts, $426.74; postage, $62; rent safe deposit, $10; adjusting typewriter and sharpening erasers, $6.35	4,272.94
Historian General: clerical service, $675; binding books, $4; typewriter ribbon, $2; expressage, $3.11	684.11
Reporter General, C.R.S.I.: clerical service, postage and expressage, 22nd report, $10; indexing 22nd report, $40; clerical service and postage, 23rd report, $52.67; indexing and proof reading 23rd report, $100	202.67
Librarian General: clerical service, $615.21; accessions, $331.59; book and binding volumes, $69.35; postage, $11; expressage, $.98	1,028.13
Curator General: clerical service, $261.54; postage, $1	262.54

General Office: clerical service, $453.75; messenger service, $120; postage and stamped envelopes, $876.30; supplies, $264.06; expressage, $4.76; telegram, $.76; carfare, $3.90; adjusting typewriter, $.30; flowers, $48; proposed amendments, $32.50; Parliamentarian's R. R. expenses, $67.20; Professional services, in re Board Room, $50; land leases, contract for office building and Constitution and By-Laws, $150	2,071.53	
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $20; photo of marker, $3; telegrams, $5.01; Conservation and Thrift—blanks, $7.90; envelopes, $1.83; postage, $3.30; Finance—clerical service, $30; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, $49; folders and clamps, $2.40; International Relations—postage, $4.50; circulars, $8.15; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $26.60; postage, $10; paper, $9; National Old Trails Road—circulars, $6.25; Patriotic Education and Americanization—circulars, blanks, envelopes, $49.77; creed cards, $68.50; postage, $7.05; telegram, $.65; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides—slides, $6; postage and telegrams, $15.59	334.50	
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, $2374.25; 93 tons coal, $1287; gas and electric current, $419.01; ice and towel service, $33.94; expressage and hauling, $55.59; inspection and repairs to elevator, $5.25; repairs to fan and boilers, $191.94; tuning piano, $3.50; water rent, $13.55; supplies, $409.62	4,793.65	
Printing Machine Expense: printer, $120; supply contracts, $200; ink and plates, $116.73	436.73	
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $547.64; postage, $183.78; blanks, cards and slips, $48.30; Editor—salary, $600; postage, $50.88; telegrams, $1.34; stationery, $12; articles and Photos, $322.25; Genealogical Editor—expense "Notes and Queries," $90; Printing and mailing December to March issues, $12,451.57; cuts, $622.80	14,930.56	
Auditing accounts	300.00	
Auditorium events	275.00	
D.A.R. Reports: postage and old volumes	7.20	
Furniture and Fixtures: multigraph and stand, $715; 3 Underwood typewriters, $253.75; steel book rack, $265; numbering machine, $42.50; cabinet, $19.50	1,295.75	
Interest	26.67	
Lineage: Vols. 55 and 56, $4666.04; postage, expressage and old volumes, $48.30	4,714.34	
Notes payable	20,000.00	
Remembrance books: 2000 copies, $246.04; clerical service, $50; postage, $40	336.04	
Ribbon	72.00	
Spoon for Real Daughter	3.15	
State Regents' postage	149.40	
Stationery	420.23	
Support of Real Daughters	552.00	
Telephone	143.67	
Thirtieth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, $194.60: postage, $16.50; paper, $6.16; House Committee: invitations, $34; postage, $2	253.26	
Transferred to Magazine account by order of 28th Congress	5,000.00	
Total disbursements		74,321.60
Balance, March 31, 1921		$47,889.89

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1920		$8,909.57
RECEIPTS		
Charters	$90.00	
Life membership fees	400.00	
Continental Hall contributions	648.95	
Liberty Loan contributions and interest	3,229.77	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	715.38	
Commissions: Insignia $641.50		
Recognition pins 163.05	804.55	
Interest	51.96	
Rent from land	750.00	
Total receipts		6,690.61
		$15,600.18
DISBURSEMENTS		
Life membership fee refunded, Ohio	$50.00	
Notes payable—Liberty Loan	3,400.00	
Interest	75.00	
Paving Street, Lots 11 and 12	418.12	
Curtains	113.50	
Frame, brackets and palm	19.20	
Repairs to roof—Banquet Hall	27.00	
Total disbursements		4,102.82
Balance, March 31, 1921		$11,497.36
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, December 31, 1920	$875.75	
Receipts	11,481.31	
Balance		$12,357.06

PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS

Balance, December 31, 1920	$11.05	
Receipts	3,297.96	
Balance		3,309.01

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Balance, December 31, 1920	$152.60	
Receipts	48,177.39	
	48,329.99	
Disbursements	48,329.99	

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, December 31, 1920	$251.22	
Receipts	583.16	
	834.38	

Disbursements	250.00	
Balance		584.38

PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, December 31, 1920	$108.00	
Receipts	8,855.84	
Balance		8,963.84

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, December 31, 1920	$139.00	
Receipts	22.00	
	161.00	
Disbursements	40.00	
Balance		121.00

RED CROSS

Receipts	$7.20	
Disbursements	7.20	

RELIEF SERVICE

Balance, December 31, 1920	$871.03	
Receipts	5,354.62	
	6,225.65	
Disbursements	6,225.65	
Total Special Funds		$25,335.29

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 12-31-20	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 3-31-21
Current	$12,476.85	$109,734.64	$74,321.60	$47,889.89
Permanent	8,909.57	6,690.61	4,102.82	11,497.36
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Immigrants' Manual	875.75	11,481.31		12,357.06
Painting	11.05	3,297.96		3,309.01
Patriotic Education	152.60	48,177.39	48,329.99	
Philippine Scholarship	251.22	583.16	250.00	584.38
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain	108.00	8,855.84		8,963.84
Preservation of Historic Spots	139.00	22.00	40.00	121.00
Red Cross		7.20	7.20	
Relief Service	871.03	5,354.62	6,225.65	
Totals	$24,295.07	$194,204.73	$133,277.26	$85,222.54

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$84,722.54
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's office)	500.00
Total	$85,222.54

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund—Chicago & Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	7,150.00	
		$110,464.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of 28th Congress	$1,600.00

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

Report of Finance Committee

Mrs. White, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the months of January, February and March, vouchers were approved to the amount of $126,663.11, which includes contributions received for Patriotic Education amounting to $48,326.69, and $6,225.65 for Relief work.

Other large amounts were for:

Clerical service	$12,922.02
Magazine	15,030.56
Employees of Hall	2,695.50
Postage	1,818.09
Support of Real Daughters	552.00
Lineage (vols. 55–56)	4,666.04
Notes Payable, Liberty Loan	3,400.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in the Treasurer General's report	31,026.56

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Chairman.

Miss Coltrane, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Auditing Committee has met regularly each month since the January Board Meeting. The accounts of the Treasurer General up to and including March 31, 1921, and the audits thereof by the American Audit Company have been compared and found to agree.

At the March meeting the attention of the Committee was called to the fact that the reports of the Treasurers General, and the audits of same of previous administrations were deposited in a secretary in the Alabama Room, and similar reports of the present administration were also kept there. As the drawer was practically filled so that there was little or no room for subsequent reports, the Committee recommended that the reports of prior administrations be placed elsewhere for safe-keeping.

At the April meeting, the matter was again discussed by the Committee, and it was voted that the condition of these records be reported to the Board with the recommendation that necessary steps be taken to have these valuable papers filed with fireproof protection.

Respectfully submitted,
Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Chairman.

The acceptance of the Auditor's report was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried. Moved by Miss Coltrane, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the Treasurer General and Audit Company reports be placed with fireproof protection.* Mrs. Hanger, as a former Chairman of Auditing Committee, stated that at the end of her year of service the Treasurer General's reports and the Auditor's reports were placed with the corresponding months and filed with the Recording Secretary General.

Miss Coltrane asked permission to waive her report as Historian General, as it would be of necessity a duplicate of part of her report given to Congress on Monday.

The President General stated that in a letter received a few weeks before from Miss Wilson, the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, from Italy, she said she had expected to be back in time for the Congress, but she had been ill and would not be able to return to America, and would not, therefore, be here for the Congress.

Mrs. Ellison gave her report as Librarian General, with the permission of the Board omitting the reading of the lists of books.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

I have the honor to present this morning the regular report of books received since the February Board Meeting, which includes 392 books, 63 pamphlets, 25 periodicals and 14 manuscripts.

BOOKS

Alabama

Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi. J. G. Baldwin. Reprint of 1853 ed. Presented by Bigbee Valley Chapter.

History Stories of Alabama. Mrs. Pitt L. Matthews. 1920.

History of Alabama. W. G. Brown. 1900. Last two presented by Cherokee Chapter.

Arkansas

From Little Rock Chapter the following five volumes were received:

Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association. 4 Vols. 1917. Presented by Mrs. Louis Flickinger, Regent.

Annals of Christ Church Parish, Little Rock. 1839–1899. Ellen H. Cantrell. Presented by Miss Bessie Cantrell.

California

Five volumes received from the California State Librarian, Mrs. Chas. B. Boothe:

Beginnings of San Francisco. Z. S. Eldredge. Presented by California Chapter. 2 Vols.

History of San Diego. W. E. Smythe. 2 Vols. Presented by Mrs. J. C. Jennison.

California, Its History and Romance. John S. McGroarty. Presented by Oneonta Park Chapter.

California Historic-Genealogical Society. Publication No. 3. 1902. Presented by Miss S. L. Kimball, State Registrar.

Sixty Years of California Song. M. B. Alverson. Presented by Mrs. Caroline K. Louderback.

Colorado

Washington and His Colleagues. H. J. Ford. Presented by Mrs. J. B. Grant.

Early Records of Gilpin County, Colorado. 1859–1861 T. M. Marshall.

The Union Colony at Greeley, Colo. 1869–1871. J. F. Willard. Last two presented by Arapahoe Chapter.

The Union Colony at Greeley, Colo. J. F. Willard. Presented by Miss Maude M. Meeker.

In Memoriam General Lewis Baldwin Parsons. 1818–1907. Presented by Miss Parsons.

Connecticut

Diary of Benjamin F. Palmer, Privateersman, Dartmouth. 1813–1815. Presented by Mrs. W. F. Hopson.

Annals and Family Records of Winchester, Conn. John Boyd. Presented by Green Woods Chapter.

Two volumes presented by Miss Barbara A. Rogers through Faith Trumbull Chapter:

The Norwich Jubilee. 1859.

Celebration of the 150th Anniversary—Franklin, Conn.

Sanford Family of Newton, Conn. W. A. Sanford. Presented by Mrs. F. A. Monson.

History of Dartmouth College. Frederic Chase. Vol. 1.

Three books received from Lucretia Shaw Chapter:

Annals of St. James's Church, New London. R. A. Hallan. Presented by the Chapter.

Life and Labors of Rev. Jabez S. Swan. D. Denison. Presented by Alice S. Rogers.

Ye Ancient Buriall Place of New London, Conn. Compiled and presented in the name of Harriet N. Prentis by Edward Prentis.

Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford, 1633–1885.

God's Acre, Old Middle Street Burying-Ground, 1745–1905, *Goshen, Conn.* G. H. Till. Presented by Marana Norton Brooks Chapter.

Delaware

History of Pencader Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, Dela. 1899. Presented by Cooch's Bridge Chapter.

Caesar Rodney Chapter gave these 10 volumes:

St. Anne's Church, Middletown, Delaware. 1705–1914.

Early History of Delaware and Drawyer's Congregation. George Fort.

History of Delaware. 1609–1888. J. T. Scharf.

Catalogue and Errata of the Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church. Horace Burr.

Delaware Archives. 5 Vols. 1911–1919.

District of Columbia

Women of the American Revolution. Mrs. E. F. Ellet. 2 Vols. 1850. Presented by Mrs. Mary Yorks.

Memorial of Captain Thomas Abbey. Alden Freeman. Presented by Miss Clara B. Moore.

Record of Descendants of Hezekiah Hoar, of Taunton, Mass. N. T. Horr. Presented by Miss Lillian Norton.

Louisiana and the Fair. Vol. 11. A History of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 1906. Presented by Mrs. Fanny I. Matthews through the Catherine Montgomery Chapter.

George Miller Sternberg. A Biography. By his wife, Martha L. Sternberg. Presented by the author.

Georgia

These six volumes received from Pulaski Chapter:

History of Georgia. C. C. Jones, Jr. 2 Vols. Presented by the Chapter.

History of Georgia. L. B Evans.

History of Georgia. C. H. Smith. 1896. Last two presented by Mrs. H. M. Bagley.

The Life of Robert Toombs. P. A. Stovall. 1892.

Life of Senator Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia. H. Hill, Jr. Last two given by Mrs. R. R. Evans.

Lights and Shadows of Itinerant Life. Autobiography of Rev. Simon P. Richardson. Presented by Mrs. S. P. Richardson.

Georgia State Memorial Book. Presented by the Georgia Daughters.

Biographies of Representative Women of the South. 1861–1920. Vol. 1. Mrs. Bryan Wells Collier. Presented by the author.

Idaho

Study of the Thlingets of Alaska. L. F. Jones. Gift of Mrs. H. W. Stone.

History of Idaho. 3 Vols. J. H. Hawley. Presented by Mrs. S. W. Forney.

Illinois

These eight volumes received through Illinois State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler.

History of Grundy County, Ill. 1882. Given by Mrs. J. C. Harvie.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Ogle County. 1886. Given by Anna B. Turkington.

History of Madison County Presented by Ninian Edwards Chapter.

History of Warren County. Moffet and Rogers. 2 Vols. Presented by Mrs. John H. Hanley.

History of Randolph, Jackson, Percy and Monroe Counties.

History of Edgar County. 1879.

History of Williamson County. Milo E. Erwin.

The last three presented by the Illinois "Daughters."

History of Washington County. Presented by Mrs. B. W. Garrison and Mrs. Oliver.

Indiana

Jelard. S. E. Henderson. Presented by L. D. Henderson.

Life of Francis Marion. W. G. Simms. 1854. Presented by State Reciprocity Bureau through Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson, State Librarian.

History of Fort Wayne. Wallace A. Brice.

History of Wayne County, Ind. A. W. Young.

History of the State of Indiana. 1763–1897. W. H. Smith. 2 Vols.

History of St. Joseph County, Ind.

Colonial History of Vincennes. Judge Law. Last seven volumes presented by the Indiana Daughters.

Spelman Genealogy. F. C. Williams Barbour. Presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Iowa

The Lake Region Blue Book of Spirit Lake, Iowa. Mrs. W. F. Wright.

History of the Spirit Lake Massacre. A. G. Sharp. Last two volumes presented by "Ladies of the Lake" Chapter.

History of Kossuth and Humboldt Counties, Iowa. Presented by Mary Brewster Chapter.

Annals of Polk County, Iowa, and City of Des Moines. Will Porter. Presented by Mrs. C. N. Dack.

History of Carroll County, Iowa. Paul Maclean. 2 Vols. Presented by Mrs. C. C. Helmer through Priscilla Alden Chapter.

History of Jackson County, Iowa. Presented by Mrs. A. C. Smith.

Biographical and Historical Record of Ringgold and Decatur Counties, Iowa. Presented by Leon Chapter.

History of Black Hawk County. Isaiah Van Meter. Presented by Dr. E. G. Leffler, through Waterloo Chapter.

History of Lyon County, Iowa.

Memorial and Critical History of America. Justin Winsor. 8 Vols. Last nine volumes presented by Mrs. Matthew A. Cox of Rose Standish Chapter.

History of Crawford, Ida and Sac Counties, Iowa. Presented by Denison Chapter.

History of War Activities of Scott County, Iowa.

James Baird Weaver. F. E. Haynes.

William Peters Hepburn. J. E. Briggs. These three presented by Hannah Caldwell Chapter.

History of Marshall County, Iowa. Mrs. N. Sanford. Presented by Mrs. W. A. Brown.

From the State Librarian of Iowa, Mrs. A. A. Hawley:

Webster County Roll of Honor. 1917–1919. Presented by Mrs. A. Hawley.

Biographical History of Webster County. 1902. Presented by Mrs. O. M. Wheeler.

Iowa Official Register. 1917–1918. H. C. Klise. Presented by Fort Dodge Chapter.

History of Calhoun County, Iowa. B. E. Stonebraker. Vol. 1. Presented by R. A. Horton through Fort Dodge Chapter.

History of Jefferson County, Iowa. C. J. Fulton. 2 Vols.

Kansas

Don Coronado Through Kansas, 1541. Presented by Abilene Chapter.

Early History of Leavenworth. H. Miles Moore. Presented by Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter.

Received through the Kansas State Librarian, Mrs. Maude V. Neale:

Along the Old Trail. 1910. Presented by Eva L. Beer.

History of Ambulance Company Number 139. Presented by Mrs. M. V. Neale.

Maine

Through the State Librarian, Mrs. E. C. Carll:

The Centennial of Gardiner. 1803–1903. Presented by Miss Emma L. Reynolds.

History of the Town of Waldoboro. Presented by Mrs. Susan Lowell.

History of Boothbay, Southport and Boothbay Harbor. Presented by Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

Bangor Historical Magazine. Vol. 7. Presented by Frances Dighton William Chapter.

Maine Historical Magazine. Vol. 8. Presented by Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

Maine in History, Resources and Government. Presented by Glenn Wendell Starkey.

Forest Protection and Conservation in Maine. F. H. Colby. Presented by Herbert Folsom.

The Maine Book. H. E. Dunnack, State Librarian. Presented by the author.

The History of Garland. Lyndon Oak. Presented by Mrs. E. S. Reid.

History of Gardiner, Pittston and West Gardiner. J. W. Hanson. Presented by Mrs. Anne H. Farnham.

Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine. 4 Vols.

History of the District of Maine. James Sullivan. 1795.

Notes, Historical, Descriptive and Personal of Livermore, Maine.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Vols. 4 and 5.

Last eight volumes presented by Miss Louise H. Coburn.

1850 *Census of Hallowell Maine.*

Maine Local History. Drew B. Hall.

Last two volumes presented by the Mary Kilton Drummer Chapter.

Maryland

Through the State Librarian of Maryland:

History of Frederick County. T. J. C. Williams. 2 Vols. Presented by Mrs. Folger McKinsey.

History of Town of Sutton, Mass. Benedict and Tracy. Presented by Mrs. Loyal R. Alden.

History of Cumberland. W. H. Lowdermilk. Presented by Cresap Chapter.

The Semmes and Allied Families. R. T. Semmes. The gift of Mrs. Adam Denmead, Mrs. Charles Marsden and Mrs. J. P. Gough.

The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. 1737–1832. By Kate Mason Rowland. 2 Vols. Presented by T. R. Thomas through Major William Thomas Chapter.

History of Washington County, Md. T. J. C. Williams.

Biographical Memoir of Commodore Joshua Barney. Mary Barney. Presented by Mrs. William Reed.

Ancestral Records and Portraits. 2 Vols. Presented by Peggy Stewart Chapter.

Massachusetts

Received through the Johanna Aspinwall Chapter:

New Hampshire's Five Provincial Congresses July 21, 1774–January 5, 1776. J. B. Walker.

History of the First Congregational Church, Concord, N. H. 1730–1907. Presented by Mrs. N. N. Walker.

Mercy Warren. Alice Brown. Presented by Bunker Hill Chapter.

Samuel Ames Family. John Kimball. Presented by Miss Addie I. Ames.

Emancipation of Massachusetts. Brooks Adams. Presented by Mrs. Ida F. Waterhouse.

Early New England People. S. E. Titcomb. Presented by Mrs. A. G. Dunham.

Descendants of William Shattuck. Lemuel Shattuck. Presented by Hannah Winthrop Chapter.

The Town of Boston. 1630–1820. A. H. Thwing. Presented by Mrs. W. Seth Fitz.

Genealogies of the Clark, Parks, Brockman and Dean, Davis and Goss Families. H. W. Clark. Presented by Mrs. S. R. Carrington.

From the Lydia Cobb Chapter:

Two Men of Taunton. A. R. Davol. Presented by author.

The Book of Taunton.

Ministry of Taunton. S. H. Emery. 2 Vols. Presented by Miss Mary Lincoln.

History of Antiquities of Every Town in Massachusetts. J. W. Barber. Presented by Mrs. Anna Hathaway.

Peabody Genealogy. S. H. Peabody. Gift of Mrs. J. C. Peabody and Margaret Corbin Chapter.

From the Deborah Wheeloch Chapter:

Proceedings of he Taft Family Gathering. 1874.

Historical Address, Uxbridge. 1864. Henry Chapin.

These four volumes received from Quequechan Chapter:

New England Families. 3 Vols. Presented by Mrs. J. Richards.

Connecticut Historical Collections. J. W. Barber. Presented by Mrs. F. N. Alderman.

History of Woburn, Mass. S. Sewall. Presented by Colonel Loammi Caldwin Chapter through Mrs. J. H. Hutchings.

The Bridgewater Book. 1899. Presented by General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter.

Memorials of the Dead in Boston. Thomas Bridgman.

Records from the Life of S. V. S. Wilder.

Life of William Hickling Prescott. George Ticknor.

New England Scenes, Etc.

The Sickness and Health of the People of Bleaburn.

Extracts from the Diary and Correspondence of Amos Lawrence. W. R. Lawrence.

Advertisements for the Unexperienced Planter of New England. Capt. John Smith.

Memorial of Frederic T. Greenhalge.

Military Record of Pepperell, Mass. C. P. Shattuck. 1877.

The last fifteen volumes and two numbers of *The Historical Bulletin* presented by Miss Annetta S. Merrill.

Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth. W. T. Davis. Presented by Lucy C. Sweet.

History of the Town of Lancaster, Mass. 1643–1879

Rev. Abijah P. Marvin. Presented by Natick Chapter.

Through the Mercy Warren Chapter:

Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. 1633–1700. T. F. Waters. Presented by Mrs. E. S. Magna.

History of Pelham, Mass., from 1738–1898. C. O. Parmenter. Presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna.

History of Town of Hanover, Mass. J. Dwelly and J. F. Simmons. Presented by Mrs. E. S. Magua.

The Charters and General Laws of the Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay. 1814. Presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna.

Life of Andrew Jackson. P. A. Goodwin. 1850. Presented by Miss Adele Allen.

The Indian Races of North and South America. C. DeWolf Brownell. Presented by Mrs. Frank Metcalf.

Michigan

These two volumes received from Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter:

Reminiscences of J. B. Angell. Presented by Miss G. A. Goodrich.

History of St. Andrew's Church. Arthur L. Cross. Presented by Miss L. E. Chapin.

These six volumes received from Ypsilanti Chapter:

In Memoriam Edwin Atson Strong. Presented by Frances Strong.

How to Figure Profit. P. R. Cleary. Presented by author.

History of Michigan State Normal School. 1849–1899. Daniel Putnam. Presented by Ypsilanti Chapter.

French Policy and the American Alliance. E. S. Corwin. Presented by the author.

Annals of Fort Mackinac. 1882. D. H. Kelton. Presented by Mrs. P. R. Cleary.

The White Captive. R. C. Ford. Presented by Ypsilanti Chapter.

The American Revolution and Beauties of American History. 1859. Presented by Mrs. A. McP. Spencer through Philip Livingston Chapter.

Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan. G. N. Fuller.

Life of Stevens Thomas Mason. L. T. Hemans. The two volumes were given by the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter of Michigan.

Bay County Past and Present. G. E. Butterfield, editor. 2 copies. Presented by Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter through the Regent, Mrs. Geo. A. Shields.

From the Petosega Chapter:

A Child of the Sea. E. W. Williams. Presented by Nellie N. Harris.

History of Northern Michigan and Its People. P. F. Powers. 3 Vols. Presented by J. N. and Nellie M. Harris.

Appeals by the Sixth State Regent of Michigan. 1915–1919. Mrs. Wm. H. Wait. Presented by author

Love, Laurels and Laughter. By Beatrice Hanscom. Presented by Marquette Chapter for the Michigan Room.

Minnesota

These two volumes presented by Mrs. Anna M. Perkins through Lake City Chapter:

History of Goodhue County, Minn.

History of Wabash and Winona Counties, Minn.

These two volumes received through Mrs. E. Stott:

Winona and Its Environs. L. H. Bunnel. Presented by the Winona County Old Settler's Association.

Journal of American History. Vol. 6, 1912, and two additional copies of magazine. Presented by Mrs. E. Stott.

These twenty-eight books received through the Minnesota State Library Committee:

Indian Legends. H. L. Gordon.

History of St. Paul and Vicinity. H. A. Castle. 3 Vols.

Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars. 1861–1865. 2 Vols.

The Aborigines of Minnesota. 1906–1911. N. H. Winchell.

A History of the Puritans and Pilgrim Fathers. W. H. Stowell.

Addresses in Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Laconics. H. L. Gordon.

Catalogue of the Library of the Minnseota Historical Society. 2 Vols.

Glimpses of the Nation's Struggle. 6 Vols.

History of Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry Volunteers During the Great Rebellion. 1861–1865. A. L. Brown.

Legislative Manual of the State of Minnesota. J. A. Schmahl.

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant. 2 Vols.

The Tribe of Pezhekee. A. O. Thorson.

Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota.

Annual Report of Board of Park Commissioners. Nos. 33, 34 and 37.

Minnesota by Counties.

Missouri

History of Lafayette County, Mis. Presented by Lafayette-Lexington Chapter.

History of Pike County, Mis. Presented by Col. Jonathan Petibone Chapter.

Campfire and Battlefield. Presented by Hannibal Chapter.

History of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, Mis. Presented by Mrs. J. B. Moss.

History of Clay County, Mis. W. H. Woodson. Presented by Alexander Doniphan Chapter.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter presented these nineteen volumes:

Missouri State Gazetteer. 1876–1877.

Memorial and Biographical Record of Kansas City and Jackson County, Mo.

Kansas City Annual.

History of Kansas City. W. H. Miller.

Men Who Are Making Kansas City, Mis. Creel & Slavens.

History of Kansas City. William Griffith.

History of Jackson County. 1881. Presented by Mrs. J. Bowdon Burd.

Directory of Jackson County. 1898.

Battle of Wilson's Creek. 1861. Holcombe and Adams.

Men of Affairs in Greater Kansas City.

Martyrdom in Missouri. W. M. Leftwich. Vol. 1.

In Memoriam. Sarah Walter Chandler Coates.

Poetic Fragments. G. W. Warder.

History of Education in Missouri. C. A. Phillips.

Swizler's History of Missouri. 1541–1877.

John N. Edwards. Jennie Edwards.

The Great Flood of 1903. W. R. Hill.

Journal and Proceedings of the Missouri State Convention March, 1861.

History of Missouri. Davis and Durrie.

History of Pike County, Mis. Presented by Mrs. Laura Campbell in memory of her daughter Mary A. Campbell Taylor.

History of Jackson County, Mis. Presented by Kansas. City Chapter.

History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties. 1886. Presented by Major Molly Chapter.

History of Johnson and Pettis Counties. Presented by Mrs. Jennie C. Brown.

Nebraska

Early History of Omaha. Alfred Sorenson. Presented by Major Isaac Sadler Chapter.

Poetic Origins and the Ballad. Louise Pound. Presented by author.

New Hampshire

History of Boscawen. C. C. Coffin. Presented by Rumford Chapter.

New Jersey

Genealogy of the Van Winkle Family. 1630–1913. Daniel Van Winkle. Presented by Orange Mountain Chapter.

New Jersey as a Colony and as a State. F. Bazley Lee. 4 Vols. 1902. Presented by the Tennent Chapter.

North Carolina

History of the Presbyterian Churches at Quaker Meadow and Morganton. 1780–1913. A. C. Avery. Presented by Miss Cordelia Phifer.

Ohio

The Hardings. A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of John Harding. 1657. W. J. Harding. Presented by Col. William Hendricks Chapter.

Pioneer History of Meigs County, O. S. C. Larkin. Presented by Miss Cady Whaley.

These five volumes received from Mrs. E. H. Hosmer.

Captain James Gibson and Anna Belle, His Wife, and Their Descendants, Pioneers of Youngstown, O.

Parts I and IV of Memorial to the Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve. Gertrude V. R. Wickham.

History and Biography of Mahoning County. T .W. Sanderson.

Historical Collections of the Mahoning Valley.

Greene County, O. 1803–1908. Presented by Catharine Greene Chapter.

History of the Western Reserve, O. Harriet T. Upton. 3 Vols. Presented by Youngstown Public Library.

The First Century of Piqua, O. J. R. Rayner. Presented by Piqua Chapter.

Delaware Archives. 2 Vols. 1911. Presented by Miss Alice Boardman.

History of Adams County, O. N. W. Evans and E. B. Stivers.

Scioto County and Pioneer Record of Southern Ohio. 1796–1903. Nelson W. Evans. These two presented by Joseph Spencer Chapter.

Oklahoma

History of Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wis. Presented by Mrs. Eva F. Jensen.

Oregon

Letters from an Oregon Ranch. 1905. Presented by Mrs. J. W. Harbeson through Che-mek-e-ta Chapter.

Bridge of the Gods. F. H. Balch. Presented by Linn Chapter.

Oregon Historical Society Quarterly. Vols. 8, 10 and 11 given by Che-mek-e-ta Chapter.

Rhode Island

History of State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. T. W. Bicknell. 3 Vols.

History of State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Biographical. 3 Vols. These six volumes presented by Rhode Island "Daughters."

Debuts de la Colonie Franco-Americaine de Woonsocket, R. I. Marie Louise Bonier. Presented by Miss A. A. Cook.

Reminiscences of Newport. G. C. Mason.

Narragansett Historical Register. Vols. 6, 7, 8 and 9. 1888–1890. These five volumes presented by Mrs. C. R. Blackmar, Jr.

South Carolina

A Woman Rice-Planter. Patience Pennington. Presented by Georgetown Chapter.

South Dakota

Rollin's Ancient History. Ten Vols. Presented by Daniel Newcomb Chapter.

Texas

Harris County, Texas. 1822–1845. Adele B. Looscan. 1915. Presented by author.

Vermont

History of Eastern Vermont. B. H. Hall. Presented by Mrs. J. J. Esty.

History of Ryegate, Vt. 1774–1912. E. Miller and F. P. Wells. Presented by Ann Story Chapter.

Virginia

Through the Virginia State Librarian, Mrs. W. W. Richardson:

History of Norfolk County, Va. W. H. Stuart. Two copies, one presented by Mrs. H. H. Doyle through Great Bridge Chapter, the other by Fort Nelson Chapter.

History of the Hebron Lutheran Church, Madison County, Va. 1717–1907. W. P. Huddle. Two copies, one presented by Virginia "Daughters," one by Fort Nelson Chapter.

History of Southwest Virginia, 1746–1786. *Washington County,* 1777–1870. C. P. Summers. Presented by Mrs. A. A. Campbell through Stuart Chapter.

A Southern Planter. S. E. Smedes. Two copies, one presented by Miss Nannie S. Kensett, the other by Mrs. A. A. Campbell.

Washington

South-Western Washington. W. J. Miller. Presented by Mrs. W. O. Bradbury.

From Lady Stirling Chapter:

Beauties of the Bible. Ezra Sampson. 1806. Presented by Mrs. A. M. McNaughton.

Obituary Addresses, Hon. Daniel Webster. 1853. Presented by Mrs. W. H. Utter.

West Virginia

Seventh Day Baptists in Europe and America. 2 Vols. Presented by Lowther-Fitzrandolph Chapter.

Wisconsin

From Wau-Bun Chapter:

History of Columbia County, Wis. 1870. Presented by Mrs. Drayton A. Hillyer.

Story of the Service of Company E. 1861–1865. Presented by Mrs. E. M. Bennett.

History of the Territory of Wisconsin. 1836–1848. M. S. Strong. Presented by Mrs. P. J. Barkman.

The Family Tree of Columbia County, Wis. A. J. Turner.

Leading Events of Wisconsin History. H. E. Legler. These two presented by Miss Mary B. Clark.

History of State of Wisconsin. C. R. Tuttle. Presented by Ah-Dah-Wa-Gan Chapter.

Life and Times of Stevens Thomson Mason. L. T. Hemans. Presented by Michigan Historical Commission.

Story of Dr. John Clarke. T. W. Bicknell. Presented by author.

Towns of New England, Old England, Ireland and Scotland. Part 1. Published and presented by the State Street Trust Company of Boston.

Supplement, 1900 *to* 1908, *to the Index to Genealogies.* Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers. 1908.

Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut. R. R. Hinman.

Bancker or Banker Families of America. H. J. Banker.

Bergen Family. Teunis G. Bergen.

The Cuthberts and Their Descendants in South Carolina and Georgia. J. G. B. Bulloch.

The Campbells of Kishacoquillas. H. C. Sherrard.

Biographical Genealogies of the Virginia-Kentucky Floyd Families. N. J. Floyd.

Gardner History and Genealogy. L. M. and C. M. Gardiner. 1907.

The Grant Family, Descendants of Matthew Grant of Windsor, Conn. A. H. Grant.

Deacon Samuel Haines and His Descendants in America. A. M. and T. V. B. Haines.

The Halls of New England. D. B. Hall.

The Harvey Book. Oscar J. Harvey.

Opdyck Genealogy. C. W. Opdyke.

Genealogies of the Potter Families. C. E. Potter.

Thomas Sanford Genealogy. 1634–1910. C. E. Sanford. 2 Vols.

Shattuck Memorial. Lemuel Shattuck.

Willis Family of New England and New Jersey. C. E. and F. C. Willis.

Winslow Memorial. D. P. and F. K. Holton. Vol. 1.

The Southern Mountaineers. W. S. Tyndale. Presented by Mrs. George M. Minor.

Birth of Our Flag and Flag Etiquette. L. B. Runk.

Papers of Thomas Ruffin. J. G. deR. Hamilton. Vol. 3. Presented by N. C. Historical Commission.

Abstracts of Original Pension Papers. Vol. 54.

New Hampshire Pension Records. Vols. 14, 15 and 16.

Rhode Island Pension Records. Vols. 5 and 6.

Essex Institute Historical Collections. Vol. 56.

Mayflower Descendant. Vol. 21.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 74.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. Vol. 5.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Vol. 51.

Register of Kentucky State Historical Society. Vol. 18.

Virginia Magazine. Vol. 27.

South Carolina Magazine. Vol. 20.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Vol. 7.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. Vol. 3.

Record of Pennsylvania Marriages Prior to 1810. 2 Vols.

Genealogical Record of the Descendants of John and Mary Palmer. Lewis Palmer.

Genealogy of the Beckham Family in Virginia. J. M. Beckham. 1910.
Genealogy and History of the Shreve Family from 1641. L. P. Allen.
Genealogy of the Russell Family of Woburn, Mass. 1640–1878. J. Russell Bartlett.
Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families. S. V. Talcott.
Genealogy of Descendants of John, Christopher and William Osgood. Eben Putnam.
Genealogical History of the Descendants of Joseph Peck. Ira B. Peck.
Legislative Manual, State of North Dakota. 1919. Presented by Thomas Hall.
The Honor Roll of Cass County. 1917–1918–1919. Presented by Jack Williams.
Harper's Pictorial Library of the World War. Vol. 12. Presented by George A. Lawrence.

PAMPHLETS

Alabama

Official Guide to the City of Montgomery, Alabama. 1920.

Arizona

The Penningtons, Pioneers of Early Arizona. R. H. Forbes. Presented by Mrs. J. S. Bayless.

California

Historian's Report Society of Colonial Wars in State of California.
The California Register. No. 1, Vol. 1, 1900. Presented by Miss S. L. Kimball.

Connecticut

Presented by Edna Miner Rogers through Faith Trumbull Chapter:
Inscriptions from the Long Society Burying Ground, Preston, Conn.
Inscriptions from Gravestones in Christ Church, Norwich, Conn.
Old Families of Norwich, Conn. 1660–1800. Compiled by Mary E. Perkins.
List of the Congregational Ecclesiastical Societies Established in Connecticut before October, 1818.
Atwater Biographies. Dorence and Francis Atwater. Francis Atwater. Presented by Mrs. Frank A. Monson.
The Stratford Bi-Centenary Number of the Connecticut Churchman. 1907. Presented by E. Louise Lovely.

District of Columbia

The History of Freemont, Mich. L. S. Weaver. Presented by Mrs. Annie Emily through Frances Scott Chapter.

Georgia

Name Index of Persons Mentioned in White's Historical Collections of Georgia. A. C. Dulton. Presented by the Georgia "Daughters."

Iowa

Some Hungarian Patriots in Iowa. L. M. Wilson. Presented by Leon Chapter.

Kentucky

Marriage Records of Owensboro and Daviess Counties, Kentucky. 1815–1854. Presented by Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter.

Maine

Received from the State Librarian, Mrs. E. C. Carll:
One Hundred Years of Statehood. Presented by Dr. A. D. Thomas.
Tree Planting. J. H. Briscoe.
A Down-East Yankee. Windsor Daggett. Presented by Mrs. E. C. Carll.
Forest Trees of Maine. Forrest Colby.
Presque Isle. Presented by author, Mrs. L. T. White.
Colby Centennial Pageant. 1820–1920. Rose Adelle Gilpatrick.
Maine Centennial. 1820–1920. Presented by Mrs. E. C. Carll.
One Hundredth Anniversary of Maine's Entrance Into the Union. 1920. Juliet M. S. Warren.
Tree Planting. J. M. Briscoe.

Massachusetts

Some Historic Houses of Worcester. Forty Immortals of Worcester and its County. Both presented by Mrs. Emma Upham Almy.
First Parish Church Norwell, Mass. 1642–1917. Presented by Mrs. L. Power.
Historic Winthrop. 1630–1902. C. W. Hall. Presented by Miss A. G. Dunham.
Cemetery Inscriptions, Rochester Centre (Old Rochester), Mass. Compiled by J. S. Ryder. Transcribed by J. M. Lincoln. Presented by Noble Everett Chapter.
One Line of Descent from Gov. William Bradford, 1620, *to Elizabeth Freeman,* 1920. Presented by Lucy C. Sweet.

Michigan

Received from Ypsilanti Chapter:
Un Petit Livre. E. J. Crampton.
The Past of Ypsilanti. G. L. Foster. Presented by Mrs. D. C. Batchelder.
Ladies' Library Association. 1868–1919. Helen J. Cleary.

Minnesota

The Prairie Flora of Southwestern Minnesota. L. R. Moyer.
Minneapolis After Fifty Years.

Missouri

Siege and Battles of Atlanta. W. P. Archer.
The Battle of Lexington, Missouri. 1861.
Old Trails Road Book. These three presented by Lafayette-Lexington Chapter.
Missouri's Centennial. Louise C. Marsh. 1921. Presented by author.

North Carolina

Genealogy and History of the Phifer Family.
Historic Incidents in the Life of Gen. Francis Marion. Heriot Clarkson.
The Declaration of Independence by Citizens of Mecklenburg County, May 20, 1775. The three pamphlets presented by Miss C. W. Phifer.
From Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter:
Caldwell Family. M. H. Caldwell. Presented by Mrs. Rose W. C. Caldwell.
Historical Sketch of Rocky River Church. 1775–1875. Jos. B. Mack.
History of the First Presbyterian Church, Concord. Mrs. R. S. Harris.

Ohio

Wauseon, Its Past and Present.
Rules and Regulations, Wauseon Cemetery. 1898. These two pamphlets and collection of newspaper clippings presented by Wauseon Chapter through Mrs. W. H. Maddox.
Early History of Piqua and Pioneer Women. Compiled and presented by Piqua Chapter.

Oregon

Transaction of the Oregon Pioneer Association. Three Nos. 1907, 1912, 1914.
Mile Posts in the Development of Oregon. H. S. Lyman.
Exploration Northwestward. F. G. Young.
The above five pamphlets and twenty-three numbers of the Oregon Historical Society Quarterly and miscellaneous magazines received from Che-mek-e-ta-Chapter.

Texas

Report Twenty-first Annual State Conference of the Texas D.A.R. 1920. Presented by Mrs. S. L. Seay.

Wisconsin

From Wau-Bun Chapter through Mrs. E. M. Bennett:
Baraboo, Dells and Devil's Lake Region. H. E. Cole.
The Wisconsin Dells. H. H. Bennett.
Village of Newport, Wisconsin.
History of Early Friendship.
Early Settlers of Old Newport.
A Glimpse of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. A. Decker. Presented by Mrs. Ivan H. Babcock.
Golden Jubilee St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church, Grand Rapids. Presented by Mrs. K. J. Pepin.

MANUSCRIPTS

ALABAMA

Harris Family Wills. Presented by Cherokee Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

An Account of a Family Burial Plot from Data Supplied by Annie S. Talbot. Compiled by Mrs. J. F. Knous. Presented by Eve Lear Chapter.

Family Record of Thomas F. and Carolina M. Andrews. Presented by Miss Alice S. Rogers.

GEORGIA

History of Spalding County and Griffin, Ga. Presented by Pulaski Chapter.

ILLINOIS

History of Marshall County. Mrs. T. C. Coggshall.

Military History and Records of Clark County, Illinois. Presented by Mrs. S. A. Walker.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Old Capron House in Uxbridge, Mass.

NORTH CAROLINA

From Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter:

History of Cabarrus County, N. C. Mary King.

Story of the Old Revolutionary Corner Cupboard. Jenny G. Brown.

History of Bethpage Church. F. A. Fleming. Presented by Chapter.

Ride of Captain Jack, 7775, and Discovering North Carolina. The last two by M. G. McNinch.

OHIO

Letters of John Stark Edwards. 1777–1823.

OREGON

Oregon History. E. L. Ross. Presented by Mrs. W. C. Witzell.

WASHINGTON

Will of the Rev. John Roan, 1775, and Extracts from an Old Diary. Presented by Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

PERIODICALS

Annals of Iowa. January.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. March and April.

Essex Institute Historical Collection. April.

Genealogy. April, March and February.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. January.

Mayflower Descendant. July.

Michigan History Magazine. October.

Missouri Historical Review. January.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. October.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. April.

News Letter, N.S.U.S. Daughters of 1812. February.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. April.

New York Public Library Bulletin. March, February and January.

New York State Historical Association, Quarterly Journal. January.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. November.

William and Mary College Quarterly. January.

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. March.

New Pork Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. April.

Maryland Historical Magazine. March.

Palimpsest. March.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON.

Report approved.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madame President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since February Board Meeting:

CONNECTICUT: Pewter double plate, space between for hot water, to keep food warm, presented by Mrs. Charles T. Watson, Eve Lear Chapter.

Small silver teaspoon, from the wedding outfit of Catherine Langdon, daughter of Capt. Giles Langdon, and wife of Asa Woodruff, Conn. Captain Langdon served in the Revolutionary War; presented by Miss Lucy J. Upson, Hannah Woodruff Chapter.

Silver snuff box, and a very interesting doll pen wiper; both are presented through Elizabeth Putnam Chapter.

Set of hair jewelry acorn pattern, presented by Mrs. Dwight Sharpe, Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter.

Piece of wedding dress of Lucy Swan, married to Major Paul Wheeler, 1781; and he served in the Revolutionary War.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Tea, found in the boot leg of a member of the Boston Tea Party, presented by Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair, Sarah St. Clair Chapter.

White material, spun and woven by Patience Lucas for her wedding dress. Married in 1782; presented by Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, Judge Lynn Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Six silver teaspoons, belonged to Lucy Loomer, who married Oliver Watkins, a Revolutionary soldier; their daughter Julia married a Brass and was a Real Daughter, a member of the Chicago Chapter. A granddaughter of Mrs. Julia Watkins-Brass, Mrs. Cecilia L. Briggs, gave them to the Chicago Chapter; presented by Chicago Chapter.

IOWA: Pewter plate, made by an English pewterer, who first made pewter in London, 1748. His name was Samuel Ellis, and that is the name stamped on back of plate, with many "Hall marks"; by Mrs. E. S. Ellsworth, Iowa Falls Chapter.

Newspaper—*Morning Chronicle*—issued in London in 1795, presented by Mr. C. S. George.

MAINE: Brass plate warmer, owned by the donor's great great-grandfather, Thomas Cushing, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, 1779–1788. During his term of office many of the dignitaries of that generation were his guests and this plate warmer standing before the fire-place of his hospitable home in Boston, has warmed plates for Washington, Lafayette, Hancock, Franklin, and many others of national fame; presented by Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

Surgeon's scarificator used during the Revolution for cutting and bleeding. Staffordshire pink and white tea pot and platter, two glass bottles, brass scales, linen tester, small china pitcher; presented by Mrs. Mattie Wagg Emerson, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

Pewter tea pot, presented by Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Hand-spun linen towel, and a daintily embroidered silk bag, presented by Miss Maria W. Carter, Old Boston Chapter.

Hand-embroidered round collar, presented by Mrs. James R. Savery, Peace Party Chapter.

Pewter cup, found buried on the Hubbardton, Vt., battlefield, a few years after the battle was fought—1777; presented by Mrs. J. E. Colton, Peace Party Chapter.

Piece of Dolly Madison's brocade dress, presented by Mrs. H. L. Dunham, Peace Party Chapter.

Staffordshire china plate, and a pewter plate, both from the property of General Israel Putnam; presented by Mrs. Edgar Whiting.

Letter (printed), belonged to Col. John Daggett, 1724; presented by Miss Alice A. Daggett, Attleboro Chapter.

Handkerchief, spun and woven by Phoebe Morgan about 1790, a daughter of Lucas Morgan, who was in the Revolutionary War; presented by Miss Katherine Morgan; not a member.

Small silver teaspoon, marked "E. C.", in memory of Alzada and Oliver H. P. Hawkins; presented by their son and daughter, Louisa and W. H. Hawkins. Miss Hawkins is a member of Woonsocket Chapter (R. I.).

MICHIGAN: Tiny silver teaspoon, made in Holland, 1600, brought to this country in 1742 by Martha Selleck, a great-great-great-grandmother of donor; presented by Mrs. Carroll E. Miller, Marie-Therese Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI: Linen cloth, flax grown on the Morgan homestead at Holyoke, Mass. Spun and woven by Phoebe Morgan; presented by a granddaughter of Phoebe Morgan, Mrs. Laura Jane McKinstry White, Hic-a-sha-ba-ha Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Lace from the hangings of the guest room, embroidery on canvass, embroidered and netted bag, wine glass, Lowestoft vase; Bible, has three names and dates, one "Elizabeth-Weare's Book, 1754"; a book, "The Young Clerk's Guide" (Law Book); small work box. All these gifts came from Mescheck-Weare place at Hampton Falls; presented by his great-great-great-granddaughter, Miss Abby Harlan-Jewett, Mary Butler Chapter.

Stiegel glass dish, and an exquisitely embroidered collar; presented by Mrs. Mary T. Howe, Mary Butler Chapter.

Piece of linen sheet spun and woven by Molly Stark. It came from the Stark place at Dunbarton, then known as Starkstown (N. H.); presented by Mrs. Clara V. Parent, Mary Butler Chapter.

Pewter plate and pewter teaspoon, presented by Mrs. Laura E. Varney, Mary Butler Chapter.

Staffordshire china plate, belonged to Mary Butler-Eastman. Manuscript signed by Josiah Bartlett, the signer, and witnessed by his two sons, Levi and Ezra; presented by Mrs. Mary Gale Hibbard, Mary Butler Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Wine set, mahogany case, six handsome gold ornamented bottles, cut mushroom stoppers, two missing. This wine set was originally the property of General Phillip Schuyler and presented to his friend Col. George Strover, who purchased the Schuyler Mansion at Schuylerville, New York, from the General. It is still in the possession of his descendants. Presented by his granddaughter, Grace B. MacSymon, through Orange Mountain Chapter.

Fork, very crude, hand wrought, was dug on the grounds of Phillip Schuyler about 1700, at Schuylerville, N. Y.; presented by the Orange Mountain Chapter.

OHIO: Two Staffordshire plates (Warwick vase design), one Staffordshire pitcher, Canton sugar bowl, Staffordshire dark blue sugar bowl, china creamer and sugar, landscape design, very old; presented by Mrs. W. H. Maddox, Wauseon Chapter.

Two pieces of Continental money, issued 1775–1776. Hand-embroidered pocket book, made in 1773 for Richard Alsop, who served in the Revolutionary War. Presented by Miss Julia A. Rogers, Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter.

Silver shoe buckles, worn by Walter Durfee, Revolutionary soldier, Massachusetts; presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Nora A. Durfee Wilhelm, Canton Chapter.

Sampler, made by Philura W. Lee. Born 1802, presented by Miss Elizabeth E. Lee, New Connecticut Chapter.

Manuscript, presented by Mrs. Arthur Colby, New Connecticut Chapter.

Two pewter plates, pewterer's name on back, "Townsend," London, and many "Hall marks." These plates were owned by an ancestor, Fannie Hawes Wright; presented by Mrs. Daphene Smith, Mary Redmond Chapter.

Gold ring, three in one, called an engagement ring; presented by Mrs. Mary A. G. Anderson, Mary Redmond Chapter.

Silver Sheffield salver, presented by Elizabeth Strong Brown, Mary Redmond Chapter.

OREGON: Small lustre pitcher, given in loving memory of the donor's daughter, Grace Owen Bogart; presented by Mrs. B. L. Bogart, Oregon Lewis Chapter.

WASHINGTON: Brocade silk, width of flounce from a dress which came from Paris to form part of the trousseau of Prudence Merritt. Her father, Aron Merritt, served in the Revolutionary War; on his service the donor came into the N.S.D.A.R.; presented by Mrs. F. W. May, Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA: Gold earrings, originally belonged to Susanna Bettes, wife of Leonard Bettes, a Revolutionary soldier; presented by their great-granddaughter, the donor.

Embroidered mull under-sleeves, cashmere shawl and scarf, all were worn during the Revolutionary Period by Miss Agnes Spencer, Massachusetts, who was a great-great-great-aunt of donor.

Ridgeway willow ware, hot water plate.

Child's toy book, Revolutionary Period. These *six* gifts are presented by Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, State Regent, West Virginia. Elizabeth Zane Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report covers the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General during the months of February and March:

Ten hundred and twenty-three letters have been received and eight hundred and thirty-one have been written.

Supplies sent out consisted of:

Application blanks	21,165
Leaflet, "How to Become a Member"	1,024
Leaflet of General Information	1,001
Transfer Cards	819
Constitutions	365

A copy of the Proposed Amendments to the By-laws, which will be acted upon at the coming Congress, was mailed within the prescribed time to every Chapter Regent and to the members of the National Board of Management.

The January issue of the "Remembrance Book" was also sent from my office.

Respectfully submitted,
LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to submit its final report for the year ending April, 1921:

Acting upon the suggestion of the Committee, the following states have purchased new curtains for their respective rooms: Alabama, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Tennessee and Texas.

Maryland has purchased new window shades for the record room of the Treasurer General's office, thereby adding much to the appearance of the room and comfort of the clerks.

Your committee has authorized the purchase of the much-needed curtains and window shades for the Banquet Hall.

In taking the inventory of Silver Gifts to the Banquet Hall your Committee finds that very little flat silver has been presented, and we make mention of this fact in the event that you may wish to complete at some future time the flat silver service.

Upon request of the Registrar General, Miss Strider, and authority from the executive committee, an Underwood typewriter (No. 5, with specially built-in card attachment) was purchased for the sum of $80.75, this low price made possible by the turning in, through your committee, of an old typewriter.

The three typewriters authorized by the November Board have been purchased and are in use—two in the office of the Treasurer General and one in the certificate division under the Recording Secretary General.

Our Banner with the Insignia, carried by the President General in the Tercentenary Parade at Provincetown, Mass., was, upon the request of the State Regent of New York, sent to New York to be used at a large Patriotic Celebration on February 22nd, in Carnegie Hall.

The Art Committee has accepted two paintings from the estate of Eliza Swinburne, "Home of Lafayette" and "Enterprise and Boxer." These were bequeathed to the National Society by Mrs. Swinburne, who resided in Rhode Island. Before being hung, the pictures must be cleaned by an expert and frames repaired.

Two volumes of the "History of Saginaw County" have been received from Saginaw Chapter, Michigan, and placed in the Michigan room.

Through the courtesy of the President General our auditorium was used by the "Near

East Relief" on March 16th, and permission has been given by the President General for the following events:

May 7th Girl Scouts Rally, at which Mrs. Warren G Harding, wife of the President of the United States, is to be present and presented with a "Tenderfoot Pin."

May 10th Masonic Mass Meeting, when admission will be strictly by card.

May 19th Annual Convention American Federation of Arts.

June 8th American University.

We have a request for the use of the auditorium in May, 1922. The President General has given her consent for its use at that time by the noted, international Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. All these meetings to comply with the required regulations.

The general repairs on the building have been attended to by our regular force under the Superintendent. The special repairs, for which outside labor has been required, are as follows:

1. The rain spout of the South Portico outside the Banquet Hall.

2. Necessary electric wiring, defective because of corrosion due to damp walls.

The roof on the building continues to be an ever-present source of care. As in our report of June, 1920, the committee believes that a new roof will be necessary in the near future. More or less damage is done to the building during every storm, but we have deemed it unwise to recommend the putting on of a new roof this year owing to the continued high cost of labor and materials, knowing that temporary repairs could be made by our own force under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips.

Your committee feels that its careful and economical year has been largely possible through the vigilance and assistance of the Superintendent. We feel it due to good management that our entire building has been cleaned and our grounds cared for without extra help. This is a big piece of work which has been done without added expense to the Society. Incident to Congress week extra telephones have been installed, telephone operator engaged, extra doors to the auditorium put up, also the awning on the South Portico, each room has had its spring cleaning, and your committee feels that Memorial Continental Hall is not only in good running order, but in readiness to welcome its Daughters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger.
Chairman.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Bissell, Chairman of Magazine Committee, stated that Miss Lincoln had requested her to say she had no report to make as Editor, her report to Congress coming early in the week, and the same was true of the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The request was made by Miss McDuffee, Vice Chairman in charge of Americanization, that the State Regents impress upon their State Chairmen the great importance of reporting promptly their year's work to the National Chairman or Vice Chairman in order that her report might be gotten ready in time for the Congress.

The Recording Secretary General presented a request from the State Regent of Illinois for permission for the Thomas Walters Chapter to incorporate for the purpose of owning property. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Aull, and carried, *that the request of the Thomas Walters Chapter at Lewistown, Ill., to be allowed to incorporate, presented by Mrs. Chubbuck,* be granted.

Mrs. Yawger presented also a request from the George Clymer Chapter of Pennsylvania for confirmation by the Board of their incorporation in January, 1921. A chapter house which had been presented to the chapter came into its possession last fall, and having been informed that this real estate could not be held unless the chapter was incorporated, a charter was granted in January by the resident judge. The chapter did not at that time know that it was necessary to get permission of the Board to be incorporated, and it now asked that the Board grant this permission and ratify the action of the chapter. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried, *that the request of George Clymer Chapter that the National Board of Management ratify their action in becoming incorporated in order to hold property be granted.*

Moved by Miss Campbell, seconded by Mrs. Felter and Mrs. Hall and carried, *that the Kansas D.A.R. be given permission by the Board to incorporate under the laws of Kansas in order that they may own property.*

Dr. Kate Waller Barrett presented the matter of the proposed gift by Mrs. Francois Berger Moran of one of the sets of bronze doors to the Hall, with Mrs. Moran's offer of a check for $1407.80 to pay for the balance due on the doors. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that this generous offer made by Mrs. Moran through Dr. Barrett be accepted with grateful thanks, providing there is nothing on our statute books to prevent us doing so.*

Moved by Mrs. Heavner, seconded by Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, of New Hampshire, and carried, *that West Virginia Daughters of the*

American Revolution be incorporated under the laws of the State in order to own property.

Recess was here taken for luncheon.

The afternoon session called to order at 2.20 P.M.

The President General announced a reception to be given by Lady Geddes to the National Officers and State Regents at the British Embassy on Monday afternoon at half-past five o'clock. The President General stated also that in accordance with the desire of the Board, expressed at the February meeting, she had appointed a Committee, consisting of Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Buel, to draft an inscription for the fountain at Tilloloy, and because there was some doubt as to the exact amount of space the inscription might occupy, two inscriptions were drawn up and sent to Baroness de la Grange.

The President General referred to the vote taken at the February Board meeting in regard to supplemental papers which had been recommended by the then Registrar General, Mrs. Phillips, on the understanding that there was no ruling to prevent the carrying out of this motion. The 13th Congress in 1904 had adopted a resolution that a charge of twenty-five cents be made for the verification of all supplemental papers, which ruling had been declared unconstitutional by the National Board of Management during the year 1904 and never enforced. The Parliamentarian had now advised that the ruling by the Congress was in accordance with the constitution and was in effect and the National Board of Management could not now adopt any motion modifying a ruling of the Congress, and the Registrar General had therefore a motion to propose. *That this Board recommend to Congress to so amend the resolution of the Thirteenth Congress relative to a charge for supplemental papers that it read "one dollar" instead of twenty-five cents,* moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Elliott and carried unanimously.

The question was brought up by the Corresponding Secretary General as to the present form of application blanks, permission for the change having been given by the National Board. Mrs Elliott told of the many complaints that were received because of the lack of space for writing in the necessary information, and of the burden entailed on the applicants of attempting in such small space to put in all the information regarding the children in the various generations which it had seemed at the time it was proposed would be a splendid way to gather up the history of the families in the succeeding generations and thus make history After some further discussion, in which the Registrar General told of some of the difficulties that had been encountered in her office in the use of the present blank, she moved *that we return to the form of application blank in use prior to that authorized at the meeting of the Board on October* 20, 1920. This was seconded by Mrs. Shumway. Miss Strider stated that she would ask the endorsement of the Board for a recommendation that she would present to Congress in her report that a committee be appointed by the President General to embody such changes as may be thought necessary in the old form of blanks. The motion of Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Shumway, was put and carried. The President General stated that it was realized by all the members of the Board that Mrs. Phillips had the good of the organization at heart when she recommended the change in the application blanks, which was in the nature of an experiment, and had she lived she would herself have seen the impracticability of the working out of her plan.

The President General referred to the service given to the National Society by the Official Parliamentarian, Mrs. Anderson, and the amount of money paid her by the National Society, $150 for the Congress, which hardly paid her railroad and hotel expenses for the week, and it was felt by the President General and so stated to Mrs. Anderson, that the National Board of Management would be willing to pay Mrs. Anderson her expenses. Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried, *that the expenses of the Parliamentarian be paid by the National Society in addition to the* $150 *paid for her services.*

In reply to a question as to the pay of the Official Reader, the President General stated that heretofore the Official Reader had been paid $100, but that this year Mrs. Willey, of the District of Columbia, had offered her services free to the Society.

Mrs Hartman moved *that the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution be allowed to incorporate under the laws of Wisconsin.* Seconded by Mrs. Sparks and carried. Moved by Mrs. Hazlett, seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried, *that the National Board of Management ratify the action of the General Knox Chapter of Maine in incorporating under the laws of their State.* Moved by Dr. Barrett, seconded by Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Heavner, and carried, *that the State D.A.R. of Virginia be authorized to incorporate.* Mrs. W. O. Spencer moved *that the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution be allowed the privilege to incorporate.* Seconded by Miss Campbell and carried. Moved by Mrs. Arnold, seconded by Mrs. McFarland and carried, *that the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution be permitted to in-*

corporate in order to hold property Mrs. Hoval Smith moved *that Arizona be allowed to incorporate under the state laws of Arizona to enable them to hold property.* Seconded by Mrs. Heavner and carried. Mrs. St. Clair stated *that the District of Columbia Daughters ask permission to incorporate for purposes of buying real estate for a chapter house.* Seconded by Mrs. Hoval Smith and carried. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Ringer, and Mrs. Keating and carried, *that any State wishing to incorporate under the laws of that State and in conformance with the Constitution of the National Society D.A.R. be permitted to do so.*

Mrs. Wilson moved *that the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Ohio be allowed to circularize the chapters of the National Society in behalf of the proposed Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial at Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio.* This was seconded by Miss McDuffee and Mrs. Wait and carried.

Mrs. Morris, National Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots Committee, showed to the Board a copy of the Revolutionary map of Yorktown, and spoke of the bill to be introduced in Congress requesting the Federal Government to acquire all the fortifications, etc., at Yorktown and make of the scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis a National park.

The President General introduced to the Board the new Executive Manager, Mrs. Pepper, who entered the employ of the National Society, April 1st.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 273 members. The Board rose in silent memory to these deceased members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 122 members had resigned from the Society, and 195 desired to be reinstated. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded and carried, *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the* 195 *members.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 195 reinstated as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Keating, State Regent of Oregon, referred to a flag code arranged on a large card, copies of which had been presented to many of the members of the Board, which the State desired to sell for fifty cents, half of which was to go to Oregon and half toward the new office building. Mrs. Reynolds moved *that Oregon be permitted to sell these flag codes for fifty cents, twenty-five cents to go to Oregon and twenty-five cents to go to the new office building.* This was seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried.

Mrs. Reynolds spoke of this being her last meeting with the Board and expressed her regret at leaving associates whom she had learned to admire and love. Other retiring Vice Presidents General talked in the same strain, and the President General and members of the Board expressed their regret to lose these old members, whose interest and friendship, however, would not be lost. Among the retiring State Regents who also spoke was Mrs. Hazlett, State Regent of Maine, and the following motion was made by Mrs Wait: *that the National Board stand in honor of our retiring young-old State Regent, Mrs. Hazlett, of Maine, who has just announced her age is* 18 *with the figures reversed.* This was seconded by Mrs. Wilson and carried with a rising vote.

The Treasurer General reported another reinstatement and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for this reinstatement. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the member reinstated.

Miss Strider presented her supplementary report as follows:

Supplementary Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 230 applications for membership, making a total of 2990, largest number ever admitted at any one Board meeting.

Respectfully,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for* 230 *applicants.* Mrs. Yawger announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 230 members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Rosa A. Rhoads, Pacific Grove, Calif.; Mrs. Edna Sheldon Dunaway, Abbeville, Ga.; Mrs. Mahala E. G. Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Annie Campbell Bradwell, Bainbridge, Ga.; Mrs. Lulu M. Pearce Farmer, Thomson, Ga.; Mrs. Nancy Byers Vance Allred, Buhl, Ida.; Mrs. Wilhelmina McMahan Rothert, Huntingberg, Ind.; Mrs. Lillie Britton Gibson, Fontanelle, Ia.; Miss Caroline Dean, Nevada, Ia.; Mrs. Winnie Elgin Reed, Maysville, Ky.; Mrs. Ruth M. B. Mackintosh, Ipswich, Mass.; Mrs. Maud Adams Raymond, Galesburg, Mich.; Mrs. Belle Col-

burn Rogers, Monroe, Mich.; Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Hayes, Brainerd, Minn.; Miss Grace Dorival, Caledonia, Minn.; Mrs. Melicent Somers Witmer, Beesley's Point, N. J.; Mrs. Carrie Appleton Warner, Roselle, N. J.; Miss Mary Elizabeth Fisk, Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Post White, Southampton, N. Y.; Mrs. Florida Eunice C. Lawrence, Wolcott, N. Y.; Mrs. Helena Morris Wade, Dunn, N. C.; Mrs. Magnolia Shuford, Hickory, N. C.; Mrs. Bessie Newsom L. G. Martin, Wilmington, N. C.; Mrs. Fannie Taylor Bowers, Mandan, N. D.; Mrs. Helen S. Billman, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Mrs. Gertrude C. Taylor, Jamestown, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy Lauck McDonald, Keyser, W. Va.; Miss Agnes O. Endler, Romney, W. Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. J. Myrrl Maxfield. Emmett, Ida; Mrs. Alice Campbell Brownell, Pondera Valley Ranch, Mont.

Through the State Regent of Idaho, the reappointment of Mrs. J. Myrrl Maxfield, of Emmett, Idaho, is requested.

The resignation of Mrs. Madge Lane Lawrence as Organizing Regent at Ellsworth, Kansas, has been reported by the State Regent.

The State Regent of West Virginia requests a chapter to be authorized at Martinsburg, W. Va.

By request of the State Regent of Virginia the location of the Major George Gibson Chapter is to be changed from Ewing to Gibson Station, because a greater number of the members are now living at the latter place.

The State Regent of New York requests the location of the Champlain Chapter be changed from Port Henry to Port Henry and Crown Point, as the members are about equally divided between the two places.

The following chapters have reported organization since the February Board meeting: Sunbury at Winder, Ga.; Asa Cottrell at Belvidere, Ill.; Bayberry at Sibley, Ia.; Betty Alden at Emmettsburg, Ia.; Mary Osborne at Rockwell City, Ia.; Richard Dobbs Spaight at New Bern, N. C.; Waightstill Avery at Brevard, N. C.; El Reno at El Reno, Okla.; Bethlehem at Bethlehem, Pa.; Kishacquillas at Lewiston, Pa.; Catherine Littlefield Greene at Phenix, R. I.; Fort Prince George at Pickens, S. C.; Black Hills at Bellefourche, S. D.; Nolachucy at Tusculum, Tenn.; Francis Wallis at Cherrydale, Va.; The chapter at Douglasville, Ga.; The chapter at Mattoon, Ill.; The chapter at Concordia, Kan.

Permits for National Officers, insignia, 6; permits for Regents and ex-Regents' pins, 153. Organizing Regents notified, 24; charters issued 4; Chapter Regents' list issued to Chairman of Committees, 1; Chapter Regent's list issued, paid for, 3.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and carried, *that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.*

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved as read, and on motion duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 4.15 P.M.

(Mrs. John Francis) Rita A. Yawger,
Recording Secretary General.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death of a former National Officer; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice President General 1896, 1897, 1901, 1902, and Corresponding Secretary General 1898, 1899, 1900, who died on June 9, 1921, at Washington, D. C.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the Remembrance Book.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

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1921–1922

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MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
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MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. F. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 8 AUGUST, 1921 WHOLE No. 348

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

IT is not too soon to speak of the celebration of Constitution Day in our August message. I feel that this day should be more and more observed as one of the most sacred of our national anniversaries. It should stand on a par with Independence Day in the hearts of our people, for what good is a declaration of independence without the means of safeguarding that independence which was declared in the council hall and won on the battlefield. To declare that "all men are created free and equal"—that all have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—that all are endowed by the Creator with certain "inalienable rights"—to *declare* these to be true does not *secure* them to us in the workings of our everyday life. They can only be secured and made safe by a fundimental law which is above all other law, which can not be changed by the whims of whatever popular fads and fancies happen to be in the majority. This law is the Constitution. Therefore let us devote the day on which it was signed—September 17th—to rendering public honor to the great charter of our national liberty. In such celebrations our Society should take a prominent part.

Constitution Day may be called the anniversary of a new birth of our country. The day should be marked by public exercises calculated to popularize the Constitution itself, to explain its provisions. Do not regard it as dull and obscure because it is a legal document, and law is popularly supposed to be beyond the comprehension of ordinary people. Ask to have it read and explained in the schools. Ask clergymen to devote a Sunday to sermons on its fundimental principles.

In this way we shall check the noisy radicalism that is disturbing the peace of the nation and assailing the Constitution. A more general knowledge of all that the Constitution gives to us is the best antidote to the insane and silly ravings of soap-box orators and parlor radicals who think themselves and their theories are the cure-all for every political and social ill. We have had too much patience with such people who deceive the ignorant—themselves included. We have had patience so long that it has become a dangerous evil, in that it has let the poison of unsound theories filter into the unwary minds of too many of our people. It is our duty to offset this by a knowledge of the truth about our Constitution, about American ideals, and the difference between true liberty and false. Make Constitution Day in every community a day devoted to Americanism and what Americanism means. July Fourth and September Seventeenth, are days of equal significance. Rally around the Constitution which alone has made the Declaration of Independence a living fact. Make it a part of our daily life and as familiar to us as our daily thoughts. This is one of the most important kinds of service which each Chapter can render to our country in these days of disloyal propaganda. Celebrate Constitution Day everywhere.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

CAMOUFLAGE IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

By Isabel L. Smith

HOODWINKING the enemy by means of disguise is as old as the art of war; but marine camouflage seems to be essentially modern mainly because the public has had reason to hear much about it during the recent years of bitter strife abroad. And yet, nearly six score years ago, our gallant seamen resorted to a kindred subterfuge in order that they might run in under the guns of the Tripolitan corsairs and give that foe a taste of Yankee temerity at its best.

Most of us are familiar with the manner in which we taught the Barbary pirates to respect our flag, and who does not know of the unhappy fate of the U. S. S. *Philadelphia* when, in search of Tripolitan cruisers, that splendid craft struck uncharted rocks off the enemy's coast and was finally compelled to surrender to a superior force whose fire the frigate could not return. Captain William Bainbridge and his men were carried prisoners into Tripoli, but the Bashaw's insolent delight over their capture and the loss of their ship was fated to be short-lived. He did not realize that a nation that could set an example by refusing to pay tribute to piratical powers could also resort to desperately dauntless expedients to rob



COMMODORE STEPHEN DECATUR
(From painting by Rembrandt Steele)

him of his cause for self-glorification.

The Tripolitans refloated the *Philadelphia* and carried her into Tripoli, where they guarded that precious prize under the very muzzles of numerous batteries. With the knowledge of her situation, Commodore Edward Preble determined to destroy the vessel. He promptly despatched the brig *Siren* and the ketch *Intrepid* to the Barbary coast for that purpose, but heavy winter gales prevented the little craft from making the hostile harbor under cover of darkness. Undismayed, however, by seasonal conditions, the commanders of the *Siren* and *Intrepid* merely bided their time; and their courage and the cunning camouflage they adopted finally made the achievement of their quest possible.



Under date of January 31, 1804, Commodore Preble addressed the following letter to Lieutenant Charles Stewart, commanding the U. S. brig *Siren:*

U. S. Frigate *Constitution.*
Syracuse Harbor, January 31, 1804.

Sir:

You will prepare the *Siren* for a cruise and be ready to sail to-morrow evening or as soon as the signal is made.

Proceed with all possible dispatch for the coast of Tripoli. The ketch *Intrepid,* under the command of Lieutenant Decatur, with seventy volunteers from the squadron, is ordered to accompany you to endeavor to effect the destruction of the frigate *Philadelphia* by burning her in the harbor of Tripoli.

Previous to your approaching so near the coast that the *Siren* can be discovered from the shore you are to disguise her by changing the color of your paint, sending topgallant masts on deck, rigging on flying jib boom, housing guns, shutting in ports, raising quarter cloths, etc., to give the appearance of a merchant vessel.

I conceive the object in view can be best effected in the night. You will therefore keep at a distance from Tripoli until the evening, but not so far but that you can reach the harbor by midnight.

The *Intrepid* being rigged in a manner peculiar to the Mediterranean, probably will not be suspected by the enemy; of course it will be most advisable to send her ahead in order that she may stand into the harbor and board the frigate.

I have no doubt but Lieutenant Decatur

with the officers and men under his command will be able to take possession of and destroy her.

As soon as the *Intrepid* has entered the harbor you will stand in and anchor in such a position as you in your judgment may think best calculated to afford her assistance in the execution of the main object, cover her retreat or destroy any of the enemy's cruisers that may be in the harbor by sending your boat for that purpose.

It will be most proper for you to enter the harbor with a westerly wind, as it will ensure you a safe retreat. The destruction of the frigate is of national importance, and I rely with confidence on your valor, judgment, and enterprise in contributing all the means in your power to effect it. Whatever may be your success, you will return, if possible, directly to this place.

May the Almighty take you under His protection and prosper you in the enterprise. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Edward Preble.

Lieutenant C. Stewart,
Comdr. U. S. Brig *Siren.*

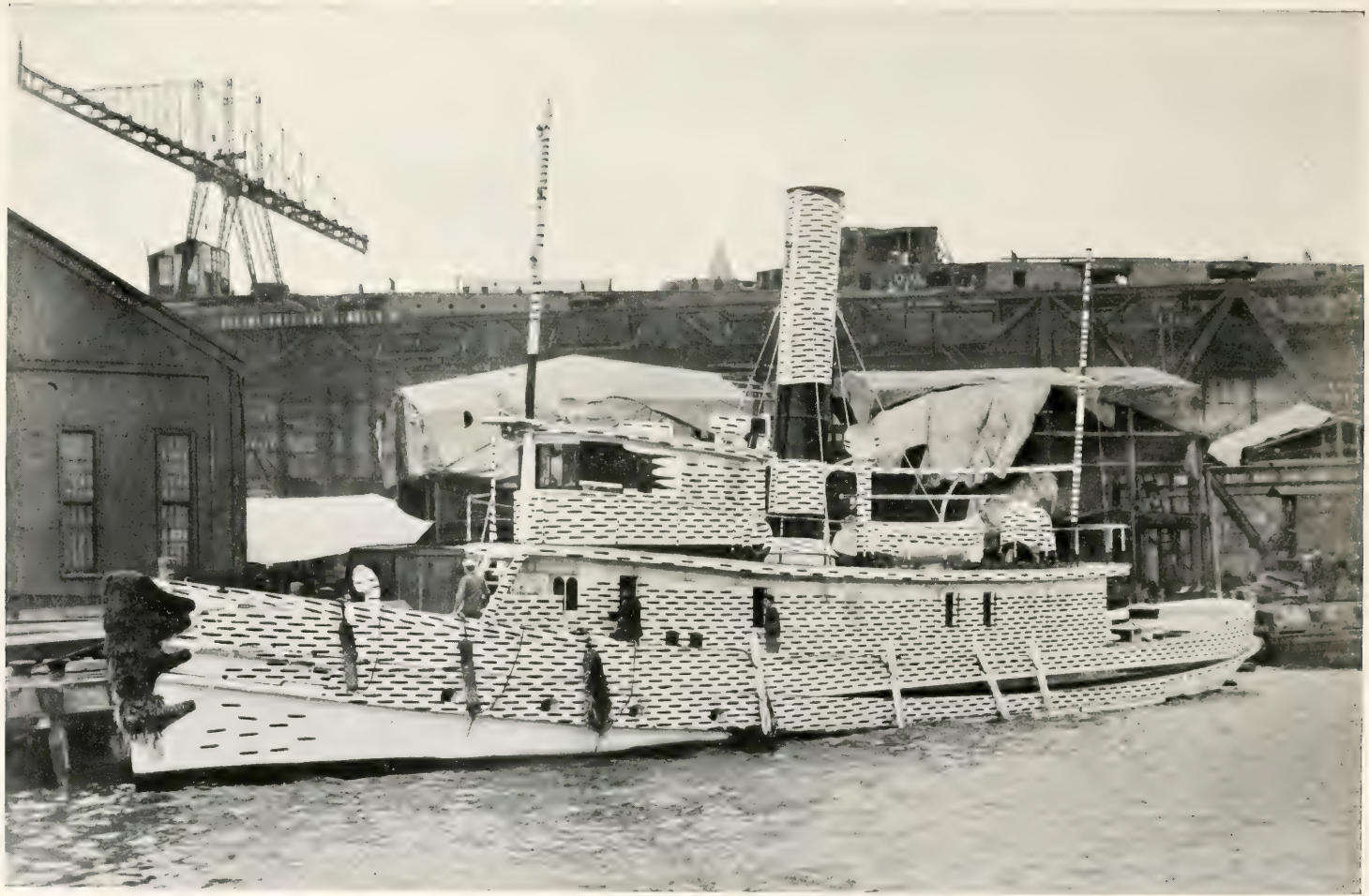
It is a matter of history, and cause for pride, that the men of the *Intrepid* and the *Siren* gallantly fulfilled the task set them, reaching their objective undetected until too late to halt them, thanks to the disguise which Preble had prescribed. In the faint light shed by a young moon, the United States craft worked their way into the port, deception being heightened by the Maltese garb assumed by such of the officers and crew as were not concealed below decks or in the shadows of the bulwarks. When near enough to the *Philadelphia* the order "Board!" was given, and our bluejackets and officers made short work of the Tripolitans manning the frigate. A few minutes later the ship was in flames, and there was barely time for the Americans to regain the *Intrepid,* cut the lines, shove off, and save her from the conflagration.

The Tripolitans were too startled to interfere or to bring their guns into action effectively, and the *Siren* and the *Intrepid* got clear of the port satisfied that they had humbled the Bashaw by affronting him in his very stronghold.

In those far-off days, camouflage was a cloak designed to mislead the normal sight and to deal with an enemy who fought aboveboard, even though his character was utterly unchristian. The weapons then were such that they could be used to advantage only at short range; and in the final moments the tide of battle turned upon brawn, bravery, and the rush of a hand-to-hand struggle. Camouflage, where practiced, was resorted to only as an aid in reaching the objective or to lure a nimbler foe within striking distance. How different, indeed, was the purpose of maritime camouflage during the World War. True, false appearances played their part as of old, but deceptive coloring was for a single end—to blind or to blur the sinister vision of the ambuscading submarine.

Many do not know it, but the U-boat's evil eye, the periscope, fell far short of the service expected of it. That was not because of lack of skill on the part of its fabricators but rather by reason of certain inherent optical limitations. These, in time, the marine camoufleurs discovered; and then they set themselves the task of developing systems that could be counted upon to confuse the commanders of hostile underwater craft.

In the early days of the World War the submarine was virtually a daytime torpedo boat, but the eternal vigilance of anti-submarine patrols hampered the U-boat's diurnal activities, and for her own safety she was, in the main, compelled to restrict her aggressive periods to the half light of dawn or evening or to the semi-luminous gloom of favoring nights. The camoufleurs, in the course of the anxious months of their duty, came



CAMOUFLAGE ON U. S. S. "NARKEETA"

to devise color schemes that would take advantage of the low visibility of dusk or hazy weather or which, in brighter hours, would convey a false impression of the line of travel of a surface vessel likely to be attacked by a submerged submarine.

Lying in wait below the surface or advancing stealthily, with only the periscope above water, the sea asp would launch its torpedo from a distance of a thousand yards or more—the weapon being aimed at a point ahead of the moving target so that it would strike the quarry when the torpedo and the unsuspecting ship had advanced far enough to bring them athwart each other's path. The man at the periscope, in order to score a hit, had to estimate with approximate accuracy both the speed and the course of his intended victim. He had to guess the rate of travel within two knots of the actual speed and it was likewise indispensable that he establish his target's course within two points of the compass, lest the torpedo run wide of its mark. Therefore, the camoufleurs sought to befuddle the U-boat commander and to make it harder for him to discover, during brief observational periods, how the nearing vessel was headed.

When we entered the World War we borrowed freely from the bitter experience of the British, who had successively attempted to reduce the visibility of merchant vessels by means of coloring and who finally placed their main dependence upon a so-called "dazzle" system, which owed its origin to the experiments of Lieutenant Commander Norman Wilkinson, R.N.V.R. The accepted expedient was based on the general assumption that it is impossible to obtain invisibility at sea, especially when the object of attack stands out as a sharp silhouette against a luminous sky. No matter how uniformly painted, if the object be to lessen visibility, a ship possesses a definite shape and offers no unusual difficulty in determining her true line of advance.

Accordingly, the British, at the instance of Lieutenant Commander Wilkinson, elected to use paint in a way that would deceive the attacker as to the size and the course of his prey; and it was found that this could be achieved by resorting to a harlequin arrangement of contrasting color areas, which, at a short distance, tended to distort the appearance of a craft sufficiently to destroy her general symmetry and to confuse as to her bulk.

Here in the United States, after we joined forces with the Entente Allies, William Andrew Mackay, Everett L. Warner, Lewis Herzog, and Maximilian Toch came forward with various forms of low-visibility, and dazzle systems of coloring for both our merchant and fighting ships; and, ultimately, the Navy Department created a Camouflage Section with Lieutenants Harold Van Buskirk, Loyd A. Jones, and Everett L. Warner a nucleus. Lieutenant Jones not only brought to the subject scientific attainments of exceptional value, but he did much to perfect instruments by which the relative visibility of camouflaged models could be determined accurately. In the end, through the agencies thus called into being and through the experimental laboratory established in Washington, under the Chief Constructor of the Navy, Admiral David W. Taylor, the camoufleurs evolved a combination of colors and methods of applying them to both naval craft and ships of trade that the enemy, looking at them through a periscope, would hardly know where to aim to make certain of a hit.

In the beginning, American camoufleurs used pinks, pale purples, greens, light blues and grays to blend the vessels, at comparatively short distances, with the



UNITED STATES DESTROYER "FAIRFAX"

atmosphere when the background was the sky opposite the source of light; and others of our camoufleurs resorted to curious patches of black, white, pink, gray, etc., to dazzle or confuse the hostile observer. The latter form of camouflage was really a form of protective mimicry, of which we see daily evidences in animal life. It served to destroy normal lines and to blur contours by which the seaman has long been accustomed to judge the position of a vessel and the path upon which she is steaming. Women know what it means to modify the figure by the cut and color scheme of gowns, and this, in substance, is what the dazzle camoufleurs finally concentrated upon.

Exhaustive research revealed how grotesque arrangements of sharply contrasting irregular areas of black, blue, white, and gray would not only reduce the visibility of a steamship's mass but, even in vivid light, would likewise make uncertain the exact line upon which she was heading. Therefore, the commander of an attacking submarine would either have to betray his presence and invite destruction by a somewhat protracted exposure of his periscope or, for his own safety, take a hurried and misleading view of his target before launching his torpedoes. It is a matter of record that we camouflaged by means of paint approximately 1250 vessels after the 1st of March of 1918; and, following that date, of the ninety-six United States ships sunk by Teuton submarines, only eighteen were camouflaged.

It is probably no misstatement of fact, that had we not employed this neutralizing or safeguarding expedient we should probably have suffered far more grievously when we sent our shipping through the submarine-infested waters of Europe. By reason of the protective coatings adopted the submarine was no longer able to strike with its earlier sureness. The U-boat became, in effect, a near-sighted, yes, even a groping antagonist, and through the bewilderment thus provoked it was possible for us to get safely across the Atlantic hundreds of ships, thousands of troops, and many millions of dollars' worth of food and indispensable munitions. Maritime camouflage brought to light one of the submarine's weaknesses and played upon it to the undoing of that insidious and sinister type of fighting machine—the German U-boat.

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SAINT-MEMIN'S ENGRAVINGS OF FAMOUS SOUTHERNERS

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt

AMONG the profile engravings by Saint-Memin in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., is the likeness of Joseph Bryan, of Savannah, Georgia, who represented his State in the Eighth and Ninth United States Congress. He was a grandson of Jonathan Bryan, "Georgia's Pylean-Nestor of Independence"—distinguished member of the Royal Assembly and Speaker of that body, who became one of the most famous Revolutionary characters of his State.

Jonathan Bryan was born in South Carolina in 1708, and at an early age was sent to England to be educated. Thus fitted for the rôle he was to play in the affairs of his native land, he returned home and began his active career. When in his twentieth year, of "tall and imposing appearance," General Oglethorpe selected him to survey and construct the roads which were the foundation in the development of the Empire State of the South; and he also figured with General Oglethorpe as a Lieutenant in the Florida campaigns against the Spaniards.



JOHN IRVING

In 1737 Bryan married Mary Williamson, widow, daughter of William Bower and Martha Hext; and after a few years moved with his wife and children to Georgia, where he subsequently owned several plantations, naming his favorite one Brampton for his ancestral seat in County Hereford, England.

The brewing American Revolution found him advanced in years, but his soul was "yet ablaze with zeal in the sacred cause of freedom. He dared to protest against the British exactions. Consequently orders came from London demanding the old man's suspension, and Jonathan Bryan quit the King's Council. Time went on and he was eventually restored to favor; but again he incurred the royal displeasure."



BENJAMIN ELLIOT



DR. P. G. PRIOLEAU



THOMAS DE VEAUX

This tyrannical act of the King raised him in the estimation of the people, and he was toasted at a dinner given at Charleston, May 31, 1770, in celebration of the landing of the statue of William Pitt.

Subsequently he was elected a member of the Council of Safety and was prominent in the affairs of the Revolution. His sons Hugh and William sat with him as members of the Continental Congress in Savannah, 1775, as did also John Houston, who married his daughter Hannah. His son James was a lieutenant in the Continental line of the Georgia brigade in the Revolution.

After the capture of Savannah by the British, the aged Jonathan and his son James were sent to New York and placed on a prison-ship. There they remained for two years until exchanged, and later assisted at the retaking of Savannah from the British.

After the Revolution Bryan continued to reside at Brampton, near Savannah, and having held important positions under the old and new governments, died March, 1788, and was interred in the family vault on the plantation.

His children, beside those already mentioned, were Mary, who, as the



THOMAS COCHRAN



NATHANIEL HEYWARD, JR.



NATHANIEL HEYWARD

widow of John Morel, married Colonel Richard Wylly, of Revolutionary fame in Georgia; Jonathan, John, and Josiah. The last mentioned was born in South Carolina in 1746, and espoused Elizabeth Pandarvis. Their son Joseph, whose likeness Saint-Memin has preserved, was born at May River, in South Carolina, 1773, and died 1812. He married Delia, daughter of General Thomas Forman, of Maryland, and has many descendants who will be interested in this miniature.

Jonathan Bryan had a brother, Hugh Bryan, who held positions of honor in Colonial days, and married as his third wife Catherine Barnwell (born 1710); and married fourth, Mary Prioleau. Thus the family of Bryan was allied to the Cochran (sometimes spelled Cockran), Barnwell and Prioleau families of South Carolina, of which Saint-Memin has left likenesses of a Thomas Cockran, merchant, of Charleston; P. G. Prioleau, physician, of Charleston; Nathanial and John G. Barnwell, planters, of Beaufort.

The Barnwells were an illustrious family who produced many patriots in the American Revolution, and had as emigrant ancestor Colonel John Barnwell, who distinguished himself in defeating the Tuscarora Indians. He married Ann Berners and had, among others: General Nathanial Barnwell and the patriot Robert Barnwell. Another son, John, had a daughter, Catherine, who married, in 1757, Colonel André de Veaux, of Revolutionary fame. Colonel John Barnwell's daughter, Elizabeth, married in 1768 a Jacob de Veaux, son of Israel de Veaux and Elizabeth Martin. Israel and André were sons of André de Veaux, a Huguenot, who came to South Carolina about 1700 and settled in Saint Andrew's Parish, where he received a large grant of land.

Elizabeth Barnwell and Jacob de Veaux had a son John Barnwell who died in 1810, aged forty-five years, and who married Louise Janet Porteous. This must be the Barnwell de Veaux, lawyer, of Beaufort, whose miniature Saint-Memin made, and also one of Thomas de Veaux.

Another son of André de Veaux the Huguenot, was James, whose son Peter de Veaux was Major and Aide to General Gates in the Revolution. James' daughter, Mary, married Archibald Bulloch, President of Georgia in 1776,



JOSEPH BRYAN

Revolutionary ancestor of the late Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

A granddaughter of André de Veaux



BARNWELL DE VEAUX

and Catharine Barnwell married Thomas Savage Heyward, son of Thomas Heyward, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and whose grandson, Nathaniel Heyward, planter, of South Carolina,



BENJAMIN HUGER

appears in the collection of Saint-Memin's miniatures, as well as another Nathaniel Heyward.

Thomas Savage Heyward's mother was a daughter of Thomas Savage, whose wife, Mary Butler, was the daughter of Honorable William Butler and Elizabeth Elliot, who was undoubtedly a relative of Benjamin Elliot, lawyer, of Charleston, whose miniature Saint-Memin made.

Another Charlestonian in the Saint-Memin collection is John Irving, who moved to Philadelphia. Perhaps this name was intended for Irvine, a distinguished family in South Carolina and Georgia allied to the Bulloch family.

There was also in South Carolina a



JOHN G. BARNWELL

family of Fenwick allied to the family of Barnwell, which may be the Captain John R. Fenwick of the United States Marines who served in the War of 1812.

Another South Carolina family of Revolutionary fame whom Saint-Memin has portrayed is that of Huger, who so hospitably entertained Lafayette when he landed in South Carolina. The miniatures are those of a John Huger and Benjamin Huger; the latter represented his State in the United States Congress from 1799 to 1805, and again in 1815. Both had distinguished careers.



Lawrence

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Greene

LAWRENCE

The founder of the Anglo-Saxon house of Lawrence was Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, who accompanied Richard, Cœur de Lion, to Palestine, and distinguished himself by being the first to scale the walls of Acre and place the banner of the Cross upon its battlements in 1191. For this deed he was knighted and given the Coat of Arms, still used by the family.

His line of Royal descent can be traced back to Charlemagne.

His great grandson, James, married Matilda Washington, and from this union there has been an unbroken line, from intermarriages with families of distinction in Church and State.

Before 1635, Sir Henry Lawrence became a Member of Parliament from Hertfordshire and afterwards Lord President of Cromwell's Privy Council, and while a member of the "Upper House" became one of the committee who commissioned Governor John Winthrop.

Sir Henry, with a number of English noblemen had patented a large tract of land at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and they intended to accompany Governor Winthrop, but were prevented by a decree of Chares I. His kinsmen, John and William Lawrence came instead, in the ship *Plantar,* 1635, and their brother Thomas came before 1650. William and Thomas became the founders of the American family as John and his three sons died without leaving male issue.

They were men of wealth and of great prominence in the affairs of the State.

John, the son of Thomas, moved from Massachusetts to New Amsterdam, where he became the Mayor of New York in 1691, and a Justice of the Supreme Court.

GREENE

The name of this family is neither Saxon nor Scandinavian, in fact, the great antiquity of the family suggests a Latin origin. Shortly after the Roman Conquest, there was a patrician family of this name in Rome.

The earliest mention of the Northamptonshire English family, of whom we have record, is of Alexander de Boketon, who recovered the "advowson of the Church of St. John, the Baptist at Boketon" about twelve years before granting the Magna Charter, in the reign of King John, 1203.

His great-great-grandson, Sir Thomas de Boketon, who was Sir Thomas Grene, of Buckton, being the first to take the name of Att Grene or de la Grene, was Member of Parliament from County Northampton, 1336, and High Sheriff in the fourth year of Edward III, held Norton by "particular obligation of holding up the lord's right hand toward the King upon Christmas Day, wherever he should be at that time in England. He married Lucy, daughter of Lord Eudo Zouche, of Harringworth. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Saier de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, one of the twenty-five Magna Charter Barons and a Knight of the Fifth Crusade in the Holy Land, 1220. She was also descended from Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian Dynasty, in France.

Their son Sir Henry Greene was Lord Chief Justice of England, and it is from his grandson Thomas, the third son of Sir Henry Greene, of Drayton, Northamptonshire, that Major John Greene, the Deputy Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island, traced his descent.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

XI. AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVELS

Historical novels give sometimes a true, sometimes a false idea of history, but in any period where individuals and individual action becomes important they form a valuable auxiliary to more formal works. Also they are usually interesting.

If stories of American history are not as numerous as of European, at least the field is fairly well covered. Even the semi-legendary Norse visits to Vinland are described in Miss Liljencrantz' *Thrall of Lief the Lucky*. For the period of exploration we have Cooper's *Mercedes of Castile* (Columbus) and Simms' *Vasconselos* (De Soto), or if these are too old-fashioned, Lewis Wallace's *Fair God* (Mexico), while Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* deals with the times if not the locality. The Colonial period is richer, especially for New England: Jane G. Austin's *Standish of Standish* and its continuations describe the Pilgrim colony, and Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter* and *Twice Told Tales* (especially *Legends of the Province House*) certain phases of Puritanism. For the Southern Colonies we have Mary Johnston's *Prisoners of Hope* and *To Have and to Hold*, with others of an older school by Simms and J. P. Kennedy and for New York, Bynner's *Begum's Daughter*, E. S. Brooks' *In Leisler's Times* and J. K. Paulding's, *Dutchman's Fireside*.

Many of us obtained our first ideas of the wars with France and the Indians from Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans* and *The Pathfinder*, but Gilbert Parker's *Seats of the Mighty* and Thackeray's *Virginians* enter the same field, and M. H. Catherwood's *Romance of Dollard* and *Story of Tonty*, with Conan Doyle's *Refugees* give us the Canadian side. The novels of the Revolution are many: Cooper's *Pilot* and *Spy* pleased our fathers, as did Simms' *Partisan* and his other Stories of the war in the South. Thackeray's unfinished *Denis Duval* just touches the war from the English side. Of more recent books one might name Winston Churchill's *Richard Carvel*, S. Weir Mitchell's *Hugh Wynne*, and P. L. Ford's *Janice Meredith*. Harold Frederic's *In the Valley* brings in General Herkimer and the battle of Oriskany, and Clark's spectacular conquest of the Northwest is described in Churchill's *Crossing*, whose real thême is the westward movement, and Maurice Thompson's *Alice of old Vincennes*.

For the period following the Revolution read Mitchell's *Red City* (Philadelphia in Washington's second administration). *The Man without a Country* has become a classic; not so well known is *Philip Nolan's Friends* in which Doctor Hale rehabilitates its hero. The early Northwest is pictured in Edward Eggleston's *Hoosier Schoolmaster*, *Circuit Rider* and *The Graysons*, with J. A. Altsheler's *Herald of the West* for the War of 1812 (C. T. Brady's *for the Freedom of the Sea* gives another phase of this war). Also of the Northwest (with a side glance at the Mexican War) is *Nathan Burke*, by Mary S. Watts, with Churchill's *Coniston* for the same period in New England. The latter author has dealt with the Civil War in *The Crisis* (of course one cannot omit *Uncle Tom's Cabin*) and other Civil War Novels are J. T. Trowbridge's *Cudjo's Cave*, S. Weir Mitchell's *Roland Blake*, and Octave Thanet's *Expiation;* with Cable's *Cavalier*, Ellen Glasgow's *Battle-Ground*, T. N. Page's *In ole Virginia*, and Mary Johnston's *Long Roll* for the southern side. Page's *Red Rock* and Tourgee's *Fool's Errant* are pictures of Reconstruction from opposite sides.

Just where the historical novel blends into the novel of contemporary life it is hard to say. In a sense the novel which describes the author's own time will be the best historical novel for future generations. America has been prolific of what might be called regional fiction. Hawthorne, Mary E. Wilkins, Rebecca Harding Davis and (for Cape Cod) Joseph C. Lincoln have pictured different phases of New England character. Booth Tarkington and Meredith Nicholson represent the Middle West and James Lane Allen, Kentucky (for the latter state read also Eliza Calvert Hall's *Aunt Jane of Kentucky;* George W. Cable has described Louisiana; Stewart Edward White, Michigan. William Allen White, Kansas; and Hamlin Garland the trans-Mississippi region. Indeed, anyone who wishes to cross the continent in the more recent past might start in New Hampshire with Winston Churchill's *Mr. Crewe's Career*, stop in New York with *The Honorable Peter Stirling*, (Wister's *Lady Baltimore* takes one to the old and new South) and continue in the company of Tarkington's *Gentleman from Indiana*, of White's *A Certain Rich man*, (Kansas) and of Wister's *Virginian*. (Wyoming) to the lair of Frank Norris' *Octopus* out on the Pacific Coast.

STATE CONFERENCES

COLORADO

The Colorado State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 9-11, 1921, with the Chapters of Colorado Springs at the Antlers Hotel.

Sixty nine members were registered from the twenty four Chapters of the State. Mrs. J. L. Smith, Vice President General from Texas, was among the first to greet the Conference giving an inspiring address upon the work of the Daughters during and after the war. Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, State Regent, reported on her visits to different Chapters and announced that two new Chapters had been organized during the year; Sterling and Lamar. One hundred and twenty four new Daughters are now enrolled, while nine resigned and twenty died. The total membership is now 1184, and about three hundred copies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE are taken.

Mrs. Hayden, who was later elected State Regent, stated that twenty members from Colorado were in attendance at the Continental Congress in Washington.

One of the pleasant social functions was a tea at the Broadmoor given in honor of the Vice President General and the delegates.

The "Wheaton" banner was awarded to Arapahoe Chapter of Boulder which reported an increase in membership of seventeen.

The State Historian reported upon the War Record's work of the Chapters, and emphasized the fact that many were doing work in Americanization.

(MRS. F. A.) FRANCES HATCH,
State Historian.

KANSAS

The twenty-third annual Conference of Kansas D.A.R. met in Arkansas City on March 29-31, 1921. Betty Bonney Chapter was the hostess Chapter, and addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. Mary M. Tyler, its Regent, and by Mayor C. N. Hunt and Albert Falconer, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Arkansas City. Miss Catherine Campbell, State Regent, responded. The meetings of the Board of Management, Chapter Regents, Chapter Registrars and Chapter Historians were followed by the sessions of the Conference.

Mrs. Edith Cates in her report on Real Daughters stated that Kansas has only one Real Daughter, Mrs. Frances Bush Loveland, ninety-six years old and living at Soldier, Kan. Miss Clara Francis, Chairman Old Trails Committee reported the present effort being made to secure El Quarteljo, an Indian Pueblo, the only place where white men stopped in 1704, which has been given the Kansas D.A.R. and will be marked and cared for by them.

Mrs. C. E. Friend of Lawrence gave a creditable report of the work done in the Chapters along the line of Patriotic Education and Americanization. The work included the support of scholarship funds for the International Training Schools at Springfield, Mass., and the Martha Berry School, distribution of American creeds and of flags, coöperation with program committees on patriotic holidays and education of the Mexicans and Syrians in the State. Mrs. D. V. Walker reported excellent work done by D.A.R. women in support of legislation in the interests of women and children.

Reports from the twenty-eight chapters in Kansas were given and showed each chapter to be active along the lines of patriotic work. Mrs. G. L. Linscott, State Registrar, announced the organization of a new chapter at Concordia. Polly Ogden Chapter at Manhattan was awarded the State Honor Flag for securing the largest number of new members during the year. Emporia Chapter, was given special mention for supplying the State Historian with the most complete set of records of men in active war service. Mrs. T. A. Cordry, retiring State Historian, had on exhibition at the Conference, four volumes containing the military records of 239 soldiers who are relatives of the Kansas D.A.R.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and newly elected State Regent, was the honored guest of the Conference and addressed the delegates at different sessions on the general work of the Soci-

ety, inspiring them to greater enthusiasm and interest. The presentation of a $1,000 scholarship fund to the International Training school at Springfield, Mass., in honor of Mrs. Guernsey was an event of the Conference.

A beautiful Service in memory of twenty-two Daughters who died during the year was in charge of Mrs. T. A. Cordry. The tribute to the National Daughters was given by Mrs. Guernsey, while the tribute to the Chapter members was read by Mrs. Milo McKee. Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Honorary State Regent was present at the sessions of the Conference. The song, "My Golden Kansas" written by her son, Harry Eugene Stanley, was adopted as the official D.A.R. song for Kansas.

The following state officers were elected for the ensuing term of two years: Regent, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Vice Regent, Mrs. R. B. Campbell; Registrar, Mrs. Byron B. Burg; Historian, Mrs. J. P. Adams; Recording Secretary, Adelaide Morse; Treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Larkin.

ADELAIDE MORSE,
State Recording Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA

In response to the invitation of the 39th Star Chapter, the seventh annual State Conference of South Dakota D.A.R. assembled in the First Methodist Church of Watertown, March 16 and 17, 1921. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs Francis W. Warring.

Scripture was read and prayer offered by Rev. Gay C. White of the First Methodist Church. This was followed by the singing of "America" and the repetition of "The American's Creed."

Mrs. S. X. Way of the hostess Chapter gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by the State Vice Regent Mrs. M. R. Hopkins. The reports of the State Officers were very interesting, especially that of the State Regent who laid especial emphasis on "The Relation of the State to the National Society."

The reports of the State Chairmen brought out many items of importance and evoked much favorable comment.

Thursday morning's Devotionals were in charge of the State Chaplain, Mrs. R. F. Lockhart and were followed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

This morning's session was given to the reports of Chapter Regents, which showed subscriptions given to Piney Woods School, Tamassee Industrial School, Martha Berry School, and the Schauffler School.

All assesments to the National Society were reported as paid and the following amounts given to State funds: $976.65 paid on the $5,000 Endowment Fund for the children of sailors, soldiers and marines of the World War living within the State of South Dakota. $151.60 for the support of one teacher at the International College at Springfield, Mass., $25 for the upkeep of the Real Daughter's Grave, and $119.42 for Near East Relief. It was voted by the Conference to support one teacher for one year at the International School at Springfield, Mass., or some school of the same character, to be decided by the Board of Management.

Mrs. E. E. Maynard, State Director, for the Children of the American Revolution, gave an encouraging report and asked that each Chapter organize a Children's Society.

Mrs. M. R. Hopkins, is the incoming State Regent and Mrs. Leslie G. Hill, the incomin State Vice Regent.

The social affairs of the Conference were, the delightful luncheons given by the members of the 39th Star Chapter each noon, the banquet at the Kampeska Hotel, the Colonial Tea, given in the parlors of the Methodist Church at which time an entertaining C.A.R. program was given under the supervision of Mrs. H. B Williamson, and the Theater Party, Thursday evening

Soloists for the Conference were Mrs. Bernice Smith Hagman, Mrs. Agnes Sheafe Morris, Mrs. Walter Miller and Mrs. H. B. Williamson.

The Seventh State Conference closed with a prayer of thanksgiving, and benediction given by Rev. Gay C. White.

All members of the Conference voiced their sincere appreciation of the interest and efforts of the 39th Star Chapter, and of the State Regent, Mrs. Francis W. Warring, in thus bringing this year of wonderful achievement to such a delightful close.

(MRS. LESLIE G.) HELEN ST. JOHN HILL,
State Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON

In response to the cordial invitation of Esther Reed Chapter, the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Washington D.A.R. was held April 7-8, 1921, in the Davenport Hotel, Spokane. The Conference was called to order by our beloved State Regent, Mrs. George H. Goble, a member of the hostess Chapter. The invocation was given by the Chaplin, Mrs. J. L. Sutherland, after which all joined in the Salute to the Flag.

Greetings from the National Society to the Conference were given by our Vice President General, Mrs. Henry McCleary; a welcome on behalf of the City of Spokane by Mayor C.A. Fleming, and a welcome from Esther Reed Chapter by the Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Chase was most cordial. Response to these words of welcome was given by Mrs. W. A. Johnson, First Vice Regent. Presentation of the program was made by Mrs. Emmett Evans, after which the State Regent appointed the Committees on Resolutions and Auditing, and the report of the Credentials Committee was given by Mrs. H. W. Patton.

The State Board members were entertained at luncheon by the members of the Board of Esther Reed Chapter. Each member of the Conference was taken to luncheon by a member of the hostess Chapter. The afternoon session opened with an attractive musical number, followed by the address of the State Regent, Mrs. Goble, in which she spoke of the close coöperation we should have with our National Society and all its endeavors. She also gave a summary of work done in the State during the past year.

The reports of the State Officers and Chairmen of the Standing Committees Showed Americanization had been the key-note of every chapter in the State, and that money, time and personal service had been most freely given.

Four new chapters were introduced and a silk flag presented to each one, the gift of our Vice President General, Mrs. McCleary, and our State Regent, Mrs. Goble.

Thursday evening a reception and banquet was given to the delegates and visitors by the hostess Chapter. Mrs. C. F. Chase, Regent of Esther Reed Chapter, was a charming toastmistress. She paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Goble, who gave a short, witty address. Mrs. W. A. Johnson, First Vice President of the State, spoke in behalf of the State Board in appreciation of Mrs. Goble's administration, and presented a pair of silver candlesticks to her.

Mrs. Henry McCleary, our beloved Vice President General, was the next speaker. Colonel C. C. Ballou, commanding officer at Fort George Wright, was an honored guest, and gave a stirring address.

The report of the State Chairman of National Committees showed a keen interest being taken by each chapter in the work as outlined by the National Society. Mrs. Edmund Bowden's report as compiler of Washington records, was most interesting. Lineal descendants of Revolutionary ancestors related to members of the State Society, who took part in the World War, and are entitled to appear in these records, number 465, including eleven women. Two D.A.R. mothers had sons in both Canadian and U. S. military service, Mrs. Edmund Bowden and Mrs. C. X. Lorabee. One D.A.R. mother sent the war record of four sons, and one of three. The bundle of records as prepared for the files in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and for our State Society were tied with the D.A.R. colors.

On Friday the official luncheon of the State Conference was given at the Crescent Tea Room, more than 125 D.A.R. attending. After the luncheon a surprise musical program was given in the Auditorium, originated by Mrs. E. C. Flemming. The stage was arranged to form a Colonial background for Mrs. S. E. Lambert who, dressed as a Colonial dame, sang several songs. Her gown of white brocaded satin was 150 years old and was loaned by Mrs. H. E. Bacon. Her point lace shawl, over 100 years old, and her poke bonnet 110 years old, both are heirlooms of the Flemming family. The flag draped over the officers' table was carried in the battle of Yorktown, 143 years ago, and was made in 1778. It was loaned by L. R. Bland.

Friday afternoon the newly elected officers were introduced to the Conference. The new State Regent, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, in her speech of acceptance, said:

"All institutions have a use for existing, and those having only selfish ideals must change or cease to exist. Our society is big enough and broad enough to continue to teach proper reverence for the heroic and noble deeds of our forefathers, and also to help in the training of all who come as strangers to our shores."

The Conference went on record as advocating severe restriction of immigration for five years. The Conference of 1921 will go down in the annals as one of especial success, and reflects great credit upon the members of Esther Reed Chapter.

ALBERTA STEVENS UDELL,
State Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

9982. TELLER.—The ancestor of the Teller family in New Netherlands was William, who was b 1620 & m before 1642 Margaretta Duncassen, of Schenectady. Their s Wm., Jr., b 1657, m Nov. 19, 1686, Rachel, dau of Dr. Hans Kinstead. Their s Jacobus Teller, m Maritje, dau of Isaac Vermilyea, of Yonkers, N. Y. Their ch, baptized in the Sleepy Hollow Church at Tarrytown, were Rachel, bapt Apr. 11, 1730; Isaac, bapt. Apr. 25, 1732; Wm., bapt. Apr. 23, 1734; Jozyntie, bapt. Apr. 10, 1736; Maritie, bapt Apr. 30, 1743; *Tobyas,* bapt June 9, 1750. There were two other s, Pierre and John, but their births must have been recorded elsewhere.—*Mrs. L. T. Van Antwerp,* 180 East Grand Blv'd, Detroit, Mich.

10012. EVANS.—Joshua Evans & Mary Thomas were m Dec., 1764, a marriage license having been issued Dec. 12, 1764 (Penna. Archives, 2nd Ser., Vol. 2). Their ch were Thomas, Peninuah m Henry Benner; Philip Thomas, b July 10, 1770, d Sept. 26, 1835, m Feb. 1, 1801, Eliz. Van Reed, b Sept. 29, 1778, d July 18, 1853, dau of John & Eva Yost Van Reed; Mordecai, Sarah and Joshua. Revolutionary service of Joshua Evans may be found in *Penna. Arch.,* 5th Ser., Vol. 5, pp. 139–205.

10012a. THOMAS.—These items may be of interest. In the Seventh Day Baptist Graveyard, Chester Co., Pa., are the following: Philip Thomas, d Sept. 13, 1773, in his 76th year; Esther Thomas, w of Philip, d June 11, 1750, in her 50th year; Mordecai Thomas, d Aug. 15, 1771, aged 32 years; John Thomas, s, d March 15, 1736, aged 29 years; Eliz. Thomas, mother of Philip, d May 21, 1744, aged 80 years; Mary Evans, w of Joshua Evans, Sr., no date.—Mrs. *C. M. Steinmetz,* 545 Centre Ave., Reading, Pa.

8830. HARDIN.—Martin Hardin was b in Faquier Co., Va., 1720, d Washington Co., Ky., 1800. Lydia Waters was b 1729. Martin Hardin had Rev ser; he belonged to Va. Militia. I am a descendant of his dau Rosannah, who m John McMahon.—*Clementine Mathes,* Corydon, Indiana.

POST.—Wm. Post, b abt 1655, of Long Island, m 1670 Altze, dau of Theunis von Coverden & Barbara Lucas. Their s Wm., b 1680 in N. Y. City, m 1724 Harretje Van Kleef. This Wm. bought 2300 acres in Peace Brook Millstone, N. J., of John Covert. In 1711 he was appointed admins of his father's estate. Their ch were Wm, bapt Mar. 7, 1705; John, b in Millstone, N. J., bapt in Somerville Oct. 29, 1707, m 1732 Alchey, dau of Abraham Blow, of Long Island. Family Register of John Post, b 1707, is as follows: Alchey Blow, b July 14, 1714; Henry Blow, b June 10, 1710; Charity Post, b Dec. 27, 1733; John Post, b Mar. 26, 1736; Mary Post, b Apr. 1, 1739; Abraham Post, b Oct. 11, 1741; Wm. Post, b Feb. 19, 1744; Hendrick Post, b Mar. 30, 1749. Family Register of Henry Post, b 1749, is as follows: Margaret Post, b May 20, 1749 (dau of Wm. Cock); John Post, b May 20, 1769, d Jan. 36, 1828; Cornelia Post, b Jan. 4, 1771; Alchey, b Mar. 6, 1773; Wm., b Apr. 25, 1775; Henry, b Nov. 15, 1777, d July 29, 1780; Margaret Post, b Feb. 22, 1780; Henry, b Sept. 2, 1782; Mary, b Dec. 26, 1784; Gertrude, b Dec. 14, 1786; Tunis, b Aug. 3, 1790; Sarah W., b Apr. 21, 1793. Margaret Post, w of Henry, d June 5, 1805, in the 56th yr of her age. Tunis Post, d

Aug. 20, 1808. Hendrick Post was m to Margaret Cock, Jan. 6, 1769, by the Rev. I. Vanharlengen. Henry Post m Margaret Vandike, wid of Samuel Deniston, Apr. 19, 1806; she was his 2nd w & was b June 29, 1758. Hendrick Post, d June 17, 1830, in his 83rd yr. David Freeman, 2nd husband of Alchey Post, d Nov. 14, 1836, aged 73 yrs, 11 mos, 15 days. Copied from the Family ms of Wm. Cock. Wm. Cock, b Sept. 18, 1718, d Aug. 16, 1757; Cornelia Vonde Baregh, b Apr. 16, 1726; Wm. Cock & Cornelia Baregh were m May 2, 1745; Wm. Cock, b Mar. 29, 1740; Garshem Cock, b Sat., May 16, 1747; Margaret, b Sat., May 20, 1749; John, b Tues., May 21, 1751; Tunis, b Fri., Sept. 14, 1753; Henry, b Fri., Nov. 29, 1755; Jacob, b 7 mos aft his father's death, Mar. 18, 1758. Cornelia Vande Baregh Cock m 2ndly Hulick. She d Mar. 22, 1792. Copied from an old ms found in Post Bible & nearly obliterated is the following: Alex. Moore, b Nov. 5, 1790, his w Cornelia Brokaw, b July 10, 1795, d July, 1883; Letitia P. Moore, b Sept. 14, 1815; Mary Moore, b Nov. 20, 1817; Sarah H. Moore, b May 23, 1820; Jane Eliza Kissam Moore, b Sept. 20, 1822.—*Mrs. C. C. A. Miller*, 508 East Main St., North, Gainesville, Florida.

9953a. Blair.—Land Grants in North Carolina. Catharine Blair, Dec. 26, 1793, Grant No. 163, 1000 A, Eastern District of N. Car.; also shown in later note was warrant No. 2375 & land lay on Main Fork of River. Warrant, Richard Dobbs Spaight; surveyed by Thomas King; John Blair & Francis Guthrey, chain-carriers. Note also Military Grant to John Blair in N. Car., 300 A land, Greene Co., on Beaver Dam, Waters of Church River adj; 200 A made by Moses Poors, beginning Thomas King's Corner, etc.—*E. M. N. Moore.*

9989. Shelby.—I am trying to find out whether Evan Shelby's w was Mary, dau of Andrew & Eliz. (Davis) Blair. Andrew Blair, of Blair's Valley (Penna.-Md.), d 1796, aged 107 yrs. Will at Hagerstown, Md., mentions dau Mary Shelby. Chauncery Court at Hagerstown shows suits of Andrew Blair vs. Evan Shelby (absentee) running over 20 yrs (land dispute). These Blairs lived in Washington Co., Md., & also in Franklin Co., Pa. From this neighborhood a colony went to Mecklenberg, N. C., bef the Rev. Andrew Blair, b 1699, had sons in Rev; also sons-in-law, McClellan, Dougherty, Moran. One of his daus was Eleanor, sister of Mary Blair Shelby.—*Dr. E. M. Heistand Moore*, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

Fairbanks.—According to the Fairbanks genealogy Dorcas Fairbanks m Timothy Whiting & went west. She was the 8th child of Lieut. Joshua Fairbanks, who served in Rev with rank of Lieut. on the Lexington Alarm, Roll of Capt. Caleb Whiting's Co. Dorcas had an older sister who also m a Whiting.—*Miss Margaret Bates Webb*, 628 Highland Ave., Meadville, Pa.

QUERIES

10032. McConnell.—There were three Wm. McConnells in Ky. during the Rev. One settled in Lexington, one in Bourbon Co. & the third was a preacher & came to Mo. with Daniel Boone, settling in St. Chas. Co. He m Miss January, of St. Louis. His Rev rec has been proven, his desc using a Bucks Co., Pa., service. The first of these Williams, in company with Col. Robt. Patterson, built the first cabin in Lexington, Ky. He m Miss Ellis & d abt 1800, leaving several minor ch. There was much litigation in settling his estate. The second Wm. m Rosanne Kennedy in Pa. in 1768 and went from Lancaster Co., Pa., to Ky. before the Rev. Two Wm. McConnells served under Gen. George Rogers Clark. Wanted help in determining which service belongs to which Wm. Would be glad to correspond with desc of the first two Wms. mentioned.

(a) Ferneybough.—Wanted Ferneybough gen & Rev ser of Thomas Ferneybough, who m Agnes, dau of Wm. Lucas, in St. Thomas' Parish, Orange Co., Va., in 1776.—M. N. W.

10033. Green.—Wanted wife's name & date of b of Nathaniel Green, Rev sol of Phila. Co., Pa. Also list of their ch. One dau Margaret Charlotte Green m John Shillingsburg, another dau m John Mercer. Green gen. desired.

(a) Schuster.—Gen desired of Margaretta Schuster, of Phila. Co., Pa., who was b 1765.

(b) Becker.—Wanted gen of Anna Maria & Mary Becker, of Phila. Co., Pa. What was their connection with the Schuster & Jones families? The enquirer has a very old Testament with the name of Anna Maria Becker, 1775, on the silver clasp & the name of Mary Becker & date 1772 inside.—A. E. S. R.

10034. Boone.—George & Mary Boone had s Squire Boone, who m Sarah Morgan, and had s Squire. Wanted names of his w & ch.—I. R. B.

10035. Wood.—Wanted name & dates of Miss Wood, who m a Totten in Orange Co., N. Y., abt 1800. Her father was a Rev soldier.—R. M. D.

10036. Cobb.—Would like to correspond with desc of Henry Cobb & his w Eleanor Paris, parents of Azariah Paris Cobb, of N. or S. Car., who came to Ga. & m Mary Frances Sorrel.

(a) Harris.—Wanted parentage of John Pinckney & Wm. Harris, bros who came from Va. to Ga. John Pinckney located in Greensboro, where he m Frances Cornelia Leslie, &

Wm. located in Clarkesville, Ga. Sarah Lockey, of Bay City, Ky., & Nancy Glass, of Galconda, Ill., were their sisters.—B. C. H. B.

10037. BRADFORD-POLK.—Wanted gen of Saba Bradford, who m Jan. 25, 1764, Capt. Wm. Polk, b in Somerset Co., Md.—M. H.

10038. STATLER.—Capt. Rudolph or Rudy Statler, Rev sol from Lancaster Co., Pa., enlisted July 1, 1775, Sept. 4, 1776, June 8, 1778, May 10, 1780, & served till end of the war. He m 2nd w May 7, 1799, Fanny Bash, d May 5, 1825. Dau Christina, by 1st w, m Adam Brown, Rev sol. Wanted dates of b & 1st m, also name of 1st w with her dates.

(a) CATHER.—Col. Jasper Cather, wounded at Siege of Yorktown, settled in Frederick Co., Va. In Va. census of 1790 was listed with seven in fam; sons were Thomas, John, James, Robert, Wm., David. Wanted proof of his Rev ser, dates of b, m, & name & dates of his w.—E. B.

10039. WEBB.—Wanted gen of Anna Webb, b Jan. 1, 1770. Did she have Rev ancestry?—A. W. M.

10040. STEPHENS.—Wanted gen & Rev ser of Gen. or Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Stephens, b in Canada, d in Lachute, Canada, m Lydia French prob in N. Y., owned land where city of Taunton, Mass., now stands. Had s Ebenezer Stephens, whom m Susanna Brooks. Their s Alpha Stephens, b Sept. 15, 1822, d Feb. 18, 1898, m Mary Thompson Nov. 9, 1849. Their dau Lydia, b Apr. 9, 1862, m Sylvan Detrick May 16, 1889; their s Geo Alpha Detrick, b Apr. 25, 1890, m Frieda E. Damas Dec. 11, 1916, and their dau Ruth Damas Detrick, b Sept. 30, 1917.—F. D. D.

10041. RAGAN.—Wanted information of —— Ragan, Rev sol of German desc. His dau Eliz. b in West Milford, Va., 1771, d 1885, m Alexander Ireland. Their ch were John, Jacob, Eliza, Sarah, Margaret & Priscilla.

(a) MORRISON.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of Archibald Morrison, who emig from England bef the Rev & settled on the Yadkin River, N. Car. He m Miss Fook & in 1775 enlisted in Cont army. Abt 1788 moved from N. Car. to West Milford, Harrison Co., Va. His dau Margaret, b 1768 in N. C., m 1789 Wm. Lorother, Jr., of Va.—O. C.

10042. PERLEE.—Wanted information regarding the fam of Edmund Perlee, a Paymaster in Rev. Was Mary Perlee, who m Wm Barclay, in New York City, his dau?—C. E. A.

10043. MITCHELL.—Wanted parentage of David Mitchell, b Apr. 4, 1774, in Cumberland Co., Pa.; moved to Nile Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1797.

(a) MCCOY.—Wanted dates of b & d & Rev rec of the father of Ann McCoy, who m Elihu Cozad in Sussex Co., N. J., at the close of the Rev, then moved to Mercer, Pa.—L. C. B.

10044. LITTLE.—Wanted name & dates of w & Rev rec of Joseph Little, b 1732, prob in Scotland, d in Sudberry, Vt., May 29, 1817; appears in Census of 1790 at Sudberry. One s, Rufus, b 7-9-1772 in Vt., d in Crawford Co., Pa., 11-12-1854. S Joseph, b 1765, d Sudberry, Vt., at age of 57. Joseph was a Lieut. & Capt. in Rev.

(a) MARSHALL.—Wanted name & gen of w & parentage of Nathaniel Marshall, who lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1803, moved to Crawford Co., Pa. Among his ch were John, Nathaniel & Joseph, b 10-15-1808, d in Crawford Co., Pa., 1-19-1883.

(b) ARBUCKLE.—Wanted parentage & name of w of James Arbuckle, who d of yellow fever during French & Indian or Rev War. His only son James lived in Mercer Co., Pa. Did he give 1812 service? His son Jacob, b 1829, m Eliza J. Dickey & lived in Mercer Co., Pa.—E. L. McC.

10045. BRADLEY.—Wanted names & dates of the parents of Elizabeth Bradley, b Aug. 28, 1743, d April 7, 1821, & buried with her husband Japhet Towler on their plantation in Charlotte Co., Va. (Keysville). They were m Dec. 15, 1762, & their ch were Elizabeth B., b Aug. 28, 1763; Nathaniel, b Feb. 23, 1765, Chesterfield Ct. House, Va.; James, b Apr. 18, 1768, Prince Edwards City, Va.; Benjamine, b Dec. 18, 1769, Cumberland, Va.; Henry, b Dec. 22, 1771, Chesterfield, Va.; Ann, b Dec. 18, 1773; Wm., b Apr. 23, 1776, Chesterfield, Va.; Elizabeth, b Sept. 11, 1778, Goochland; Luke, b Dec. 30, 1780, Goochland; & Edward, b Apr. 3, 1783, Goochland, Va. James Towler was a merchant in Petersburgh, Va., & m Lucy Bryan, Ragsdale, b July 11, 1778, d Mar. 18, 1817, in Ohio. Wanted names of her parents.—L. P. H.

10046. METZ.—Wanted dates & Rev rec of Christian, Christ or Christy Metz, of Lancaster Co., Pa., who m Mary Hockman. He was the s of Von Ludwig & Magdalene Metz, who were b in Germany & came to this country bef 1771 & settled in Lancaster Co., Pa.—E. V. S.

10047. RUSH-COURTNEY.—Wanted parentage with dates of Thos. Rush, of Culpepper Co., Va., who m Nancy Courtney. Wanted her gen also.

(a) DAVIS.—Wanted name & date of father of Silas, b 1786, m 2nd in Indiana, d in Mo.; Susan, Seymour, Jesse, Peter & Littleton Davis, of Snow Hill, Worcester Co., Md.—C. A. C.

10048. GWATKINS.—Wanted names of w &

ch of Charles Gwatkins, Rev sol from Bedford Co., Va., b Apr. 3, 1741. He was the s of Mary & Edward Gwatkins. Wanted also name of his s & w, who were the parents of Chas. W. Gwatkins, b Mar. 12, 1812, Bedford Co., Va., & m Charlotte Ann Tinsley, Sept. 25, 1834.—C. C. L.

10049. Blood.—Wanted dates of b & m of Samuel Blood who ser in Rev from Bolton, Mass.; also maiden name & dates of his w Kesiah. Their dau Kesiah m Israel Fisher, of Fitzwilliam, N. H.

(a) Haskell.—Wanted parentage of the widow Lydia Haskell, of Bellingham, Mass., who m Sept. 14, 1792, Samuel Fisher, Jr., of Medway, Mass.

(b) Barnes.—Wanted date & place of d of Caleb Barnes, Rev patriot, of Waterbury, Conn. Also dates of his dau Hannah, who m James Alcox, of Wolcott, Conn.—M. H. K.

10050. Davis.—Wanted gen of Anna Davis, b in Falmouth or Rochester, Mass., d Nov. 5, 1835, at Sidney, Me., m Feb. 27, 1766, Paul Hammond, of Falmouth.

(a) Green.—Wanted ancestry of Marah or Maria Green, who m 23 Jan., 1728, John Hammond, of Rochester, Mass.—E. R. B.

10051. Tyler.—Wanted date of the appointment of John Tyler, ances of Pres. Tyler, as Marshall of Virginia.—J. M. H.

10052. Cooper.—Wanted dates of b & m of Jacob Cooper, who m Rebecca McKinney & resided nr the Catawba River in Camden Dist., S. C., & ser in the S. Car. Militia. His ch were John, Jacob b 1792, Wm. Joseph H. b 1802, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Nancy, James & Agnes.—A. G. St. C.

10053. Calvert.— . . . Can anyone tell me where I can locate the Bibles of Cornelius Calvert (1), of Norfolk, Va., who d 1747, or of his s Cornelius, who m Elizabeth Thoroughgood? Christopher Calvert was b abt 1765, have heard that he was a s of Cornelius 2nd, but have not been able to prove the fact by Wills or Deeds. He went west prior to 1792, the year of his m in Amherst Co., Va. Was Thos. Calvert, 1st Lieut. of the *Constellation*, a s of Cornelius 2nd? Have found that Cornelius 2nd had dau Mary who m Wm. Walke; dau Anne who m Capt. James Tucker; & a s Saunders T Calvert, unm. Would be grateful for any Calvert data that will help me to straighten this line.—E. F. O'G.

10054. Travis.—Wanted gen & dates of b & m of Mary Travis, who m Bibby Broocks & lived in Jackson, Tenn., in 1830. She was an aunt of Col. Wm. Travis, who was killed at "The Alamo," 1836.

(a) Welch.—Wanted gen of Ebenezer Welch & also of his w Susanna Allen, whom he m in Charlestown, Mass., 1732.—C. P. McG.

10055. Hawley.—Wanted ances of Capt. James Hawley, who served in the War of 1812, m Hannah Barry in Salisbury, Conn., moved to Victor, N. Y., in 1798. Also gen of Selina Hawley, b in Victor, N. Y., in 1798. Is there Rev ser in these lines?—A. P.

10056. Van Schaack.—Wanted the name of the emigrant Holland, ances of Maria Van Schaack, who m Jacobus Roosevelt, & any data relating to the relationship of Cornelius Aertsen, of Manhattan, whose younger ch took the name of Van Schaieck or Van Schaick about 1673.—G. V. E.

10057. Seelye.—Wanted gen & date of d of Nathaniel Seelye, said to have been a Rev Capt. at the Battle of Bennington, m Lucy Graves, b Apr. 26, 1746, dau of Jedidiah Graves, of East Haddam, Conn.—O. H. B.

10058. Spaun.—Wanted Rev rec of James Spaun, who was one of three bros who came to this country from Spain to fight in Rev. His s Dicky Spaun had a s James, who came from S. Car. to Mo. & m Miss Woodward.—J. R. S.

10059. Waltz.—Wanted any information of Michael Waltz, who emigrated from Switzerland to the States in 1750 & settled in Pa.—R. M. D.

10060. Wood.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Deborah Wood, who m 1778 Nehemiah Seeley, b 1757 Fairfield, Conn., d 1822 Ballston, N. Y.

(a) Birdsall.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Polly Birdsall, who m 1774 Samuel Stark, b 1771, Dutchess Co., N. Y., d 1840 in Michigan.—E. M. G.

10061.—Wilson.—Wanted gen of Mary Wilson, of Orangeburg Dist., S. Car., who m John Houston in 1788. Was her father a Rev sol?

(a) Graves.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Susan Graves, of Knox Co., Tenn., who m Charles Latham in 1880.

(b) Fowler.—Wanted gen & Rev ser of Thomas Fowler, whose dau Eunice m John Houston, Jr. She was b abt 1806 nr Abbeville, S. Car. Her bros & sis were Frances, b Abbeville, 1803, m Jeptha Landrum; Malinda m Quincy Boring; Dennis m & had one s Thomas, who d in Va. in Civil War. Is this Fowler fam of N. Car.?—M. N.

10062. Holloway.—Lieut. James Holloway, in 4th Va. Reg. 1776 to 1778, m Martha Ann Owen. He d Jassamine Co., Ky., 1829. Lived previously in Amherst Co., Va. Holloway & Owen ancestry desired.—E. M. B.

10063. Cromwell.—Information desired of the Cromwell fam residing in Westchester Co. during the Rev. Mary Cromwell m James DeVoe, her bro Edward m Jane DeVoe.—M. E. C.

10064. Holton.—Wanted gen of James Hol-

ton, of New Salem, Mass., whose dau Nancy m Wm. Kellogg, Feb. 23, 1772. Does he trace ances to the colonial settler Wm. Holton? Give line of desc.—E. L. D. B.

10065. HATCH.—Wanted gen of John Hatch, b Feb. 9, 1774, d June 19, 1847, & of his w Sarah Fuller, b July 6, 1770, d Nov. 28, 1852.

(a) SCHERMERHORN.—Wanted information of Peter Schermerhorn, whose dau Hannah m Jarvis D. Hatch, Feb 15, 1832, at Parish, N Y. She d Aug. 31, 1893, aged 78 yrs.—R. C. C.

10066. KING.—Wanted date of b & par of Zadock King, who m Elizabeth Todd at Deerfield, Mass., July 3, 1751.—C. K. R.

10067. TAYLOR.—Geo. Ward, Rev sol, m Margaret Swacsac & their s David Ward m 1805 Eli beth Taylor, b 1787. Wanted ances of Elizabeth Taylor. Tradition says that her ancestors were forced to leave Eng because of treasonable utterances of one of them who was a member of the House of Lords. Had Major Henry Taylor other ch besides Matthew, & did any of his desc go to Ohio?—R. C. Y. S.

10068. WILLIAMS.—Wanted par & name of w of Henry Williams, b in Pa., Oct. 23, 1752, m May 30, 1790, Zilpha ——. This fam were Quakers & were living in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1807.—O. E. H.

10069.—BUTLER-ABBOTT.—Rev. Benj. Butler m Dorcas Abbott. Their dau Dorcas m Jonathan Cilley June 5, 1786. All of N. H. Wanted gen & Rev rec of these fams.

(a) BARTLETT-LATHAM.—Josiah Bartlett, b Dec. 2, 1767, of Conn., m Anna Latham, of Vt., moved to N. Y. & later with their fam to Ohio. Gen & Rev rec of these fams desired.—W. B. S.

10070. BAKER.—Wanted all data of Col. Wm. Baker; on which side did he serve in Rev? He d at Thurman's Patent, N. Y., now Johnsbury, Warren Co. He came from Phila. & left property, on long-term lease in both Phila. & Monroe Co., Pa. He seems to have been connected with Col. Jacob Baker, who was left similar property. Wm. Baker was b abt 1710-20. Where? He m Hannah—was her surname Penn? Their daus Elizabeth Baker m —— Vaughn; & Hannah, b 1747, m Job Andrews, Rev sol, b Dighton, Mass, 1744.—H. J. M.

10071. DAMON.—Wanted proof of Rev ser of Jonathan Damon, b abt 1726, d Jan. 31, 1810, m Sarah ——, b abt. 1724, d Oct. 4, 1802. Do not know place of res during Rev. Four of this name served from Mass. Their dau Rachel m Russell Parker & was living at Wilbraham, Mass., prior to 1800 Their other ch were Aaron, Nathan, Esther & maybe others.

(a) STONE-EATON.—Did Jeremiah Stone, Rev sol from R. I. have dau Nancy, b 1786, who m Jeduthan Eaton, b 1779? Wanted gen of both fams.

(b) GALE-SHERBURNE.—Roger Gale, b abt 1771; lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Anna Sherburne, dau of Henry. Was this Roger Gale s of Roger who appears as an enlisted man in the 6th Reg. of Dutchess Co., Mil.? (Land Bounty Rights.) Wanted also Henry Sherburne's Rev rec.

(c) CRIPPEN.—Wanted date of b of Ichabod Crippen, Sr., father of Ichabod, Danile & Elijah, who lived in Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., & was in 9th Reg. of Albany Co., Mil. Wanted also name of his w & gen of both.—E. L. C.

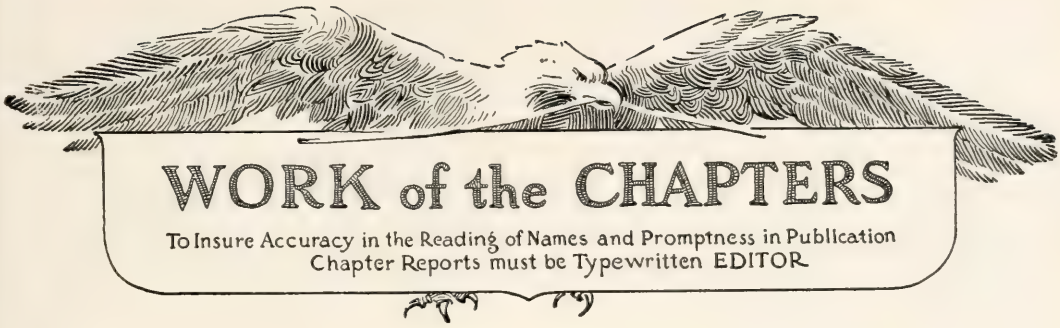
10072. THOMAS.—Wanted par of Wm. Chisholm, b in Fluvana Co., Va., abt 1790, & m Miss Isbell?—I. S. C.

10073. MILLER.—Wanted parentage of Abraham Miller, b 1758, m 1st Phoebe Webb in 1782. Ch John, b 1783; Wm., b 1785; Rachel, b 1787, m Elisha Barton; Thomas, b 1788, m Mary Fincher; Isaac, b 1794, m Amelia Stewart; Pattie, b 1794. Phoebe Webb Miller d 1797 & Abraham m 2nd Nancy Miller 1799. Ch Samuel, b 1801; Maria, b 1802, m Isaac Low, 1823; Jacob, b 1803, m Caroline Wilcox; Joseph, b 1805; Elisha Barton, b 1807; m Eliza McKinney, 1844; Abram, b 1809, m Mary Klutz; Ann, b 1810, m Alex. Campbell; Warwick, b 1811, m Mary L. Evans; Elizabeth Ann, b 1814, d 1836. Abraham Miller d Aug. 21, 1821, & Nancy his w d April 13, 1823.—E. M. S.

10074. LEWIS.—Wanted dates, names of w & ch of Francis Lewis, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.—M. P. W.

10075. HERRICK.—Wanted names of w & ch with all dates of Stephen Herrick, who in 1790 lived in Argyle, Wash. Co., N. Y. Is there Rev ser in these lines?—E. M. C.

10076. YORK.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of ances of Wm. Kimbrough York, b abt 1795, N. Car., m abt 1820 Phoebe Lyons, b 1806, d Nov. 27, 1886,—M. Y. T.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

William Henshaw Chapter (Martinsburg, W. Va.) We have subscribed the full contribution to all things asked by both State and National organizations. We have also commemorated all national anniversaries, and we open our meetings by the use of the D.A.R. ritual and the American's Creed.

This year especially do we feel that our work along patriotic lines has been successful, for on June 14, 1920, we unveiled a monument to Major General Adam Stephens, the Revolutionary soldier, statesman and the founder of Martinsburg. The monument was a reproduction of the original marking at the grave, and a number of the same old stones were used in the work. On the top is embedded a bronze tablet marked, "Patriot Legislator, Founder 1718, Major General Adam Stephen, 1791."

The exercises were opened by an invocation by Dr. Woods, followed by a short talk by former Senator Faulkner. The tablet was unveiled by the great-grandniece of General Stephen, Mrs. Samuel Otis Williams, of Baltimore. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner" as Mrs. Williams pulled back from the tablet a beautiful silken flag made after the design drawn by Washington for our emblem, the thirteen stars in a circle.

Hon. R. Gray Williams of Virginia then delivered an address and later Mrs. Williams presented to the City of Martinsburg the original plat of the 130 acres which General Stephen had given as a site for the town. The names of the original owners are inscribed thereon and it is a document which the city prizes. The sheet is yellow with age but the names are clear and legible. This and other valuable documents came to Mrs. Williams from her famous uncle.

The Stephen's monument will cost, when finally completed approximately $600. Three hundred of this amount was given by the County Court of Berkeley County under a special act of the Legislature of West Virginia, granting this permission. The other three hundred dollars has been raised almost entirely through the efforts of our untiring and efficient Regent, Mrs. Stuart W. Walker, not one penny was taken from the treasury. She had the assistance of perhaps a third of the Chapter in her efforts to raise this amount, but the energy behind the whole affair was hers.

Our Social Service work is a school and nationalization work among the foreigners at our local quarries.

Through our national organization we have subscribed to the Manual and to other work of our National and State Organizations. Our educational work embraces the papers which have been written by our members, the work we do at the local High School, and the scholarships to which we contribute through our State and National Organizations.

This year, on Washington's Birthday, our Chapter presented before the local High School in the High School Auditorium, some very beautiful lantern slides of historical places in America.

We have held no large formal entertainments, but our chapter affairs have been well attended and apparently enjoyed, and the hospitality has been sincere.

(Mrs. Paul H.,) Marie Buxton Martin,
Historian.

Cherokee Chapter (Selma, Ala.) Because our lanes along the country side, leading from our beautiful little City are bordered with the lovely Cherokee Rose so white, our Chapter bears that name. This Chapter, organized in 1907 with twelve members, has slowly grown to twenty-five members. We have lost several members by death.

During the service of the present Regent, twice elected, serving four years, meetings were and are held monthly. Not otherwise can active service and life be maintained. We keep in touch and service with all D.A.R. work.

Search was made and resulted in locating the grave of three Revolutionary soldiers. The service for Mrs. Alice Winston Pettus, Real Daughter, of the Revolution was simple and interesting. An orator of power and talent in ringing words made beautiful the honor of the

tribute being rendered. Our work in marking graves is but begun.

New members are being accepted, bringing inspiration to us all.

(Miss) Emily F. Ferguson,
Regent.

Victory Chapter (Washington, D. C.) was organized on January 27, 1919. At that time the American Expeditionary Forces were returning, and the Chapter was named in commemoraton of the victory participated in by them.

Our first act was to share in the pledge of the N.S.D.A.R. for the Liberty Loan and Tilloloy Funds. The money was raised by the sale of a quilt designed in the blues of the Society's colors and quilted by the Chapter members. Victory Chapter, naturally, was deeply interested in the Victory Loan, and secured pledges of members and friends to the amount of $50,000.

During the season especial interest has been manifested in Americanization work, and following a definite plan outlined in the Year Book, study has been made of five great European countries which send large numbers of immigrants to our shores.

Speakers familiar with these countries, have given talks at the meetings, while supplementary papers relating to the art of sociology of the people, have been read. Chapter members and friends have been interested in exhibiting curious pictures, fabrics, or handwork collected in the nations under discussion.

As a practical result, construction help in the work of the local Americanization Schools has been given in different ways, and through the kindness of two members pictures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt were presented to the foreign classes.

Contributions have also been made to the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Flag Fund. Friendship House, Southern Schools, Near East Relief, Polish and Russian Relief, American International College, Soldiers at Mt. Alto Inn, St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Walter Reed Hospital, Juvenile Protection Association, Birthday gifts to children of dead heroes, and Memorial Continental Hall Library. Funds for these purposes have been raised by garden fêtes, card parties and a Christmas sale. A counterpane in block pattern, made of alternative crocheted and embroidered squares has also been completed and is now for sale. Many personal gifts have been made through the Chapter, while Welfare work among sick



TOMB OF MRS. ALICE WINSTON PETTUS, REAL DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, INSCRIBED BY THE CHEROKEE CHAPTER, FEBRUARY 22, 1921

members has been sustained by voluntary contribution, and other necessary expenditures such as State dues, the Year Book and entertainment on guest nights have been cheerfully borne in the same way.

The Chapter has had a most interesting as well as a prosperous and helpful season, and the thirty-seven members are already looking forward to next year with great pleasure and optimism.

IMOGENE R. ICKIS,
Historian.

present, and Daughters from other chapters, as well as many friends. After the program a social hour followed and refreshments were served.

This Whitley House was built by Col. Wm. Whitley in 1783. The windows were placed seven feet from the ground to prevent the Indians from shooting at the inmates. The stairway has carved on its steps the head of an eagle with an olive branch in its beak. Over the mantel shelf in the "Big Room" is carved 13 "S's" signifying the thirteen original States.



QUILT MADE BY THE VICTORY CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Logan-Whitley Chapter (Stanford, Ky.) The unveiling of a bronze tablet marking the first brick house built in Kentucky occurred July 15th. This historic old house stands between Crab Orchard and Stanford in Lincoln county, and is known as the Old Whitley House. The program was most interesting.

Miss Susan Fisher Woods, the Regent, gave a cordial greeting. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Mary Moore Crutcher. Miss Esther Whitley Burch gave a description of the building. They are both, descendants of Wm. Whitley. The patriotic address was delivered by Mr. H. S. Alcorn, of Stanford, who gave an interesting account of Wm. Whitley and his times. A number of patriotic songs were sung.

Many descendants of the old pioneers were present. At the top of the second flight of steps was the hiding place for the women and children in case of an Indian encounter. This third floor is one large room where old and young met to dance the old minuet.

Colonel Wm. Whitley was killed in the Battle of the Thames in 1814, while leading the forlorn hope.

ESTHER WHITLEY BURCH.

James McElwee Chapter (Sigourney, Iowa,) has had a prosperous year.

We celebrated Flag Day with a picnic in the woods in which the husbands and children of the members participated. Our guest day was February 22nd, in honor of Washington's Birthday, at the lovely home of Mrs. Nannie

Torrence Stockman, one of our past Regents, when each member was allowed to invite three of her friends. There was a fine program of music, reading and tableaux.

We have had twenty one volumes of lineage books bound and placed in the public library. We lack volumes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 19, to make our file complete to date, and would be glad to purchase these if they can be found.

There are now fifty six members, thirty-three resident and twenty-three non-resident members, and ten new ones working on their papers. We are proud of our two Real Granddaughters, Mrs. Emily Porter Asbury Clary, of Sigourney, Iowa and Mrs. Samantha Wheeler Poling, of Marysville, Ohio, (mother of ye historian.)

Nearly all the resident members are taking the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and the Chapter pays the subscription for the public library. We have had four food sales this year, which helped our finances materially

At holiday time we packed and shipped a large box of clothing, books, etc. to the Dorothy Sharp School, and another box to the Hineman Settlement school. Also packed and shipped a barrel of apples to the Government Hospital for soldiers, at Knoxville, Iowa.

The Chapter attended services in a body, the Sunday before Fourth of July, and listened to a patriotic sermon by Rev. Zimmerman of the First M. E. Church. Our Regent is Mrs. Jane M. Jarvis.

(MRS.) INA POLING ASHBAUGH,
Historian.

Caughnawaga Chapter (Fonda, N. Y.) This makes the fourteenth year of the life of Caughnawaga Chapter, and there is a feeling of pride among the members that it has given its meed of good service to our great National organization and assisted in upholding American ideals. It now numbers 106 members and the past year has been most successful in that all State and National obligations have been met and Chapter meetings well attended. Americanization has been the keynote of our work. In appropriations the Chapter has paid its per capita tax, sent $5.60 to International College for Immigrants at Springfield in honor of our honory retiring President General, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, also $5.00 as a Christmas gift to the same school. Pledged $100 to Founders fund of the School at Tomassee, S. C. as a memorial to the Chapter's founder, Mrs. Katherine Martin Schuyler whose name will be placed on the memorial tablet to be erected in honor of Chapter Founders. Also contributed to the New York State building at Tomassee; to the Manual for Immigrants, the Fountain to Pilgrim Mothers at Plymouth, Mass., and to the painting to the French government; the memorial for Schuyler Mansion in Albany. The Berry School, in Georgia which has received fifty dollars annually for several years, continues one of the Chapter's obligations and the French Orphan, cared for during the World War, still appeals to our sympathy and will be supported by thirty-six and a half dollars per annum. Grateful letters are received from this orphan and mother. The annual prize essays on historical subjects, competed for by the High School Students of Fonda and Fultonville, which call for ten dollars in gold, will be awarded by the Regent at the June Commencement exercises, and this year will be awarded Ward Hinkle, 1st prize, Arthur Bailey, 2nd prize, both of Fonda High School, and 3rd Ethel Bkinner, Fultonville High.

War records of boys of Chapter members have been sent in, ten members being eligible. On Chapter Day, February 22nd, the Chapter entertained the State Regent Mrs. Charles White Nash, at a luncheon in old Court House hall and had as other guests Miss TenEyck, State Treasurer, and a number of Chapter Regents from adjoining cities. This Chapter Day, May 12th, was celebrated with a delightful Social at the home of the 1st Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles Neitsch in Fultonville, and was designated a "Silver Shower for French Orphan Fund." To reimburse the treasury, card parties have been given, the annual post-lenten dance, which yields a goodly sum, a benefit moving picture and devious other ways have helped. The Chapter now has a complete set of lineage books in a new suitable case at the home of Registrar Mrs. H. H. Dockstader. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is subscribed to by a number of members, and the President General's message is read at monthly meetings. At the last State Conference held at Saratoga our Regent Mrs. A. B. Foster, delegate. Mrs. E. V. Roickye and a number of members were in attendance. The Regent and Miss Ida M. George, delegate and Miss Ingersoll attended the Continental Congress at Washington in April. The Chapter has adopted the American's Creed. On Flag Day, June 14, 1920, we enjoyed a basket picnic at the Frey Home in Palatine Bridge, and the coming Flag Day will be celebrated in like manner at the old Stone Arabia Reformed Church.

The Chapter has accomplished much in the past and we feel assured much will be achieved in the future, and as we struggle to emulate our honored ancestors as patriotic loyal Americans we trust that we like them may in departing leave "Footprints on the Sands of Time."

ALICE F. HADLEY PUTNAM,
Historian.

Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) held its annual patriotic meeting in the chapel of the Benedict Memorial Presbyterian church, February 21, 1921. After the devotional exercises, necessary business was transacted. Delegates and alternates were elected to the Continental Congress to be held in Washington, D. C. the week of April 19th and to the State Conference to be held in East Hartford on March 30th. Mrs. Kent O. Brown reported for the Americanization committee. July 4, 1920 a meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. Dr. S. Turner Foster gave an address on Americanization and patriotic hymns were sung. At one of the monthly meetings, Abraham Albelli read his prize essay which won the nine volumes of Shakespeare, illustrated, given as a part of the Chapter's Americanization work. Also a musicale was given in the Commercial High school auditorium, for the benefit of the night school pupils of the Commercial High school.

Among financial gifts for Americanization Mrs. Brown reported fifty dollars given to the International College at Springfield, Mass., fifty dollars to the Home Making Department of the New Home County Farm Bureau. Mrs. Arthur K. Rogers, chairman for the midweek entertainment for the Connecticut Farm for Women expressed the appreciation of the board for the beautiful gift of the picture of Lincoln and the program furnished by the Chapter. The Regent together with Dr. Elizabeth W. Cleveland went to East Lyme the week of Lincoln's Birthday to carry out the program. Mrs. Rogers asked the Chapter to pass a series of resolutions and appoint a committee to work with the board of directors of the farm.

Following the business session the program opened with a group of songs delightfully rendered by Mrs. Charles J. Beehler, soprano soloist of Christ church, West Haven, accompanied by her daughter, Catherine. Miss Marguerite Davis of New Britain, gave recitations.

Each member was asked to bring some article of revolutionary interest and give a brief history of it. Those who responded were Mrs. Frank A. Monson, a medal showing New Haven, 1638, and 1838, also a picture of a chair invented and used by Dr. Eneas Monson and a pair of green spectacles. Mrs. Herbert H. Smith showed some old deeds drawn in 1761 and 1791, pictures of the Chittenden house and the Highland house in Guilford, gold beads worn through five generations and a silver teapot made by John Hancock in 1791.

Mrs. Arthur Russell showed a piece of linen with George Washington standing by his horse. Miss Louisa B. Beach showed a silver snuff box; Mrs. Charles T. Watson a pewter warming plate; Mrs. Franklin F. Knous, two Dutch tiles which came from a house in Hartford before the Revolution; Mrs. Frederic E. Radie two samplers; Miss Bertha Judson a cup and saucer with coats of arms on it.

A social hour followed the meeting, at which time refreshments were served.

(Mrs. Charles F.)

Helen Beecher Messinger,
Regent.

The Dixon Chapter (Dixon, Ill.) is congratulating itself very heartily over the fact of having on its membership enrollment a Real Daughter in the person of Mrs. Eckart of Amboy, also a Grand Daughter, Miss Rosalie Eckart.

Mrs. Eckart's father, John Sebastian Suygart, enlisted in General Washington's army when a mere boy. He attained the age of a centenarian.

We feel these to be rare decorations to any Chapter and only enjoyed by one other in Illinois. The National Society honored Mrs. Eckart recently by presenting her with a handsome gold spoon elaborately engraved. This will be highly prized not only by Mrs. Eckart, but by the future generations as a tangible evidence of the bravery and patriotism of their forefather, Mr. Suygart.

(Mrs.) Sarah Woodbridge Hitchcock,
Secretary Pro. Tem.

Ashuelot Chapter (Keene, N. H.) The Chapter's interest this year has been centered in Americanization work which crystalized in the meeting held in Parker Hall, Normal School on January 13, 1921.

Our President General, Mrs. Minor, in her message to us contained in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine of August, 1920, says: "America is waking up to her failures, but in her attempt to meet the situation there is too much patronage and condescension; there is too obvious an attempt to "Educate" and to Americanize in much of the Americanization work being done. This is not as it should be. The spirit of friendliness, the sympathy of human hearts, should characterize our intercourse with these strangers, whom we need and who need us. And if this spirit of friendliness is in our hearts, it can not help but get out to them. What we feel in our hearts we give out unconsciously to others, and we must search our own hearts and see that this spirit of friendliness lies therein, before we can successfully solve our so called immigration problem."

It was in this spirit that your committee planned the Americanization meeting held in Normal School Hall on the evening of January 13, 1921.

A canvass was first made through the courtesy of the school officials, to ascertain the number of foreign born children in the

schools of Keene. The result of this canvass was a surprise to the committee, showing as it did that there were more than 100 children who had been born in Italy, Greece, France, Russia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, China and Canada.

The chairman of the committee called together the teachers of these children, told them the purpose of the meeting and asked their assistance in carrying out the program and to their enthusiastic and helpful coöperation much of the success of the evening's entertainment is due.

Having obtained names and addresses through the school records, personal invitations were written by the committee, and were sent to the parents of the children who were to take part in the evening's entertainment.

The program was opened by Mrs. Charles C. Baldwin, Regent of the Chapter, who welcomed the guests of the evening, then led the audience in the flag salute which was followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Miss Ingeborg Norling a member of the Class of 1922 Keene Normal School, and a native of Denmark, read an interesting paper describing her journey from Denmark to the United States, and expressed her love for the country of her adoption.

The next number on the program was a sketch entitled "Fair Canada." The background was a tableau, consisting of boys and girls in Canadian costume carrying skiis, snowshoes, and a big toboggan. "Fair Canada" was represented by a little girl and a small boy recited Sam Walter Foss' poem, "Fair Canada."

Four pupils born in Sweden then gave a Swedish harvest dance which was received with much applause by the audience. Following that was a Finnish reel given by Finnish children. The next number was a Polish dance by two small girls dressed in Russian costume which proved to be one of the hits of the evening. Then followed a recitation by a little Chinese boy.

The final number on the program was a play arranged by Miss Bertha Twining, called, "The Land of Promise." The first act depicted a neighborhood party in Italy, where a number of the people were preparing to start for America. During the farewell reception there was singing and dancing, the music having a genuine Italian swing, and the children bringing out all the melody in their folk songs.

The second act showed the party on a boat bound for America, with immigrants from Russia and Greece. Each of these groups took part in an entertainment which was carried out skillfully. In the last act, the setting was in an American schoolroom where the children were making considerable progress in learning the language and mannerism of the American children. The part of the American school boy was taken by Edward Small. He with a Russian girl, recited with telling effect, "I am an American," a selection taken from the Pageant, "The Light."

Following the program by the children, Mr. Maro S. Brooks, Deputy Commissioner of Education, who has charge of the work of Americanization in New Hampshire, made a short address.

The Regent, assisted by the Vice Regent, Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, in behalf of the Chapter, then presented an American flag to each child taking part. The program closed by the singing of America, after which refreshments were served by the Chapter, assisted by the Domestic Science department of the Normal School, and three young ladies of Greek, Italian, and French extraction.

Testimony in appreciation of the sincere cordiality of the ladies on the committee was voiced by a young Greek girl who said, "We had a most delightful time. It was so informal, so democratic." Children brought from their home to their teachers, enthusiastic nessages from fathers and mothers. Ashuelot Chapter may feel that the meeting was carried out in the spirit of true Americanism, voiced by the President General Mrs. Minor.

MRS. WALLACE E. MASON,
Chairman Committee on Patriotic Education.

Nabby Lee Ames Chapter (Athens, Ohio). is having an interesting and instructive year's work. The meetings are held monthly at the members' homes, where after business is disposed of, a social time is enjoyed. Then comes the reading of papers or talks by those on the program and lastly a general discussion of the main topics of the day. We have also been favored by several readings and musical numbers by talented guests.

We have as our Regent, Mrs. T. R. Biddle and to her able management we owe the success of our meetings. Under her leadership we are increasing in number and have responded to all local and general demands. We have contributed to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Fund and to the Washington Memorial at Valley Forge. We have committees on Historical Spots, Collection of Relics, and on Patriotic Education and are represented in the Athens' Council of Women Welfare Workers, our special work being more effectively brought before the public in this way. We were represented at the State Conference by Miss Emma C. McVay.

We are justly proud of our historic city, for here it was that the first seat of learning in the State was founded, and to this locality as pioneers came worthy men, many of them

graduates of eastern colleges and a large per cent. Revolutionary soldiers. They brought their families and built their homes and many of their descendants are still here and among the foremost citizens.

In the rural communities we sometimes find the site of a pioneer home, marked by only a crumbling foundation or perhaps remnants of fruit trees or flowering shrubs. The graves of these stalwart men are often in obscure places and hard to find.

Also within our county at Hockingport, we have the site of Fort Gower, one of the interesting Revolutionary land marks in the State. The marking of this spot is of extreme importance and to this end we are now bending our efforts. We are greatly indebted to Professor C. L. Martzolff, head of the History Department of Ohio University, who has inspired us to greater activity through his untiring interest in our work and his abundant knowledge of pioneer history.

FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE,
Historian.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.) The season of 1920-21 was opened by a special meeting called September 24th for the purpose of electing a delegate to the convention held in Concord, N. H., October 6–7, 1920. The Chapter was fortunate in having present at this meeting Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, wife of Senator Keyes, whose real home is in our town. At her request a contribution was made for the Serbian Relief Fund. A call for aid came from the Berry School also one from our State Regent for funds for a D.A.R. fountain, in memory of the Pilgrim Women, to be erected in Plymouth, Mass. We responded to both calls. Our January meeting was held in the afternoon and was largely attended. It was called "Ancestors Afternoon." A versatile program was given which was very pleasing.

The Chapter conducted one of the most successful social functions in its history at the February meeting, held in the Universalist church in observance of Gentleman's Night. The church auditorium and vestry was decorated with the national colors. In the vestry a beautiful effect was produced with firs, a liberty bell, the American flag with the flags of all nations grouped about it. The principle feature of the evening was the presentation of the four-act play "The Melting Pot" by Mrs. Christabel Whitney Kidder, a widely known reader and dramatic artist. At the close the members and guests remained for a social hour during which refreshments were served.

The Committee on Historic Spots has found the location of the first two houses built in Woodsville and are hoping to place a marker there at an early date.

The program on Americanization has been carried out in a pleasing way, a section of the Constitution being read at each meeting.

The Chapter has had a very successful year. Much credit is due our Regent, Mrs. Martha Leighton Sargent.

(MRS.) JENNIE L. JONES,
Historian.

Rhoda Carver Barton Chapter (Fredonia, Kan.,) named for the wife of Colonel William Barton, was organized October 13, 1909, with twenty-six charter members, one of whom, Mrs. Florence Barton Gilmore, is a descendant of Colonel Barton. Our Chapter has three "Real Granddaughters" Mrs. Sarah Stoughton Creamer is the granddaughter of William Stoughton who lived from 1750 to 1831. Mrs. Nancy Hudson Lafferty is the granddaughter on her mother's side, of William Gibson, born in 1753, died in 1835. Mrs. Etta White Wiley is the granddaughter of Porter White, who lived from 1769 to 1841. He was to young for war, but so anxious to help his country that he ran away from home and served as a drummer boy.

We have not often been in print for we think it better to be known by our "fruits" than by "much speaking." During the war under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Etta White Wiley, whose son was serving in France, much was accomplished besides the regular work of the Red Cross. During our social gatherings and patriotic study hours, busy fingers fashioned many garments, surgical dressings and other necessary articles.

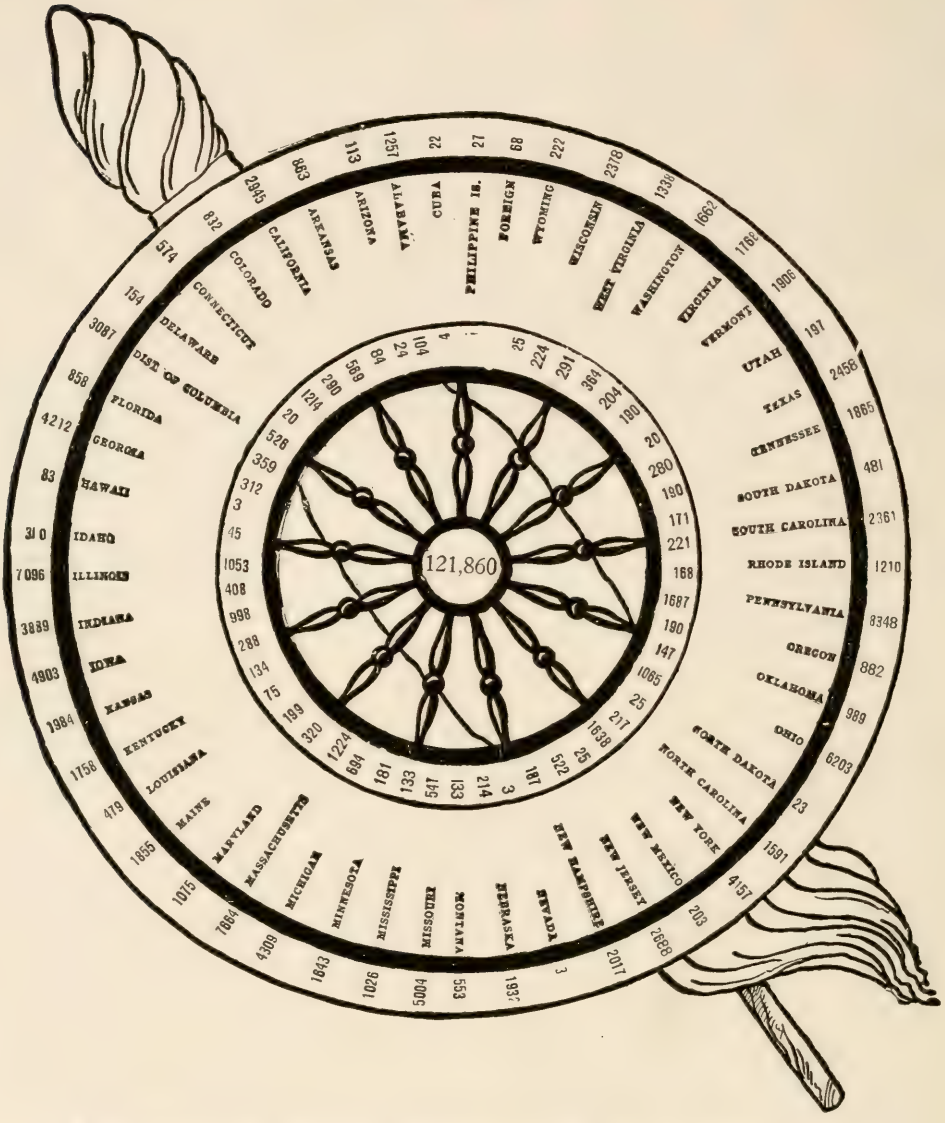
Assessments of the National Society and State Conferences to aid in war work were promptly met. The members were active in the Liberty Loan Campaigns and responded liberally to the call for reading matter for the soldiers. About one hundred books as well as magazines were sent to the camps.

Our present Regent, Mrs. Bertha Chapman, although having many family cares is faithful in keeping up the work of the Chapter. We have increased our annual donation for the Martha Berry School to twenty-five dollars, and fifty dollars was given to a state fund for the education of foreign women.

We celebrate Washington's Birthday with a banquet and social evening to which husbands and friends are invited. We have a yearly picnic, and also celebrate Flag Day in a suitable manner.

(MRS.) ESTELLE CREAGER,
Historian.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

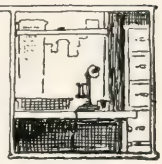
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Pennsylvania at this date of publication leads all States with 1687 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, April 25, 1921.

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall on Monday, April 25, 1921, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The oath of office was administered by the Chaplain General to the two Vice Presidents General, who were prevented from attending the closing session of the Congress and to the newly elected State Regents.

The President General welcomed the new members to the Board and bespoke their coöperation and help in the work of the organization, and expressed her pleasure that so many members of the Board were present. The President General referred to the respect and honor shown this Society by the heads of this government and the heads of other governments and other societies, of how they looked up to the Daughters to preserve the patriotism of our country, and of the great responsibility which this entailed upon every member of the Society, and expressed the hope that the inspiration of this Congress would go back to the States through the members of the Board.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being reported present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Wait, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holden, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents*: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Harshbarger, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Temple, Mrs. McFarland, Doctor Barrett, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Brooks; *State Vice Regent*: Miss Valentine.

The President General made the statement for the benefit of the newer members of the Board that the custom would be continued during the present year of having five regular Board meetings—April, June, October, February, and the Board meeting in April before Congress; special meetings being called at any time they are needed in order to admit members and for the formation of Chapters, or for such purposes as shall appear on the notice calling the meeting. At the meetings called for the admission of members and the organization of Chapters the members of the Board throughout the country would not feel it incumbent upon them to attend, a quorum only being necessary to transact the necessary business, though the officers would always welcome the presence of other members. As far as possible, the plan would be to have the meetings Wednesday of the third week in the month, though this plan would be changed in the case of the June Board, that meeting being called early in the month to follow the meeting of the Fountain and Painting Committee to be held early in June in Plymouth.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the last session of Congress, in accordance with the action of the Congress that the Board approve the minutes of the last session. The minutes were approved as corrected.

The President General nominated for members of the Executive Committee the same persons who composed it last year, *viz.*, Mrs. Buel, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. White, the President General and the Recording Secretary General serving on the Committee by virtue of their office. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, and carried, *that the appointment of the Executive Committee as read by the President General be confirmed.*

The President General stated also that in compliance with the provisions of the By-laws she would name the chairmen of the standing committees there enumerated, though she was not prepared to name all the members of the respective committees; Miss Coltrane, Chairman of Auditing Committee, and Mrs. Talbott Vice Chairman; Printing Committee, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Chairman, Miss Emma T. Strider, Vice Chairman; for Finance, Mrs.

George W. White, Chairman, Mrs. St. Clair, Vice Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, *that the Executive Committee be empowered to transact all business of the Society in the interim of Board meetings.*

The President General requested the State Regents to give or send her just as soon as they appointed them the State Chairmen whom they wished to suggest as members of the corresponding National Committees.

Miss Strider presented the following report:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 205 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Miss Coltrane, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for two hundred and five applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 205 applicants members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported the names of ten former members who, having complied with the requirements of the constitution, requested to be reinstated and moved *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for these ten members desiring reinstatement.* This was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared them reinstated in the National Society.

Mrs. Hunter moved *that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest the balance in Philippine Scholarship Fund in U. S. Liberty Bonds,* the Treasurer General stating that there was a balance of something over $500 in the Philippine Scholarship Fund, for which 3 per cent. interest only is being received.

The Treasurer General announced that the fund for the Manual was $15,408.04 for the Fountain $12,081.75, and for the Painting $4581.27.

The President General called the attention of the members of the Board to the painting of troop ships by Frederick H. Waugh on exhibition in the Hall.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Deasie Lou Harris, Cordele, Ga.; Mrs. Marion Pitts Peck, Saugus, Mass.; Mrs. Ella Elizabeth Potts, Ithaca, Mich.; Mrs. Jessie Dunham Crosby Ballard, North Branch, Mich.; Mrs. Clara Minerva Price Crossley, Weberville, Mich.; Mrs. Dorothy Janet Curl Wilson, Redfield, S. D.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Tolbert Willoughby Hanger, Paris, France; Mrs. Mae B. Whitfield, Burton, Wash.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents has been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Tolbert Willoughby Hanger, Paris, France; Mrs. Mae B. Whitfield, Burton, Wash.

The State Regent of Illinois requests a Chapter to be authorized at Roseville, Illinois.

The following Chapters have been organized since the April 16th Board meeting: Twin Forks at Brookville and Veedersburg at Veedersburg, Indiana; the Chapter at Rye, New York; Mary Blount at Maryville, Tenn.; Dayton at Dayton, Washington.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of my report as Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, and carried,* *that the Chapter organized at Rye, N. Y., be disbanded, it being my belief that its continuance would tend to disturb the harmony of the State and National Societies.* Mrs. Nash also moved *that the appointment of the Organizing Regent at Rye, N. Y., confirmed by the National Board of Management on April* 16, 1921, *be rescinded.* Seconded by Mrs. Heavner and carried.

Mrs. White, Chairman of Finance Committee, moved *that the sum of* $3000 *be appropriated for the traveling and hotel expenses of the President General while on official business for the current year, beginning with the close of the Thirtieth Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. St. Clair and carried.

Miss Coltrane, as Chairman of Auditing Committee, moved that *the Auditing Committee renew the contract with the American Audit Company.* Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

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* See resolution adopted by National Board of Management at meeting held June 8, 1921, on page 479 in regard to the rescinding of these two motions. *Recording Secretary General.*

Mrs. Ellison presented her report as Librarian General, reading only the totals.

Report of Librarian General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is with the greatest pleasure that your Librarian General reports this morning that 121 volumes have been presented to the Library during Congress, making about 800 for the year. The value of these books as estimated is more than $5000. The deep appreciation of all connected with the Library is hereby extended to the donors of these valued gifts.

BOOKS

Arkansas

Early Days in Arkansas. W. F. Pope. Presented by Mrs. E. W. Bright for Gilbert Marshall Chapter.

History of Arkansas. Fay Hempstead. Presented by Mrs. Clarence S. Woodward.

California

Colusa County, Its History and Resources. J. H. Rogers. Presented by Mrs. J. E. Knight.

Register of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California. Vol. 1. 1917. Presented by Miss Sarah L. Kimball.

District of Columbia

Lyon Memorial. A. B. Lyon and G. W. Lyon. 3 Vols. Presented by Victory Chapter.

The Life of John Marshall. Albert J. Beveridge. 2 Vols. Presented by Wendell Wolfe Chapter.

From the Francis Scott Key Chapter:

General History of Michigan. C. R. Tuttle. Presented by Mrs. Warren G. Emley.

The Women of the Revolution. Elizabeth F. Ellet. Vol. 2. 1856. Presented by Mary Hetzel Garges.

Georgia

Received through the State Librarian, Mrs. S. J. Jones:

First Lessons in Georgia History. L. B. Evans.

James Oglethorpe, Founder of Georgia. H. C. Cooper.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society. Vol 2. 1842.

Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Georgia. 1920.

Illinois

Old Days and Young People. J. M. Hadley. Presented by Mrs. W. H. Wait.

Iowa

History of O'Brien County, Iowa. D. A. W. Perkins. Presented by Mrs. George Gibson.

Kansas

History of Rhode Island and Newport in the Past. Edward Peterson. 1853. Presented by General Edward Hand Chapter.

Kentucky

Year Book of the Society of Colonial Wars in Kentucky. 1917. Presented to Kentucky Room by Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter.

Maryland

The Maryland Calendar of Wills. Baldwin and Henry. Vol. 6. Presented by Ann Arundel Chapter.

General Index of Wills of St. Mary's County, Md., 1633–1800. Compiled by Margaret R. Hodges and presented by Carter Braxton Chapter.

Massachusetts

Memoirs of General Joseph Swift. Presented by Mrs. Kate A. Swift.

History of the Trowbridge Family. F. B. Trowbridge Presented by Johanna Aspinwall Chapter.

The Scott Genealogy. M. L. Holman. Presented by Harriet Grace Scott.

These two volumes received through Old Blake House Chapter:

Journal of Richard Mather, 1635. Presented by Miss Carrie W. Weis.

Increase Blake, of Boston, His Ancestors and Descendants. F. E. Blake. Presented by Mrs. W. B. Rand.

Michigan

John D. Pierce, Founder of the Michigan School System. C. O. Hoyt and R. C. Ford. Presented by authors through Ypsilanti Chapter.

Just Glad Things. Edgar A. Guest. Presented by Miss Lucille Avery.

Poems and Ballads. Will Carleton. 4 Vols. Presented by Miss Harriet McC. Stone.

Glaciers of the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks. W. H. Sherzer. Presented by author through State Librarian.

Michigan Military Records. Sue Imogene Silliman. Two copies.

Ten books presented by the author, J. W. Jenks, at request of State Librarian:

The Trust Problem.
The Immigration Problem.
Principles of Politics.
Great American Issues.
Life Questions of School Boys.
Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus.
The Making of a Nation.
The Testing of a Nation's Ideals.
Jesus' Principles of Living.
Business and the Government.

The Constitution of Massachusetts and New York and the United States. 1806. Presented by Mrs. S. H. Pitcher, through Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

Minnesota

Echoes of France, 1918–1919, Amy Robbins Ware. A. E. F. Presented by author.

Missouri

Presented by Mrs. E. H. Connelly, State Historian:

Stories of Missouri. J. R. Musick.

Five Missourians. W. R. Hollister and Harry Norman.

Memorials of Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair.

History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties, Mo. Presented by Frank Hawkins through Olive Prindle Chapter.

History of Cooper County, Mo. Levens and Drake. Presented by Mrs. J. J. Gibson.

From Douglass Oliver Chapter:

Historical Pictures Relating to Louisiana Purchase.

History of St. Louis City and County. J. T. Scharf. 2 Vols.

Old and New St. Louis. James Cox. Presented by Mrs. Lida Vincent.

A Tour of St. Louis. Dacus and Bull.

New Hampshire

Historical Sketch of Town of Troy, N. H. 1764–1897. M. T. Stone. Presented by Liberty Chapter.

The History of Dublin, N. H. L. W. Leonard and H. L. Seward. Presented by Mary Torr Chapter.

The Native Ministry of New Hampshire. N. F. Carter. Presented by Old North Four Chapter.

Walpole as It Was and as It Is. George Aldrich. Presented by Abigail Stearns Chapter.

History of the Town of Dunbarton. Caleb Stark. Presented by Buntin Chapter.

New Jersey

History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, N. J. E. M. Woodward and J. F. Hageman. Presented by the George Washington Chapter.

Old Bergen. Daniel Van Winkle. Presented by Bergen Chapter.

New York

Received from New York through the State Librarian, Mrs. S. P. Williams:

History of Richmond County, N. Y. R. M. Bayles.

History of Washington County, N. Y. Presented by Miss Helen Stevenson through Willard Mountan Chapter.

History of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Presented by Salamanca Chapter.

Biographical Cyclopædia of Chautauqua County, N. Y. B. F. Dilley. Presented by Mrs. S. P. Williams.

Gazetteer of State of New York. J. H. French. Presented by Miss H. L. Gates.

The Old New York Frontier. F. W. Halsey. Presented by Tianderah Chapter.

The Elmira Prison Camp. C. W. Holmes. Presented by Mrs. C. W. Holmes and Mrs. F. H. Shoemaker.

An Outline History of Tioga and Bradford Counties, Pa., and Chemung, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties, N. Y. Presented by Mrs. Frank Meddaugh.

Annals of Staten Island. J. J. Clute.

Received from Silas Towne Chapter:

Mexico, New York, Methodism, 1808–1908.

"Grips" Historical Souvenir of Mexico, New York.

Genealogy of the Van Brunt Family, 1653–1867. Teunis G. Bergen. Presented by Mrs. C. M. Bull.

History of Delaware County, N. Y. Presented by Au-ly-on-let Chapter.

History of Oswego County, 1877. Presented by Kayen-dat-o-ma Chapter.

History of Lewis County, N. Y. F. B. Hough. Presented by author's family.

Received from Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter:

Pictorial History of the United States of America. Hugh Murray. Presented by Mrs. E. E. Hamlet.

History of Chautauqua County, N. Y. A. W. Young. Presented by Miss Minnie Allen.

Received from Tioughnioga Chapter:

Pioneer History of Cortland County, N. Y. H. C. Goodwin. Presented by Mrs. Kate S. Williams.

"Grips" Historical Souvenir of Cortland. Presented by Elizabeth S. Doubleday.

Received from Irondequoit Chapter:

History of Rochester, N. Y. W. P. Peck.

Journals of the Military Expedition of Major General John Sullivan.

Life of Mary Jemison. J. E. Seaver.

Belcoda. Harriet B. Dow.

Episode of the Sullivan Campaign and its Sequel. Mary C. Elwood.

Oswego Yesterday and Today. Presented by Fort Oswego Chapter.

Story of Cooperstown. Ralph Birdsall. Presented by Maud L. Merchant.

History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. F. B. Hough. Presented by Swe-kat-si Chapter.

History of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Presented by Mrs. Jessie J. O. Boynton.

Beekman and Van Dyke Genealogy. W. B. Aitken. Presented by Cap. Robert Nicholas Chapter.

Family Bible Records of Schenectady County. Collected and presented by Beukendaal Chapter.

The six following volumes were presented by the Manhattan Chapter, Mrs. Carrie Ridley Herreshoff, Regent:

Biographical History of Livingston Manor. T. S. Clarkson.

Historical Rhinebeck. H. Morse.

History of St. George's Church in the City of Schenectady. W. T. Hanson. 2 Vols.

History of Rensselaer County, N. Y.

History of Saratoga County, N. Y. Wiley and Garner.

New York in the Revolution. 4 Vols. Presented by Mrs. C. W. Nash, State Regent, through the courtesy of Dr. James Sullivan.

Ohio

Proceedings of Ohio State Conference. October, 1920

The Universal Atlas. D. H. Burr.

Cincinnatti, 1841. Charles Cist. These two presented by Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter.

Pennsylvania

Genealogical Notes of the Jones Family. J. and E. Jones. 1910. Presented by Miss Mary Stille.

Rhode Island

Our French Allies from 1778 to 1782. E. M. Stone. Presented by Miss C. K. Clarke.

Tennessee

The Wild Rose of Cherokee, Nancy Ward. E. S. King. Presented by Mrs. W. C. Johnson.

Vermont

Received from Brattleboro Chapter:

Vermont, the Land of Green Mountains. Presented by Mrs. W. F. Root.

A Sketch of the Duncklee Family. Ada M. L. Duncklee. Presented by Mrs. R. E. Duncklee.

West Virginia

History of Northern West Virginia. Presented by Mrs. Charles W. Heavner.

Wisconsin

History of the City of Manitowoc, 1850–1860. Caroline Hubbard.

History of the City of Manitowoc Prior to 1850. Otto Gass. These two presented by Manitowoc Chapter.

Old Naval Days, Sketches from Life of Rear Admiral William Redford, U. S. N., by his daughter, Sophia Radford De Meissner. 1920. Presented by the author.

Lineage Book, N. S. D.A.R. Vols. 54, 55. Two copies each.

PAMPHLETS

Connecticut

Three pamphlets relating to early Connecticut History presented by Mrs. Franklin Knous.

District of Columbia

The Boston Gazette and Country Journal. March, 1770.

The Universal Gazette, February, 1799, *and fac-simile of the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser of August,* 1773.

These three presented through Frances Scott Chapter by Mrs. M. H. Garges and Mrs. M. H. Link and Mrs. A. H. Bender.

Georgia

Historical Sketch of Rome and Floyd County. G. M. Battey, Jr.

Maine

Historical Sketch of Old South Church, Hallowell, Me. A. F. Page.

Register of Intentions of Marriages of Hallowell, Me. Compiled by Jessica J. Haskell. These two presented by compiler through State Librarian.

Michigan

From Mrs. Cleary, Michigan State Librarian:

Achievements of Crocket McElroy.

Historical Souvenir, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Mary Sherburn Clarke Jenks Memorial. Helen Jenks Cleary.

Genealogy of the Jenks Family. (Typewritten.)

Missouri

Missouri's Centennial, August 10, 1921. S. L. C. Marsh. Presented by Douglas Oliver Chapter.

Brief History of Clark County, Mo. Compiled and presented by Clark County Chapter.

New York

The following eighteen pamphlets received through the New York State Librarian, Mrs. S. P. Williams:

Old Home Week Souvenir of Mexico, N. Y. 1916.

The Masque of Mexico.

First Presbyterian Church, Mexico, N. Y. 1810–1910. These three presented by Silas Towne Chapter.

Arendt Van Curler, Founder of Schenectady.

Mohawk Valley Forts, Historical Sketch. W. N. P. Dailey.

Albert Gallatin Dow, 1808–1908.

Historical Address, Alfred Spring.

Justice Alfred Spring, 1851–1912. These three presented by Salamanca Chapter.

Pioneer Days of Gilbertsville, New York. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Linn W. Dietz.

One Hundred and Tenth Anniversary First Presbyterian Church, Port Byron, N. Y.

Christmas Souvenir, Port Byron, N. Y. These two presented by Mrs. Eva O. Telford.

From Fort Oswego Chapter:

Souvenir and Directory, Oswego Centre Charge M. E. Church.

History of M. E. Church, Westdale, N. Y.

Directory and Compendium First M. E. Church, Minetto, N. Y.

History First M. E. Church, Oswego, N. Y.

Stories of Old Oswego. L. S. Penfield.

The Diamond Jubilee of the Congregational Church of Oswego, N. Y.

Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British. 1796.

The above list comprises 121 books and 33 pamphlets.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian General.

Report approved.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madame President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum, received since the Board meeting of April 17th. The largest number ever received at a Congress, for which I am most grateful to the State Regents and members of the Revolutionary Relics Committee:

CALIFORNIA: Silver fork, presented by Mrs. Ella Freeman, Sequoia Chapter.

One piece of needle work, presented by Mrs. Noble C. Biddle, Sequoia Chapter.

Silver spoon, marked J. G. and formerly owned by John Goodin, great grandfather of donor, Mrs. John W. Bailhache, La Puerta de Ora Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: One cream ladle, initials F. C.; one sugar tongs, initials F. M. M.; two small spoons, one marked M and one F. C.; one salt spoon F. M. M., inherited from the Craig Estate, Virginia and Kentucky.

Thread lace cape, one yard of thread lace. Belonged to Mrs. Mary E. Poyles, great granddaughter of Colonel Chas. Min Thruston, Revolutionary soldier and mother of donor. Also one silver comb, one silver spoon marked "John Dicks Poyles," all of these gifts are presented by Mrs. Fannie I. Matthews, a charter member, Katherine Montgomery Chapter.

Needle case (beaded) and a beaded purse, presented by Mrs. Leon H. Herbert, Louisa Adams Chapter.

Steel purse belonged to Jonathan Adams, great grandfather of donor, Miss Jane Adams Foster.

CONNECTICUT: Adams Staffordshire platter, has a green border of green leaves, presented by Miss Lucy Geer, in memory of her sister, Ellen Geer, Faith Trumbull Chapter.

A very rare and artistic Delft fancy-shaped dish, has a deep blue edge, while the centre is a rich cream in color, and the surface represents a basket weave, presented by Miss Sarah L. Tyler, Faith Trumbull Chapter.

Very rare and beautiful watch of intrinsic value; a Revolutionary heirloom of the donor's father's branch of the Beecher family, presented by Mrs. E. May Beecher-Smith.

GEORGIA: Photograph of a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Elijah Hurst, taken in her ninety-seventh year—born in 1789 and died in 1887 in Tennessee, presented by Mrs. Alva Davis, a great granddaughter of Mrs. Hurst.

MASSACHUSETTS: Valuable manuscript, given in honor of our Librarian General, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, a former State Regent, presented by Sarah B. Carrow, Samuel Adams Chapter.

The "Pact," a poster, has list of names of the men who were influential in having "A Declaration of Independence." A rare and interesting old manuscript, bearing the date 1700, recording the expenditure on sloop *Swan*, which went ashore at Cape Cod, presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna.

Cut-glass cordial bottle, straight lines cut on the sides, having straight edges, very handsome and unusual; a stopple shaped like two small drinking glasses; the smaller one fits in the bottle, the larger one forms the top of the stopple; presented by Miss Lucy Carpenter Sweet, Attleboro Chapter.

Silver-headed cane, made from wood of the United States ship *Alliance;* built by Congress in 1777, and one of Commodore John Paul Jones' fleet in the sea fight September 23, 1779. The cane was presented to Captain Uriel Shillaber, who carried it around the world, who gave it to his brother, and he willed it to his daughter, Emma Shillaber Clement, who presented it to John Paul Jones Chapter.

Replicas of the Medal presented John Paul Jones by Congress.

Hand-made nails from Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Piece of Oakum from the British frigate *Constitution.*

Three buttons worn in the Navy of 1776.

Piece of wood from the ship *Alliance,* 1778.

Piece of original plaster from the cellar of of the Betsy Ross house, Philadelphia, Pa. These articles are presented by Miss Marion H. Brazier, John Paul Jones Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Long-handled copper dipper, used to melt bullets during the Revolutionary War, presented by Mrs. John H. Hanley, Puritan and Cavalier Chapter.

MARYLAND: Punch bowl given by Patrick Henry to Patrick Henry Price, the grandfather of Elizabeth Berkeley Paine, presented by Mr. John C. Paine as a memorial to his wife Elizabeth Berkeley Paine, member of the Washington Custis Chapter.

IOWA: Japanned snuff box, belonged to Mrs. Daniel Kempton, Mass., a grandmother of

donor, Mrs. Edward F. Jordan, Martha Washington Chapter.

Staffordshire china plate, cup and saucer, presented by Mrs. Frank Walla, Martha Washington Chapter.

MICHIGAN: Staffordshire blue china plate, subject the ferryman, W. Ridgeway china plate, Tyrolean scene, presented by Mrs. Mary Abbott, Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

MISSOURI: *Universal Magazine*, published in London in 1776. It has a most interesting article running through it on "The Morality of the First Part of Shakespeare's King Henry the IV," presented by Mrs. A. B. Chapin, Douglas Chapter.

Cane, belonged to John Hart, one of the "Signers," New Jersey, presented by the Mitchell family, in memory of Miss Elizabeth Mitchell.

NEW YORK: Two pieces of Continental money—one $40, issued 1779, and one $55—presented by Miss Alice A. Schenck, Kayendatsyona Chapter.

Sewing companion, in memory of Mrs. Harriett De Lancey, donor's mother, presented by her son, Mr. T. Arthur De Lancey.

Four manuscripts, with the exception of the transfer of land in Louisiana. These papers belonged in one family. John Adams was on Washington's Staff, and was a great grandfather of donor, presented by Mary Townsend Collins, Sylvia de Grasse Chapter.

Sixteen rare Records of land, presented by Miss Amelia Day Campbell. Autograph letters, several of the signers of Declaration of Independence and Continental Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA: Large pewter platter, belonged to Joseph Bunting, a private in Revolutionary War, from Bucks County, Pa.; finished as when our ancestors used pewter, presented by Mrs. Ruth A. Hartman, Germantown Chapter.

Blue Stiegel glass pitcher, of exquisite beauty, small decorated opaque glass pitcher, salt dish of opaque glass with figures in bas-relief, and an unusual cut-glass "clove dish"; belonged to the family of Joseph Bunting. These four gifts are presented by Mrs. H. C. Clapham, Germantown Chapter. Mrs. Hartman and her daughter, Mrs. Clapham, came into the N.S.D.A.R. on Joseph Bunting's service.

Earrings, palmleaf-shape set with three brilliants, presented by Miss Mary I. Stille, Chester County Chapter.

Pewter teapot, formerly belonged in the Walton family of Muncy, Pa., presented by Mrs. Harry S. Mitchell, Os co hu Chapter.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Pamphlet—Historic event 1765—presented by Mary Bagley White, Daniel Newcomb Chapter.

TENNESSEE: Staffordshire china plate, landing of Lafayette in New York, presented by Mrs. John Grey, David Craig Chapter.

VIRGINIA: Valuable copper coin, one-half penny, dated 1794, presented by Mrs. James H. Loughborough, Janet Montgomery Chapter.

Dainty thread lace collar, presented by Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, who offered the original motion calling for the building of a permanent home (D.A.R. Memorial Continental Hall), Mount Vernon Chapter.

WASHINGTON: Silver watch, formerly belonged to Dr. Erastus Webb, of Circleville, Ohio, grandfather of donor and a son of Abner Webb, who fought in the Revolutionary War, presented by Mrs. Marie A. McCoy, Rainier Chapter.

WYOMING: A silver dessert and teaspoon, made from an old tankard brought to this country from England to Salem, Mass., May, 1634, by Richard and Judith Raymond. Initials on these spoons are C. M.–E. M. They were a part of the wedding gifts to Margaret Elizabeth Dominick, who married Charles Marvin, presented by Alice Marvin Hebard and Grace Raymond Hebard sisters, and daughters of George D. A. Hebard and Margaret Elizabeth D. M. Hebard. The two sisters are direct descendants of the seventh generation of both Richard and Judith Raymond, and of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., Cheyenne and Jacques Laramie Chapter.

WISCONSIN: Pen picture of Ebenezer Smith, Revolutionary soldier and ancestor of donor, presented by Mrs. Adella G. Seeber, Mauesha Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, *that the report of the Curator General be accepted with the additions as given by the Congressional stenographer of the Thirtieth Congress, and other corrections as come to her notice.*

The Corresponding Secretary General presented two letters of sympathy from the Mme. Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter on the death of Mrs. Hume and Mrs. Phillips.

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that during the Congress there were many donations made to the rooms and hall, but these could not be reported to the Board until they had been passed on by the Art Critics Committee.

Mrs. Yawger referred to the ruling adopted at the October Board meeting on the question of marking Real Daughters' graves, and stated that inasmuch as the term Real Daughter could under our constitution be applied to the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier *only* if she was

a member of the National Society, the ruling adopted by the National Board of Management at its October, 1920, meeting with regard to the marking of graves did not intend that the official marker for Real Daughters could be used on the grave of a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier if she was not a member of the National Society, and she therefore moved *that Chapters and individuals may continue to mark the graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers where desired, but the official marker for the grave of a Real Daughter can be used only on the grave of a Real Daughter.* Seconded by Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Sherrerd and carried.

The Treasurer General presented the names of two former members for reinstatement and moved *that the two additional members be reinstated, and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for these members.* Seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these two reinstated as members of the Society.

Mrs. Harris, as Chairman for Patriotic Education and Americanization, made an earnest plea to the State Regents to appoint as State Chairmen on that Committee women with gifts of initiative and leadership who are specially fitted for an important post, and urged that the reports from all the states be gotten in promptly. Mrs. Harris stated that Americanization being a part of patriotic education work, the Committee might properly be called Committee on Patriotic Education, and have a department on Americanization just as under the same Committee there are departments on Schools and Colleges, etc. She therefore moved *that the word "Americanization" be* eliminated from the title of the Committee known the past year as "Patriotic Education and Americanization." Seconded by Mrs. Wait and Mrs. Buel and carried. The President General endorsed the appeal made by Mrs. Harris, not only with respect to the chairmen of committees, but also as to the Regents of the Chapters and other officers, urging that each individual member make it her responsibility to see that only the representative women and the best fitted are called to the high places, because it is through its representatives the Society and members are judged.

Doctor Barrett told of the splendid members she had met in Buenos Aires who were endeavoring to organize a chapter there and moved *that we express our sympathetic appreciation of the efforts of the members of the N.S.D.A.R. in their efforts to organize a chapter of the National Society in Buenos Aires.* This was seconded by Mrs. Heavner and Mrs. Nash, and carried. The Organizing Secretary General asked that the Board authorize a chapter at Buenos Aires, which request was granted.

The President General presented to the Board a petition signed by the Regent, officers, and some of the members of the Major William Overton Callis Chapter, with regard to their donation to the Tilloloy project, which was read by the Recording Secretary General. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried, *that the President General appoint a special committee with power to act, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to look into the petition of the Major William Overton Callis Chapter, through its Regent, Mrs. Berry, concerning the disposition of the money given by the Chapter for Tilloloy.* The President General announced that she would put on that special committee the women who were most closely identified with the war relief work.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Spencer, gave a cordial invitation to all the members of the Board to have tea with her at the Congressional Club on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock.

Miss Coltrane requested that a committee be appointed to determine whether descendants of the participants in the Galvez expedition were eligible to join the Society. The President General stated that that matter would be referred to the Registrar General.

The following resolution was presented by Mrs. Chubbuck on behalf of Mrs. Wiles: Whereas, the Woman's Joint Congressional Committee is composed of representatives of the leading women's organizations of the United States, and its purpose is for discussion of the measures pending in the United States Congress in which these women's organizations are interested, and this Joint Committee imposes no dues and takes *no action*, but is simply a clearing house for information, and Whereas, the Chairman of the National Committee for Legislation in United States Congress of the National Society, D.A.R., has been invited to join this Committee, therefore, Resolved, that the Chairman be authorized to represent this Society on such Joint Committee for coöperation and discussion. Moved by Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried, *that the National Board grant the request of the Chairman of the Legislative Committee that she be allowed to represent the N.S.D.A.R. on the Women's Joint Congressional Committee.*

The President General named on the committee to consider the case of the petition of the Major William Overton Callis Chapter, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Hunter, and Mrs. White.

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the Board extend a rising*

vote of thanks to Mrs. Spencer for her delightful invitation for Tuesday afternoon.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved, and at one o'clock, on motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

Regular Meeting, June 8, 1921

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall on Wednesday, June 8, 1921, at 10.15 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Holden, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; *State Regents:* Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Sparks, Doctor Barrett; *State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Vereen, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Bull.

Mrs. Cook reported the death of Mrs. Thomas Keely, State Vice Regent of Colorado, and asked that the Board send a letter of sympathy to the State of Colorado and to her Chapter. Mrs. Cook stated she had been told by an intimate friend of Mrs. Keely that Mrs. Keely was one of the best loved women in Colorado, that she had done wonderful war work, and that there was no Daughter in the organization or in her State who was more highly appreciated, and moved *that a letter of sympathy be sent from this Board to the State Regent of Colorado and Colorado Chapter upon the death of Mrs. Thomas Keely, newly elected State Vice Regent.* Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

To the Members of the National Board of Management:

To attend the June Board meeting always seems to require just a little more effort than any other meeting during the year, because it follows so closely the strenuous week of Congress and because it comes at a season when plans are being made by many to close their homes to get away for the summer; therefore your presence to-day is heartily appreciated by your President General.

Just before leaving Washington in April word came to the President General of the death of Mrs. G. Brown Goode, a Vice President General of the Society from 1890 to 1892. It was Mrs. Goode's husband who designed our Insignia and Mrs. Goode was at that time a member of the Insignia Committee. Mrs. Goode was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, this City, and Mrs. Charles H. Bissell was appointed by the President General to see that the obsequies flag was placed over the casket while the remains awaited burial. A wreath was also sent in the name of the Society.

In the early part of May, another of our ex-officers, who had served the Society faithfully as Librarian General, and as Chairman of our Finance Committee, 1911 to 1913, was called to serve beyond, Miss Amaryllis Gillette, who was a member of Mrs. Scott's cabinet.

Just recently word was received of the death of the State Vice Regent of Colorado, Mrs. Thomas Keely. In memory of these Daughters whom we mourn, will the Board please rise.

While we have in mind the death of this officer of Colorado, there comes with it too the thought of the general sorrow in that State, and we all feel very deep sympathy for Colorado in her recent floods.

During the interim since Congress, your President General has not been idle. A week was spent in Washington after the close of Congress to attend to many matters resulting therefrom. A number of letters were dispatched to those who so kindly contributed their time and talent to the program, and arrangements were made to carry out the resolutions adopted by Congress. It was also necessary during the week to keep several social engagements.

Congress ordered the printing of the President General's address, the report of the Treasurer General, the resolutions adopted, and these, as well as the printing of the Constitution as amended, were arranged for. Copies have been sent out by the Corresponding Secretary General to the National Officers, the State and Chapter Regents.

Your President General took up with Representative McFadden the matter of having several lots in the rear of the hall (for which we had been receiving rent up to February 28th) exempted from taxes and Mr. McFadden very kindly consented to introduce a bill in Congress to cover this. The bill was introduced on May 16th and it has been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The assurance has been given it will be put through as speedily as possible.

A letter was sent to all State Regents calling attention to the resolution adopted by Congress that Forest Protection Week, May 22nd–28th, be observed, in accordance with a proclamation

issued by the President. At the same time the form for submitting the names of State Chairmen for appointment upon the National Committees was sent to each State Regent. The Chairmen and Vice Chairmen for the National Committees have been selected and written to, asking them to serve as such for the year 1921–1922. With the prompt coöperation of the State Regents it is hoped to have the committee lists completed and distributed early in the summer, in order that there may be no delay in taking up the work in the autumn. The reports from the committees to Congress bespoke energetic, conscientious work last year, and it is felt that equally as good reports will be given at the 31st Congress.

In consequence of the resolution passed by Congress, that the President General be empowered to act in connection with the gift proffered the Society of a portion of the fortifications of Yorktown, a committee was appointed to consider the acceptance of the gift; the members thereof being, the President General, Chairman; Mrs. James T. Morris, Mrs. Louis T. McFadden, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell. A meeting of the committee has been called June 11th at Yorktown, to meet the donors of the property.

Before leaving Washington an order was placed with J. E. Caldwell and Company for the cup which the 17th Congress voted should be awarded each year to the midshipman excelling in Seamanship and International Law. The cup was delivered at the Annapolis Academy on June 1st, the graduation exercises being held the first week in June. John L. B. Olson was the winner of the cup.

On May 10th your President General attended a meeting of the Office Building Committee, which was held in New York City, to go over in committee the specifications and the contract submitted by the architects. The contract has been signed by the President General and the Recording Secretary General for the Society, and by the builder. You will all be interested to know that the land has been cleared, and on Friday last ground was broken for the office building.

A luncheon given by the Lucretia Shaw Chapter was attended by the President General, and also the meetings of the Eunice Dennie Burr and the Mary Silliman Chapters, at which the address to Congress was given.

The President General, who is Chairman of the Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee, called a meeting of this committee in Boston, June 3rd, when a visit to Plymouth was paid to decide upon the site for the fountain. The corner site, on the water front near the rock, was chosen unanimously by the committee, and McKim, Mead and White were chosen as the architects. This committee also voted to give the commission to paint the picture for the War Museum in Paris to Frederick J. Waugh, the noted marine painter. You will be interested to know that nine members of the committee were present, representing seven different states.

On the way to Washington last Monday the President General stopped in New York to confer with the architects in regard to designs for the fountain and the committee feels the business is very well under way.

Very interesting and encouraging letters have been received from Baroness de La Grange and Mrs. Harris, telling us of the near completion of the water-works, and of the assured satisfaction from the manner in which it has been constructed. The water system completely encircles the village, which it was not at first contemplated it should do, and it has been decided to have a fountain near the hospital for aged people. The enlarged capacity of the reservoir will make it possible to have water at all times. In drilling for water it was necessary to go down 246 feet, but it has been found there is plenty of very clear water at that depth.

The suggestion has been made that the water-works and fountains be dedicated this summer and that as many of the officers and members of the Society as can be in France for the ceremonies do so. It is planned that the dedication shall take place the third week or fourth week in August if possible and your President General is making her arrangements to go over to Tilloloy for the dedication. The Treasurer General will be in Europe for the summer and will also arrange to be in Tilloloy at that time. We hope many others from the Society will have the great pleasure of being there and it will be a great satisfaction to Baroness de La Grange and Mrs. Harris, who are taking charge of the ceremonies, to have a goodly number of our members there.

At the meeting in October when we come together again to take up our work, those of us who have been privileged to go to Tilloloy hope to present to you a very full and interesting account of all that has taken place.

In separating for the summer let me assure you that the very best wishes of your President General go with you.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

The President General interrupted herself to ask that in the message sent to Colorado on the death of Mrs. Keely that the sympathy of the

Board be also expressed in the great disaster that had befallen that state in the recent flood.

Mrs. Yawger moved *that the report of the President General be accepted with thanks.* Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried.

The President General referred to the illness of three of the members of the Board—Mrs. McFarland of Texas, Mrs. Council of Delaware, and Mrs. Guernsey of Kansas—and asked that a letter of sympathy be sent to these members who were detained on account of illness. The President General stated that Mrs. Guernsey had gotten as far as Kansas City on her journey to Washington and had been sent back home by her physician. Mrs. Yawger read a letter from Mrs. Calder in which she regretted that the results of a fall which she sustained in Washington following the Congress prevented her from attending the Board meeting, and Mrs. Yawger requested that in the motion to send letters of sympathy that Mrs. Calder's name be included. Mrs. Smith moved *that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Council of Delaware, Mrs. McFarland of Texas, Mrs. Guernsey of Kansas, who are detained by illness; Mrs. Ellison, Librarian General, whose father is ill, and Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, Vice President General of Rhode Island.* Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried.

Mrs. Yawger read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Since the close of the 30th Congress my office has been busily engaged in arranging for the various publications ordered. The Constitution and By-laws as amended were prepared for the printer and proof read and turned over, when received, to the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing, together with the address of the President General and the report of the Treasurer General. Congress having ruled that in the interest of economy only the gist of the resolutions should be printed, it became necessary to rewrite these resolutions before turning them over to the printer, great care being taken to retain all the salient facts which led to their adoption.

There were sent to the various organizations and people, copies of the resolutions adopted affecting them, and several very interesting replies in acknowledgment were received from heads of departments and others.

The routine work of the office has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the Board meetings of April 16th and 25th were prepared, and copies of the rulings of Congress and of these two Board meetings were sent to all offices; all letters sent as ordered, and notification cards to the members admitted, 3195 were mailed, 1100 membership certificates are ready to be sent out, waiting for the seal to be made satisfactory, and the work of the Block certificates brought up to the date of the last Congress, and when these are returned from the engrosser they will be sent to their patient purchasers.

Notices to members of the June Board meeting were mailed, and notice of appointment on National Committees by the President General are being sent out as made and the acceptances and regrets noted.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted. The Recording Secretary General then read the report of the Executive Committee as follows:

Report of Executive Committee

April 29, and June 7, 1921.

That the temporary clerks be paid for time actually on duty.

That we order 10,000 copies of the President General's address printed for distribution, and that we suggest to the Printing Committee that good paper and printing be taken into consideration in awarding the contract, and that the insignia be used.

That all copies of the address remaining after the National Board and Chapters have been supplied be distributed through the Corresponding Secretary General's office.

That the printing of the Manual be put in charge of the Printing Committee and the Vice Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee in charge of the Manual. That the Vice Chairman of the Manual be empowered to arrange for the translations.

That we accept the offer of J. B. Lippincott and Company and make the contract with them for the coming year (for the MAGAZINE.)

That Mrs. Lillie Boone Stewart and Mrs. Charles Flower be confirmed as State Regent and State Vice Regent of Louisiana.

That Mr. Phillips be given $50 for his extra services during Congress, and that a letter of appreciation go with it.

That $50 be given to the Police Department and $50 to the Fire Department for services during Congress.

That the choice of printer for the Proceedings be left to the Printing Committee; that the firm be chosen giving the lowest price which will be for the best interest of the National Society.

That the Printing Committee be authorized to issue the 58th and 59th volumes of the Lineage Books.

That the matter of the clerical work for the Remembrance Book be referred to the Committee on Clerks with power to act.

That the contract of the American Audit Company be renewed.

That the President General appoint a committee to invest the sum $49.20 realized during the four afternoons by the tearoom during the 30th Congress for procuring spoons and teapots.

That we accept the report of the Committee on Clerks and that the recommendations be presented to the National Board.

That an increase in salary to $105 per month be given Miss Wingate and Miss Finckel.

To fill existing vacancies in the office of the Registrar General the following be transferred to the permanent roll: Miss Ruth McDuffee, Miss Gwendolyn Holland, Miss Virginia King, Miss Irene Madigan, at $75 per month.

That the salary of Miss Fernald, secretary to the President General, be increased to $150 per month.

That in the office of the Treasurer General the salary of Mrs. Hudson, Chief Clerk to the Treasurer General, be increased to $150 per month; that Miss Scarborough and Miss Glascock be increased to $90 per month; that Miss Jeannette O'Neil and Miss Louisa O'Neil be increased from $75 to $80 per month; that Miss Clark be placed upon the permanent roll at $75 per month to fill a vacancy in that office.

That at the request of the Recording Secretary General Miss Bliss be increased from $75 to $85 per month, that being the regular salary for the second clerk in that office.

That at the request of the Historian General, Mrs. Brown's salary be increased to $100 per month.

That at the request of the Librarian General, Miss Tolson be placed upon the permanent roll at a salary of $75 per month to fill the vacancy in position of second clerk in that office.

That all the increases and transfers date from July 1, 1921.

That at the request of her physician, Miss Grace Pierce be granted an extra thirty days leave of absence, without pay, following her annual leave which begins July 1st.

That the accompanying form of application and card record, similar to that used by the Red Cross, be adopted for use in our Business Office in employing clerks and employees.

That the Executive Committee recommend to the Board that the Treasurer General be empowered to invest the life membership fees in Liberty Bonds.

That the Executive Manager be given the privilege of using carbons instead of letter-press copies for correspondence.

Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Kitt, and carried, *that the motions adopted by the Executive Committee be acted upon separately.* The motions were read separately by the Recording Secretary General and the Members of the Board given opportunity to discuss them or ask questions regarding them, and there being no objections they were approved.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following:

One thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight applications presented to the Board and 200 supplemental papers verified; 2178 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 450 insignias, 200 ancestral bars and 600 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 817 originals and 247 supplementals.

Papers returned unverified: 11 originals and 36 supplementals New records verified, 664.

By the authority of the Continental Congress, your President General appointed a committee with power to act, with the Registrar General as Chairman, to make minor changes in the application blank.

In order to allow more space for names and dates on the second page, the Committee desires to omit the words "legal and lawful." These words were inserted by order of the Board of April 17, 1915. Therefore, I move that the action of the Board of April 17, 1915, whereby the words "legal and lawful" were inserted on the application blank, be rescinded.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hunter, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of* 1978 *applicants.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared the 1978 women members of the National Society. Miss Strider showed the sample blank the Committee had worked out incorporating the changes which the Committee deemed desirable, which gave more space for writing in the names and dates, and quoted from legal authorities to the effect that the word "wife" meant everything "legal and lawful wife" meant, and stated that the note at the bottom of the blank, put on by order of the Continental Congress, was the strongest possible restriction against descendants of polygamous marriages entering the Society, and the words "legal and lawful" inserted by action of the Board, added

nothing in the way of a restriction. The motion of Miss Strider, *that the action of the Board of April* 17, 1915, *whereby the words "legal and lawful" were inserted on the application blank, be rescinded,* seconded by Mrs. White, was put and carried.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Minerva B. Rollo, Herrin, Ill.; Mrs. Jeannette M. Ralston, Shenandoah, Ia.; Mrs. Ethel Fairlamb Carpenter, Tama, Ia.; Mrs. Sarah Duke McGoldrick, Coushatta, La.; Mrs. Harriet Bratt Lawson, Genoa, Nebr.; Mrs. Nellie Finch Weldon, St. Edwards, Nebr.; Mrs. Florence Floyd Merriam, Waverly, N. Y.; Mrs. Jennie Stevens Neiley, Towanda, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Lentz Shope, Narberth, Pa.; Mrs. Jean McKee Kenaston, Bonesteet, S. D.; Mrs. Jessie Whited Nelson, Mitchell, S. D.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: Austin, Chicago, Ill.; Pilot Grove, Mo.; Clifton, Va., and Ashland, Va.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Miss Mosel Preston, Bartow, Fla.; Mrs. Edna Ellis Robbins, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Elethea May Morse Adair, Nampa, Ida.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting: Appleton at Appleton, Wis.; Brier Creek, Sylvania, Ga.; Fort William Bent at Lamar, Colo.; Limestone at Maysville, Ky.; Lydia Putnam at Houlton, Me.; Shenandoah Valley at Martinsburg, W. Va.; Veedersburg at Veedersburg, Ind.; the Chapter at Ardmore, Okla.; the Chapter at Newcastle, Wyo.; the Chapter at Scottsbluff, Neb.; the Chapter at Center, Mo.

Chapters which have been below twenty-five for one year or more and were automatically dropped at the close of Congress, April 23, 1921, according to Section 17 of Article 9 of the National By-laws:

Under Five Flags of Mobile, Alabama; Henry Claggett, of Shelbyville, Ky.; Franklin, of Boston, Mass.; Admiral d'Estaing, of Memphis, Tenn.

Chapters which have been below twelve for one year or more and were automatically dropped at the close of Congress, April 23, 1921, according to Section 17 of Article 9 of the National By-laws:

Isaac Van Buskirk, of Gosport, Ind.; Cumberland Ford, of Pineville, Ky.; Ah-yah-stee, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

On account of the death of the State Vice Regent of Colorado Mrs. Thomas Keely, the Colorado State Executive Board elected Mrs. William H. Kistler, of Denver, to fill the vacancy, and I now ask that she be confirmed State Vice Regent of Colorado.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger.

Organizing Seceretary General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted. *The confirmation of the election of Mrs. William H. Kistler as State Vice Regent of Colorado* was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried.

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1 to May 31, 1921.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1921..... $47,889.89

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $8394; initiation fees, $5461; supplemental papers, $681; Apostrophe to the Flag, $6.85; certificates, $10; copying lineage, $2.75; creed and post cards, $27.33; D.A.R. Reports, $22.98; die, $.60; directory, $3.89; duplicate papers and lists, $113.14; exchange, $1.05; gavels, $4.75; hand books, $9; index to Library books, $7.52; interest, $288.60; Lineage, $1172.54; Magazine—subscriptions, $3468.93; single copies, $92.12; proceedings, $3; remembrance books, $4.10; rent from slides, $27.46; ribbon, $125.11; sale of waste

paper, $.80; slot machine, $3.10; stationery, $3.54; telephone, $59.77; books for Library, $11.75; index to Lineage books, $15; Auditorium events, $650; contribution for Real Daughter, $8; Refund, Invitation Committee, 30th Congress, $3.32.

Total receipts 20,683.00

$68,572.89

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $495; initiation fees, $26	$521.00
President General: clerical service, $250; railroad and hotel expenses, $511.77; cards, $3.45; telegrams, $11.20	776.42
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $522.26; paper, $2.40; telegram, $1.66	526.32
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $495.70; lists, $15; telegram, $.91	511.61
Certificates: clerical service, $191.24; engrossing, $151.05; postage, $120; telegram, $.40	462.69
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $219.36: General Information leaflets, $50; postage, $80; bonding clerk, $1.25; telegrams, $2.81	353.42
Registrar General: clerical service, $2937.53; cards, $66.66; paper, $16.88; bonding clerks, $2.50	3,023.57
Treasurer General: clerical service, $2312.04; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, $58.75; cards, $10.75; paper, $46.75	2,428.29
Historian General: clerical service, $450; telegram, $.35	450.35
Librarian General: clerical service, $428.89; accessions, $182.78; telegram, $1.07	612.74
Curator General: clerical service	174.36
General Office: clerical service, $668.32; messenger service, $80; bonding clerks, $2.50; postage, $17.10; telegram, $.40; adjusting typewriters, $2; city directory, $12; supplies, $145.30; premium, President General's pin, $5; wreath and flowers, $25	957.62
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $10; postage, $1; Finance—clerical service, $20; Liquidation and Endowment—paper, $2.95; engrossing, $22.80; National Old Trails Road—circulars, $2.50; postage, $17.94; telegrams and telephones, $2.86; expressage, $5.56; Patriotic Education—bulletins, $24; paper, $27.60; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides—slides, $2.10; postage, $.50; Preservation of Historic Spots—clerical service, $34.32; postage, $12.93; photos, $11.50; telegrams and expressage, $12.98	211.54
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, $1495.75; towel and ice service and water rent, $31.87; electric current and gas, $172.71; six tons coal, $79.50; bonding superintendent, $2.50; caning chairs and laundering curtains, $14.25; electric supplies, $49.84; frame, $10.75; repairs to fan and mower, $4.25; supplies, $31.88.....	1,893.30
Printing machine expense: printer, $80; electros, $33.30.....	113.30
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $353.96; slips, $25; cards, $2.50; stamp, $2.25; postage, $12; telegram, $1.02; Editor—salary, $400; postage, $26.95; telegram, $.75; articles and photos, $137; Genealogical Editor—Expense "Notes and Queries," $60; Printing and mailing April and May issues, $6696.74; cuts, April and May issues, $284.25; copyright, $12; refund, subscription, $1.....	8,015.42
Auditorium events: labor, light and refund	240.00
D.A.R. Reports: 200 copies 22nd report, $24.99; postage, $5.....	29.99
Furniture and Fixtures: typewriter	80.75
Lineage: old volumes, $31; refunds, $4; postage, $50	85.00
State Regents' postage	139.75
Support of Real Daughters	352.00
Telephone	200.87

Thirtieth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, $56.09; postage, $9.50; telegrams, $8.61; House Committee—badges, $540.60; decorations, $100; information leaflets, $54.20; seat tickets, $32.25; ballots, $62.50; song sheets, $9.95, signs, $3; rent of racks, tables and chairs, $113; putting up canopy, $20; superintendent, $50; firemen, $50; policemen, $50; telephone operator, $75; labor, $332.70; luncheon and supper for tellers, $105; Invitation Committee—postage, $10; Reception Committee—orchestra, $150; Bugler and pianist, $70; Congressional stenographer, $500; parliamentarian, $150; Treasurer General's reports, $162.50			2,714.90
Total disbursements			24,875.21
Balance, May 31, 1921			$43,697.68

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1921			$11,497.36

RECEIPTS

Charters		$50.00	
Continental Hall contributions		433.70	
Office Building contribution		50.00	
Liberty Loan contributions and interest		803.84	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund		674.90	
Commissions: Flowers	$40.79		
Insignia	373.00		
Recognition pins	107.70	521.49	
Interest: Bank balances	$40.55		
Bonds	45.00	85.55	
Total receipts			2,619.48
			$14,116.84

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes Payable—Liberty Loan		$800.00	
Taxes		574.39	
Book stacks—Library		337.50	
Furnishings—Banquet Hall		146.25	
Furnishings—Museum		39.00	
Total disbursements			1,897.14
Balance, May 31, 1921			$12,219.70
Petty Cash Fund			$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Receipts			$100.00

IMMIGRANTS MANUAL

Balance, March 31, 1921		$12,357.06	
Receipts		3,877.48	
Balance			16,234.54

PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS

Balance, March 31, 1921	$3,309.01	
Receipts	1,733.19	
Balance		5,042.20

PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, March 31, 1921	$8,963.84	
Receipts	4,129.28	
Balance		13,093.12

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	$30,121.39	
Disbursements	30,121.39	

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, March 31, 1921	$584.38	
Receipts and interest	382.20	
	966.58	
Disbursement—Liberty Bonds	800.00	
Balance		166.58

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, March 31, 1921		121.00

RELIEF SERVICE

Receipts	$1,281.65	
Disbursements	1,281.65	
Total Special Funds		$34,757.44

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 3-31-21	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 5-31-21
Current	$47,889.89	$20,683.00	$24,875.21	$43,697.68
Permanent	11,497.36	2,619.48	1,897.14	12,219.70
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership		100.00		100.00
Immigrants' Manual	12,357.06	3,877.48		16,234.54
Painting	3,309.01	1,733.19		5,042.20
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain	8,963.84	4,129.28		13,093.12
Patriotic Education		30,121.39	30,121.39	
Philippine Scholarship	584.38	382.20	800.00	166.58
Preservation of Historical Spots	121.00			121.00
Relief Service		1,281.65	1,281.65	
Totals	$85,222.54	$64,927.67	$58,975.39	$91,174.82

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$90,674.82
Petty Cash (in Treasurer General's office)	500.00
Total	$91,174.82

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	7,950.00	
		$111,264.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank for Liberty Bonds as per vote of 28th Congress	$800.00

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. White as Chairman of Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to submit for the months of April and May:

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $57,517.05, of which $30,121.39 was contributed for Patriotic Education and $1194.65 for Relief Work.

Other large expenditures were for:

Clerical service	$9,022.28
Magazine	8,015.42
Employees of Hall	2,111.70
Postage	490.17
Support of Real Daughters	352.00
Expense of 30th Congress	2,714.90
Notes Payable, Liberty Loan	800.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in Treasurer General's report	2,694.54

The Finance Committee recommend:

That the offer of the Metropolitan Bank to loan $130,000 on the personal notes of the National Society be accepted, the money to be borrowed as needed for payments upon the new office building.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Chairman.

In the absence of Miss Coltrane, Chairman, the Recording Secretary General read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the pleasure to report that your committee has met each month since the last Board meeting April 16th, received monthly reports from both the Auditors and Treasurer General. The reports have been examined and compared and found to agree, and the contract with the American Audit Company renewed at the rate of the previous year, and the contract placed in the office of the Recording Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,
Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee was moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried.

The Treasurer General presented the following resolution:

Whereas, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress Assembled, on the 19th day of April, 1920, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deems it necessary in the proper management and conduct of its affairs to erect an additional building or buildings on the land owned by the National Society in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and to provide for the financing hereof;

Therefore be it Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a building or buildings on the land of the National Society, situate in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by an architect to be selected by a committee appointed for the purpose by the President General, said architect to be subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, the National Board of Management be, and hereby is, authorized, empowered and directed to negotiate on

behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a loan in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), or such parts thereof as said National Board of Management may deem necessary, from any bank, trust company, or other financial institution, or from an individual or individuals, on the note or notes of said National Society, and, if necessary in order to borrow the money aforesaid, to secure the repayment of said note or notes by a mortgage or deed of trust on the real estate of the National Society situate in the District of Columbia;

And Further Resolved, That the National Board of Management and the officers of the National Society be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to do all acts and things, and to execute, acknowledge, deliver and file all instruments and papers that may be necessary, convenient or proper to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Therefore, be it resolved, that in pursuance of the power and authority in it vested by the foregoing resolution the National Board of Management hereby authorizes, empowers and directs the Treasurer General to borrow from time to time from the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C., a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000) on the note or notes made by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the President General and Secretary General, and bearing such rate of interest as may be agreed upon with said Bank at the time of negotiating said loan or any part thereof.

The adoption of this resolution was moved by Mrs. Hunter and seconded by Mrs. White. Mrs. Hunter said that the National Metropolitan Bank, through its president, Mr. White, had generously offered to loan the Society this sum on notes at whatever interest is prevailing at the time the loan is made, to start with six per cent, the loans to be made only as the payments to the contractor became due every month, thus saving to the Society a considerable sum in interest. The motion was put and carried.

The Treasurer General referred to the amount now due the architects, Marsh and Peter, for services already rendered, and stated that since there is at the present time a balance of $47,889.89 of the Current Fund now in the bank, it did not seem good business to borrow this $8000 from the bank and pay 6 per cent. when the Society is only getting 2 per cent. on this deposit, and she therefore moved *that the Treasurer General be authorized to borrow from the Current Fund* $8000 *now due the Messrs. Marsh and Peter, architects for the Office Building.* This was seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

Mrs. Hunter reported that at the April 16th Board meeting she was authorized to pay to the Parliamentarian her actual expense while she was in attendance at the Congress in addition to the $150 which had been voted to her for Congress week, but that Mrs. Anderson declined to accept anything more than the $150, stating that at the time she agreed to do the work that was the sum stipulated. Mrs. Hunter stated that when the parliamentarian was called down for conference or consultation during the year the Society paid Mrs. Anderson's railroad expenses back and forth. The President General expressed her great appreciation of the service rendered by Mrs. Anderson not only to the National Officers and Society, but to many of the members, and requested that some acknowledgment of this service be made by the Board. The President General stated also that in conference with the Treasurer General Mrs. Hunter had said the Society could afford to pay to the Parliamentarian for the week of Congress twice the amount it had formerly paid. Moved by Mrs. Sparks *that the National Board give the Parliamentarian, Mrs. Anderson, a vote of thanks in appreciation of her great services to the National Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Elliott and adopted by rising vote. Mrs. Sparks also moved *that the sum heretofore received by the Parliamentarian for her services during Congress be increased to* $300. This was seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried.

Mrs. Hanger moved *that the president of the National Metropolitan Bank, Mr. George W. White, be sent a note from the National Board expressing to him our sincere appreciation of his great consideration of the best interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution.* This was seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried by a rising vote.

The Recording Secretary General read the report of the Historian General in the absence of Miss Coltrane.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The work of your Historical Department has been one of keenest pleasure since Congress to see the awakened interest of members from all parts of the country. Our Historical evening has done what we hoped it would and created a new interest in our women of history. The demand for the sketches was so great that the Editor of our MAGAZINE is allowing us space in the July issue which gives the condensed facts about these women. We hope that all

those who asked that the sketches be put in purchasable form will take extra copies of the MAGAZINE so that this will justify the cost of production. Extra issues must be ordered before the MAGAZINE comes out if they are to be secured.

Feeling the renewed interest in the study of our women was so great, we have requested Doctor Churchill to prepare for us a program on "Woman in American History." This program begins in the October MAGAZINE and ends with the June issue. As we tried a universal study of history last year and found it most helpful and that many were interested, so this year we want to again make it possible for you to obtain historical facts directed by an eminent Historian. The MAGAZINE paid for this program last year and as it is our work I wish to recommend that you pay to Doctor Churchill $75 for the compiling of this program. It is difficult to know where to obtain these facts, and through his direction we know we can get greater results. The general outline which can be used in your year book is as follows:

"Woman in American History":

1. Woman in the Beginning: Indian Women; Woman in the Period of Discovery.
2. Colonial Women; the South.
3. Colonial Women; the North.
4. Women of the Revolution.
5. Pioneer Women: The Old West; the Far West.
6. Woman in the Civil War.
7. Enlargement of Woman's Sphere; 1.
8. Enlargement of Woman's Sphere; 2.
9. The Suffrage Movement.

(The last three purely historical.)

Immediately following Congress we sent to the State Regents and State Historians suggestions for this year's work. They are too long to include in this report, but if any one wishes a copy please do not hesitate to ask for it. There is always so much repetition in our historical work, but if you follow these suggestions you will find just what your Historical Research and Preservation of Records Committee has directed you to follow.

Our War Records are still lagging. Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, 25 N. Beacon Street, Hartford, Conn., first Vice Chairman of the Historical Research Committee, is in charge of this work and she desires all wishing blanks to please order them at once. This work must be completed by October 1st, as the interest for securing data is decreasing and we must have the best records it is possible to secure. So far we have forty-three volumes presented to the Society, but it should be double this number.

The work on our Lineage Book continues. The interest in securing these valuable records has increased, but as yet the number of volumes ordered in no way meets the cost of each issue. The Treasurer General has been given a very heavy expense for this past year as three issues published the year before have been paid for this year, and we feel the work on these records must not be delayed. Volume 57 is now in the hands of the printer. Volumes 58 and 59 are ready to go to the printer as soon as we feel we can meet the expense. The work on volume 60 has been begun, which includes members admitted in 1907.

Doctor Fuller, Secretary of the State Historical Commission of Michigan, is preparing an article for us to be published in the MAGAZINE, on the organization and working basis of this commission. Miss Catherine Campbell, Ottawa, Kansas, second Vice Chairman of Historical Research and Preservation of Records Committee, will have charge of the organization of State Commissions. This work was started last year and we hope for a greater coöperation between Historical organizations this coming year. The American Historical Society has appointed a Committee to compile a Directory of the organized Historical Societies of America. This compilation will state the work, etc., of the different organizations and we feel by keeping in touch with this great work we can get a better vision of what is needed in Historical Research. It is our ambition to keep you in touch not only with our own work, but that of other organizations with which we desire to coöperate and that a greater inspiration will be given to all our members through a closer study of the past.

Respectfully submitted,
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted without its recommendation. Moved by Mrs. Young, seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins, and carried, *that the recommendation of placing the amount of $75 given Doctor Churchill for his historical services go through the Historian General's office instead of the office of Editor of* MAGAZINE.

The Treasurer General stated when the report was called of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution that Miss Wilson had completed her work and the 23rd Report was in the building and ready for sale; also that the 22nd Report, compiled by Mrs. Heath, which was received a short time before Congress, was also on sale; that Miss Wilson was still in Rome, but expected to return to this country and be present at the Board meeting in October.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions received since Board meeting, April 25, 1921.

CONNECTICUT: Bead bag; presented by Mrs. John Norton Brooks through Marana Norton Brooks Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: A miniature of Miss Susan Reviere Hetzel, one of the Charter members DA.R.; Registrar General 1898–1900; Historian General 1901–1902. Placed in the Kansas case for gifts from Charter members and Signers. Presented by her sister, Mrs. Margaret Reviere Hetzel Pendleton, Susan Reviere Hetzel Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Certificate of membership in the "Society of the Cincinnati" of Captain James Anderson, dated May 24, 1784. Signed by George Washington, President of the Society, and General Henry Knox, Secretary. Presented by Mrs. Applegate, Francis Hopkinson Chapter, a great granddaughter of Captain Anderson.

Lock of General Stark's hair. Presented by Mrs. David Wesson, Eagle Rock Chapter, who inherited it from her paternal grandfather, who was given the lock of hair by General Stark's son.

VIRGINIA: Lace collar worn by donor, Mrs. Marshal MacDonald, first Treasurer General, who made the motion, "that life membership dues and charter fees be set aside for this purpose (building Memorial Continental Hall)." Her gift to the Museum is placed in the Kansas case.

Respectfully submitted,
LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

In the absence of Mrs. Ellison, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Librarian General I have the honor to report that the interest in the Library shown at the time of Congress has continued, and that more volumes have come in than usual at this season.

The State Librarians forming the Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee will receive in September circular letters in regard to our needs in the Library. In the meantime the State Regents are urged to continue the good work of last year, by providing for the election of State Librarians and the appointment of these librarians as chairmen of State Committees to secure books of historical and genealogical value for the Library.

With the fine record of the 786 volumes of last year before us, let us strive to contribute one thousand books the coming year.

Through the office of the Historian General the invaluable volumes of the War Service Records have been added to our priceless collections.

Your Librarian General and her committee are deeply appreciative of the keen interest and generosity of the chapters and members in contributing these gifts to our Library and desire to thank the State Regents through whose able supervision so much has been accomplished, and also to express to our Historian General our gratitude for her constant devotion to the best interests of the Library.

The following list includes fifty volumes, fifteen pamphlets and twenty-one periodicals.

BOOKS

CONNECTICUT

Genealogical and Biographical Record of New London County, Connecticut. 1905. Presented by Faith Trumbull Chapter.

Records of the Second Church of Norwich, Connecticut. 1760–1831.

Records of the Hanover Church. 1768–1832.

The last two volumes were presented by Mrs. Elisha M. Rogers, Regent of Faith Trumbull Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Draper Miscellany. Vol. 3, with index. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

The Descendants of John Thomson. A. S. McAllister. 1917. Presented by Dr. Anita McGee.

The Journal of American History. Vol. 12. 1918. Presented by Miss Mabel White.

GEORGIA

The following two volumes were presented by Mrs. S. J. Jones:

The American Epic. D. Welburn. 1894.

Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Augustus O. Bacon. 1915.

Year Book of Atlanta Chapter, D.A.R., 1891–1921. Presented by the Chapter.

KANSAS

History of Bourbon County, Kansas. 1865. T. F. Robley. 1894. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goodlander.

History and Directory of Yates County, New York. Vol. 1. 1873. S. C. Cleveland. Presented by Mrs. Joseph W. Murray.

KENTUCKY

The Cane Ridge Meeting House. J. R. Rogers. 1910. Presented by Mrs. May S. Clay through Jemima Johnson Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Annals of Old Home Week, Pittsfield, New Hampshire. 1901.

Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln. 1867. The last two presented by Mrs. Robert M. Cross, of Samuel Adams Chapter.

MISSOURI

Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri. 1893. Presented by Mrs. John Gaines Miller for Marshall Chapter.

MONTANA

Received through Mrs. Kate Hammond Fogerty, State Librarian.

History and Biography of North Dakota. 1900.

Our Country's Great Achievements. 1886. Presented by Mrs. Margaret G. P. Kemper, of Silver Bow Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Noyes Genealogy. Henry E. and Harriette E. Noyes. 2 Vols. 1904.

A Memorial History of the Town of Hampstead, New Hampshire. 2 Vols. 1899. H. E. Noyes. The last four presented by Miss Harriette E. Noyes.

NEW JERSEY.

Our Home. A. V. D. Honeyman. Vol. 1. 1873. Presented by Miss Josephine E. Demaray.

History of Illinois, 1818–1847. Gov. Thomas Ford. 1854. Presented by Miss Josephine Demaray.

Pictorial Life of General Marion. 1847. Presented by Haddonfield Chapter.

NEW YORK

History of Saratoga County, New York. N. B. Sylvester. Presented by Miss L. E. Kennedy.

Fosdick Family, 1583–1891. L. L. Fosdick. 1891. Presented by Mrs. Frank Worthington Gale.

The following six volumes were presented by Mrs. S. P. Williams, State Librarian, from Ticonderoga Chapter.

Fort Ticonderoga in 1777. E. J. H. Sellingham. 1897.

Centennial Address by Joseph Cook. 1864.

Sketches of Ticonderoga. Joseph Cook.

Ticonderoga or the Black Eagle. G. P. R. James, Esq. 1854.

The Champlain Tercentenary. H. W. Hill. 1911.

History of Essex County. H. P. Smith. 1885.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Hunter Family. Rev. Wm. Hunter. 1920. Presented by Miss Cordelia Phifer of Mecklenburg Chapter.

Lineage and Tradition of the Family of John Spring, 1921. Maud Craig Mathews. Presented by Mrs. J. S. Myers of Mecklenburg Chapter.

VIRGINIA

A History of Brookridge, Virginia. O. P. Morton. 1920. Presented by Natural Bridge Chapter.

A History of the Settlement and Indian Wars of Tazewell County, Virginia. 1852. G. W. L. Bickley, Presented by Mt. Vernon Chapter.

WASHINGTON

From Sacajawea Chapter the following seven volumes were received:

The Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens. H. Stephens. 1901. Presented by Mrs. Kate Stevens Bates and Major Richard Stevens Eskridge. 2 Vols.

The Beauties of the State of Washington. H. F. Giles. 1915. Presented by Mrs. Low J. Felley.

The following four volumes were presented by Miss Fanny Steele O'Brien:

Biography of Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D. N. B. Atkinson. 1893.

Bicentennial of First Congregational Church, Marblehead, Massachusetts. 1884.

History of Washington. J. Hawthorne and G. D. Brewerton. 1893. 2 vols.

The following three volumes were presented by Mrs. H. W. Patton, of Haquiam:

A Genealogy of the Abeel Family. 1894.

Reminiscences of Washington Territory. Charles Prosch. 1904.

The Guardians of the Columbia. J. H. Williams. 1912.

WEST VIRGINIA

A History of Randolph County, West Virginia. A. S. Bosworth. 1916. Presented by Mrs. Boyd Wees, of John Hart Chapter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Portraits of Eminent Americans Which are Rare and Scarce. Christopher Wren. 1920. Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Christopher von Graffenried's Account of the Founding of New Bern. V. H. Todd. 1920. Presented by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

The Perry's Victory Centenary. 1913. Presented by George D. Emerson, Secretary.

PAMPHLETS

ALABAMA

A Brief History of the Marmon–Marimoon–Merrymoon Family. 1713–1921. Compiled and presented by Mary Heath Lee.

ARIZONA

From Tucson Chapter the following four pamphlets were received:

Old Tucson. E. M. Buchman. 1911. Presented by Mrs. Mabel W. Moffett.

The Shrine in the Desert. 1919.

Old Fort Lowell. 1911. The last compiled and presented by Caroline M. Hughston.

Missions in and Around Tucson. 1920.

CONNECTICUT

The Bingham Genealogy. 1917. C. D. Bingham. Presented by Mrs. Elisha Rogers, Regent of Faith Trumbull Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Colonel John Bull, 1731–1824. Presented by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

NEW JERSEY.

Brief Sketch of New Jersey Chaplains in the Revolution. Rev. F. R. Brace. 1909.

One Hundredth Anniversary of Friends' Meeting House. 1914. Last two presented by Haddonfield Chapter.

OHIO

The Hero-Martyr of the Youghiogheny. Henry P. Snyder. 1909. Presented by Miss Josephine Roe of Gilbert, Ohio.

WASHINGTON

The following pamphlets were presented by Sacajawea Chapter:

Sealth, the City by the Inland Sea. 1897. E. H. Calvert.

In Memoriam Rev. George H. Atkinson. 1889. Presented by Fanny Steele O'Brien.

Olympia. Presented by Fanny Steele O'Brien.

Outings in Oregon. 1911. Presented by Chapter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Michigan at Shiloh. 1920. Presented by the Michigan Historical Commission.

PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. May, June.

Genealogy, May, June.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal. October, 1920; July, 1919.

Kentucky State Historical Register. May.

Liberty Bell. April.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. January.

New York Public Library Bulletin. May.

Palimpsest. April, May.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. April, 1920.

William and Mary College Quarterly. April.
Louisiana Historical Quarterly. April.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. April.
New York Public Library Bulletin. April.
S. C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October, 1920.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. April, 1921.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. January.
Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. April, 1921.

Report approved.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following is a brief report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General during the months of April and May.

Seven hundred and seventy-six letters were received and seven hundred and sixty-eight have been answered.

Supplies as enumerated below were mailed to the chapters and individuals making request for such service:

Application blanks, 13,537; leaflets "How to Become a Member," 659; leaflets of General Information, 526; transfer cards, 540; Constitutions, 351.

Since the Congress there have been mailed from this office to the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents copies of the Constitution and By-laws as recently amended, the Resolutions of the Congress, the address of the President General and report of the Treasurer General as read, which were ordered printed and distributed among the chapters.

Respectfully submitted,
LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman, read the report of the Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to report as follows:

Since the Thirtieth Continental Congress our building has been thoroughly cleaned and put in order, draperies and rugs cleaned and sprayed with moth preventive and stored in moth-proof closets for the summer.

Our grounds have been put in order, grass seeded and rolled, the window boxes filled without extra expense this year as we were able to use clippings from our own ivy and transplanted greens from our flower beds in the rear of the building.

Your committee again calls your attention to the roof which, as we have stated in former reports, is not in good condition and has been a source of constant concern. At this time, however, we do not recommend a new roof as we believe that a more satisfactory business arrangement can probably be made with contractors during the construction of our new office building, but we do call this condition to your attention as we believe a new roof will be imperative in the near future and it is our duty to keep you informed of the condition of our Hall.

Eleven markers have been received for willow furniture in the Banquet Hall and placed as follows: Four tables from Colorado Daughters; four chairs from Colorado State; one table Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin; one chair Fort McIntosh Chapter, Pennsylvania; and one chair, Mrs. W. H. Talbott, ex-Vice President General of Maryland.

It has been a source of regret to your Committee that the services of Mr. Harris, member of your Art Committee, who passes upon gifts such as furniture, ornaments, fixtures, etc., have not been available on account of a death in his family. The Committee desires to assure those who have sent gifts which require the judgment of Mr. Harris that they will be submitted to him at an early date.

Upon request of the State Regent of the District of Columbia permission has been granted to use the Banquet Hall for a luncheon June 8th, this luncheon to be given to the President General and National Board of Management by the State Regent and Chapter Regents of the District of Columbia.

Permission was granted through the President General to Miss Madeira's School of Washington, D. C., to use the Auditorium on June 7th for Commencement exercises.

Upon request of the Organizing Secretary General your Committee finds the purchase of a new typewriter for that office advisable and recommends that such be purchased.

It is of interest to know that during the month of May, 1482 visitors were shown through the building.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The report was accepted without its recommendation. *The purchase of a new typewriter for office of Organizing Secretary General* was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Yawger, and carried.

Miss Lincoln read her report as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my report to the National Board in February four MAGAZINES have been published —March, April, May and June; and of these every edition has been sold out, except that of May. We still have about 300 copies of the May MAGAZINE on hand. Of the June issue we have only a few copies left and therefore are obliged to commence new subscriptions with the July number.

The July MAGAZINE, now on the press, has an able article by John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. It is an article to arouse interested comment for it deals with an almost unknown bit of history connected with Thomas Jefferson and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

An account of the tableaux presented by the States during the 30th Continental Congress will appear in the July MAGAZINE also, written by our Historian General, Miss Coltrane. The article will be illustrated with over forty photographic views of the tableaux.

Theodore T. Belote, Curator, Division of History, United States National Museum, is preparing a series of medal articles for our MAGAZINE. The series, which commenced with the publication in our December, 1920, MAGAZINE, of the commemorative medals of the World War, will comprise accounts of the American medals struck in all wars in which the United States participated. His next article will be about the medals of the American Revolution, while that of the War of 1812 will be divided into two parts, the first devoted to the army medals and the second to the navy.

All material for the August MAGAZINE, except the minutes of the National Board of Management, goes to Lippincott to-day. The August MAGAZINE will contain, besides Mr. Belote's article, an account of St. Memin's engravings of famous Southerners. Aside from the reproductions of St. Memin's interesting engravings, the article is of genealogical value. It is written by Mrs. Neyle Colquitt, of Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, our genealogical editor, is steadily improving her department and also contributes interesting heraldry articles illustrated by Mrs. Anderson. At present the queries for publication in the genealogical department far exceed the number of answers received.

At the meeting of the National Board in June, 1917—four years ago—the first appropriation ever made to pay for contributions to the MAGAZINE was voted. Since that date we have purchased 125 articles for publication. Of these forty-one were about the World War, and eighty-four related to the American Revolution and the early history of the United States. We use articles on the World War, not only for their historic value in the future, but because we believe the Daughters of the American Revolution are as greatly interested in the gallant exploits of their husbands, sons, and brothers as they are in the heroic conduct of their Revolutionary ancestors. We try to have articles pertaining to past and present history and the official news of our National Society in each issue of the MAGAZINE. That this plan is justified is shown by the increased circulation of the MAGAZINE to-day.

Nine months ago at the October, 1920, meeting, the National Board generously appropriated $500 to be used to pay for contributions. Of that sum there is now left in the national treasury $3.75. As articles already paid for are yet to appear in the July and August MAGAZINES, it represents an expenditure covering eleven months.

May I recommend to the Board that they appropriate another $500 to be set aside for the payment of contributions to the MAGAZINE during the next six months.

The MAGAZINE has greatly improved and its holding power is testified by the increased number of renewals received daily. We must keep it at the same high level, and can only do so by the purchase of interesting and valuable articles.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objection, the report was approved without its recommendation. Mrs. Chubbuck moved *to adopt the recommendation made by the Editor of the* MAGAZINE. This was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Bissell presented her report as Chairman of MAGAZINE Committee.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The June number of the MAGAZINE just issued is the last one under the contract of 1920–21. With the July number the new contract goes into effect. The price of the paper used in our publication has decreased to an extent that will give us an edition of 17,000 at about the same publishing cost as an edition of 14,000 the past year. Our publishers tell us labor cost remains about the same and in fact, at the present time, the publishing houses in Philadelphia are all struggling together to resist the union printers' demand for a forty-four hour week. Our publishers deserve much commen-

dation for their successful effort to bring out the June MAGAZINE on time. They have had to contend with the difficulty of much work and few workers.

At the close of the Congress all State Chairmen were notified of the vote to increase the subscription price of the MAGAZINE on July 1st to $2.

Of all responses received from State Chairmen only one records her fear that subscriptions at $2 will be difficult to obtain, and in several instances renewals have been made at $2. Our subscriptions at this date, June 8th, number 16,578, a gain of about 3000 in the year.

It has always been true that July and August gave a small volume of business and this year will probably be no exception, but September and October should begin to tell the story of the holding power of the MAGAZINE.

It undoubtedly will require greater effort on the part of State and Chapter Chairmen to secure renewals and new subscriptions at the advanced price, but your Editor and Chairman both feel confident that our members who have had the MAGAZINE will feel that they cannot get along without it and willingly pay the extra dollar to help relieve the heavy burden which the Society has been carrying.

Many single copies of the May issue have been sold, containing in full, as you know, the inspiring address of the President General. The July number will contain an account of the tableaux of "Historic American Women" given at the recent Congress. This article will be illustrated with many photographs.

Your Chairman asks the enthusiastic, loyal help of National Officers and State Regents in demonstrating to Chapter Regents and members all over the country the great value to them, individually, of our MAGAZINE that stands for "love of country, for service to the country, for unswerving loyalty to the Government," for intelligent study of American history.

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman.

Report accepted. Mrs. Elliott stated that if a quantity of the May number containing the President General's address were left in her office, perhaps some of the members who came in to get the little pamphlet distributed free by the Society might be willing to pay twenty-five cents and get the MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Morris reported that the bill for Yorktown had been introduced in both houses of Congress and that now was the time for every member of the Society to write to her Representative and Senators and urge that this bill be passed to acquire the battlefield of Yorktown for a National Military Park.

Mrs. Buel referred to a letter received by her from a gold star mother stating that an announcement from the War Department appearing in the *Army and Navy Journal,* for April had been brought to her attention which called for bids for stones to be placed over the graves of the Christian soldiers who fell in the World War on which was to be cut the Maltese Cross, and as this cross is identical with the Iron Cross of the German Army it seemed a frightful irony of fate that the boys who made the supreme sacrifice should be buried under a stone bearing this emblem. The sentiment was strongly in favor of the white wooden crosses which now mark the graves, but every one understood that these were not permanent and must be replaced. Many of the members spoke in protest against the marking of the graves as contemplated by the War Department. The President General stated that during the recess for luncheon the official stenographer would get what information she could from the War Department and the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Board could then take what action it desired when the meeting reconvened.

The President General announced that the National Board of Management would be the guests at luncheon of the District of Columbia Chapters. Recess taken at one o'clock.

The afternoon session was called to order at 3 P.M. The information having been secured that the contract had already been given for the stones to be placed over the graves of the soldiers brought from overseas and buried at Arlington having the Maltese Cross for the Christians and the Star of David for the Jewish soldiers; that the contract for those buried abroad had not yet been given awaiting a further appropriation; that the question of the design had been resubmitted by Colonel Penrose, the officer now in charge of the work succeeding Colonel Pierce, deceased, to the Fine Arts Commission, which was shortly to meet and again take the matter up. Doctor Barrett moved *that information having come that the design accepted by the War Department for the stones marking the graves of the Christian soldiers who died in the World War has the Maltese Cross, we protest against this use as it is the same design as the Iron Cross of the German Army.* This was seconded by Mrs. Buel. Before the motion was put, Doctor Barrett added *that a committee be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Art Commission to carry out this resolution.* Mrs. Young stated that she had had her husband's secretary enquire of the War Department as to what was being done and she had been told that the designs were only in preparation and nothing had as yet been accepted. The motion was put and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the report of the Chairman of the Printing Committee as follows:

Report of Chairman of Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Owing to the fact that the list of members of the Committee was received only a few days ago, the business of the Committee has been transacted by your Chairman during the past few weeks.

All the necessary routine printing for the several offices possible, has been executed on our own press.

The outside work incident upon the several orders of Congress has been placed with outside firms, in each case, at a reduction of cost over last year. The Constitution, Resolutions of Congress, the address of the President General and the report of the Treasurer General are ready for distribution.

The contract for the next edition of the *Lineage Book* was made at a saving of fifteen per cent. to the Society over the cost of the last volume.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman Printing Committee.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

In the absence on account of illness of Mrs. Guernsey, Chairman of Office Building Committee, her report was read by Miss Crowell, Secretary of the Committee, as follows:

Report of Office Building Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The Office Building Committee presents the following report:

Since the close of the Congress two important communications have been received from the architects, both of which were considered by the committee at a meeting held in New York on Tuesday, May 10th—one the "revised approximate estimate for the first expenditures for the construction of the new Administration Building" and the other a memorandum of an agreement between the National Society and the builder.

The memorandum of agreement was submitted to Mr. George W. White, the chairman of the Advisory Committee, and to Mr. Minor, acting as the attorney for the Society; and was approved by them, the committee, therefore, by unanimous vote, "authorized the President General to sign the contract, and execute the necessary papers to proceed with the erection of the building."

The estimates from the various contractors were not tabulated until after the close of the 30th Congress, and although the committee knew that much more than $200,000 would be needed to complete the building, no actual figures were submitted until May 6th in the letter to the Treasurer General, and consequently no actual figures could be given to the Congress in April.

From the letter containing the revised approximate estimate sent by the architect on May 6th to the Treasurer General the committee learned the *outside* estimated cost of $340,000 for the building, as well as the amount of construction that could be accomplished with the $200,000 authorized by the 29th Congress.

The committee considered the advisability of trying to finish only a part of the building, and it was agreed unanimously that such a procedure would prove to be much more expensive in the end, and would be both unsatisfactory and unbusinesslike. The committee believes that the entire building should be finished at one time.

Respectfully submitted for the committee,
(SIGNED) SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
Chairman.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 166 members. The Board rose in silent memory of these deceased members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting fifty-three members had resigned from the Society, and sixty-nine former members, having complied with the requirements of the Constitution, asked to be reinstated. She therefore moved *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the sixty-nine members.* This was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these sixty-nine former members reinstated in the National Society.

Doctor Barrett referred to a plan suggested for the holding of ceremonies on 4th of July at the grave of Patrick Henry and presented the following resolution: *that the State D.A.R. of Virginia believe that some simple annual ceremonial observance of the life and death of Patrick Henry would be of patriotic value, be it resolved, that the N.S.D.A.R. express its sympathy with such a movement and will extend all possible assistance.* Seconded by Mrs. Morris and carried.

Mrs. Hanger stated that as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee the question had come to her as to the disposal of the furniture which formerly was in the room then

known as the Rest Room, Miss Vining's friends desiring that these pieces be sold for the benefit of Miss Vining, as the furniture has been stored away in the Hall and the room assigned to the State of Kentucky and at this time Miss Vining could be made more comfortable by the use of the sum that might be realized from the sale of these century-old furnishings. After some discussion and a statement by the State Regent of Massachusetts, it was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, and carried, *that the matter of Miss Vining's furniture be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.*

The President General reviewed the action taken by the Board at the April 25th meeting in regard to the Chapter at Rye, N. Y., and stated that the Organizing Secretary General had a resolution to present in regard to this matter. Mrs. Hanger thereupon presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Chapter organized at Rye, New York, through Jesse C. Adkins, its attorney, claims that the National Board of Management was without authority to adopt the motion adopted by the National Board of Management at its meeting held April 25, 1921, disbanding said Chapter, and has requested said National Board of Management to rescind said resolution:

AND, WHEREAS, the National Board of Management having been advised by its counsel that in his opinion it was without authority under the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society to adopt said motion;

AND, WHEREAS, it is the sense of the National Board of Management that said motion adopted at its meeting held on April 25, 1921, should be rescinded, as well as the action of the National Board of Management at said meeting in rescinding the appointment of the Organizing Regent; but deems it proper before taking action that the State Regent of New York, who introduced the motion to disband said Chapter, should be notified of the foregoing.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the request of the Rye Chapter of the State of New York, through its attorney, Jesse C. Adkins, to rescind the motion adopted by the National Board of Management at its meeting held April 25, 1921, disbanding said Chapter, be, and the same is hereby referred to the Executive Committee, with full power to act.

Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

The President General brought to the Board the request for coöperation from the Patriotic Service Committee of the White Paper Club with regard to action in the matter of the return of Bergdoll. Moved by Mrs. Hodgkins, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried, *that we express to the Secretary of State our sympathy in the movement to procure the return of Bergdoll to this country to have him punished for his offence.*

Mrs. St. Clair moved *that the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter be granted permission to sell flowers at the 31st Continental Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Shumway and carried.

The President General brought to the attention of the members of the Board the desirability of urging all the chapters to observe Constitution Day, September 17th.

The President General announced that she would appoint Doctor Barrett, Chairman, Mrs. White and Mrs. St. Clair as the Committee to take up the matter of the design for the stones to mark the graves of the boys who died in the World War.

Mrs. Hanger requested that the name of Mrs. Olive Benning Grove, Callao, Missouri, be added to her report as Organizing Regent at Callao, and stated that this name had been received in her office within the ten-day limit, but had been inadvertently left off her report.

Miss Strider read the following supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 610 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 2588.

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of* 610 *members of the Society.* Miss Strider took occasion to express her thanks for the work accomplished by the clerks in her office, and especially for the work done by Miss Wingate, who, after a service of nine years, was just voted by the Board a $10 increase in salary, making it $105, and that every clerk in the office had done splendid work. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 610 elected members of the National Society.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting, and, on motion duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 4.55 P.M.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

Extract From the Minutes of the Meeting, June 16, 1921, of the Executive Committee.

On motion made by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Spencer, and unanimously adopted:

In pursuance of authority vested in the Executive Committee by the National Board of Management at a regular meeting of the National Board held June 8th. Resolved, that the resolutions adopted April 25, 1921, at a regular meeting of the National Board of Management, disbanding the Chapter at Rye, New York, and rescinding the appointment of the Organizing Regent thereof, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1921 WHOLE No. 349

WAR MEDALS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*

By Theodore T. Belote
Curator of History, United States National Museum

THE establishment of a number of new war decorations by the United States Government to be awarded in recognition of special services performed during the World War lends an increased interest to the medals and decorations of this character awarded for service in previous conflicts. The present series of United States war decorations is the result of an evolution extending from the early period of the Republic down to the present time. The awards of this character made during the War of the Revolution are of special interest as the first to be granted by the United States Government and as the beginning of a notable series of such awards. In every case during the Revolution they were made to individuals for special services, and with one exception were strictly speaking, more of a commemorative than a decorative character. They were succeeded by awards of a similar type in recognition of services during the War of 1812–15, and the War with Mexico. Not until the Civil War were the first American war decorations founded by Act of Congress to be awarded for wear by officers and men in recognition of deeds of special bravery. These were followed after a long interval by general service badges, and recently by other decorations relating to services rendered during the World War.

Thus it may be noted that in the case of the United States, as in most other countries, what may well be termed the war medal has preceded the war decoration. The former was usually of a commemorative character with special design, and was issued by special authorization for services rendered in some particular engagement; the latter is issued by general authorization for

* The illustrations of the medals are from photographs taken by L. C. Handy, Washington, of bronze replicas in the U. S. National Museum.

any and all engagements of a stated conflict, and varies from its fellows only in the inscription which it bears. The war medal was customarily awarded to distinguished commanders only, in recognition of large achievements covering a long period of time and extending over a wide area of operations. The war decoration is, on the other hand, awarded both to officers and men for individual acts of distinguished service or bravery. There are, of course, exceptions to these distinctions, but in the main they may be accepted as indicative of the character of the two classes of awards under consideration, and it is with the first class of the material noted with which the present article deals.

The award of decorations to be worn with uniforms or civilian attire and authorized by the Federal Government in recognition of special or general services during a war period is in the United States, therefore, comparatively speaking, a new method of rewarding patriotic work of both a military and civil character. During the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, and the Civil War, individual and special gold and silver medals were struck in commemoration of notable battles or campaigns and presented to the military and naval officers in command at the time. These were, however, special medals authorized by separate Acts of Congress, and were not war decorations in the modern sense of that term. During the War of the Revolution ten such medals were struck and presented to the following officers of the Army: George Washington, Horatio Gates, Anthony Wayne, Louis de Fleury, John Stewart, Henry Lee, Nathanael Greene, William A. Washington, John Eager Howard and Daniel Morgan. These medals were of a commemorative character and were not intended to be worn. A similar type of medal was awarded to John Paul Jones in recognition of his capture of the British ship *Serapis* in 1779. An exception to the medals of this type awarded by Congress during the War of the Revolution were the silver medals awarded to John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac von Wart in recognition of the capture of Major John André in 1781, who was on his way back to the British lines after arranging with Benedict Arnold for the surrender to the British forces of the American fortress at West Point.

From every point of view the most notable of these medals was the one awarded to General Washington. It was the first medal of this character to be bestowed by the United States Government and stands as a memorial of the great leader whose military genius and wonderful statesmanship contributed so much towards the winning of our independence. It commemorates a notable military success and marks the beginning of a long series of such awards by Congress which serve to indicate not only military ability but also the achievements of Americans in many other fields of human endeavor.

Congress hastened to render tribute to the success of Washington in liberating New England from the enemy by awarding to him a gold medal in commemoration of this event. March 25, 1777, it was resolved:

"That the thanks of this Congress in their own name and in the name of the thirteen United Colonies whom they represent be presented to his Excellency, General Washington and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston; and that a medal of gold be struck in commemoration of

this great event, and presented to his Excellency; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks and a proper device for the medal. The three members chosen to carry out this gracious task were John Adams, John Jay, and Stephen Hopkins."

Mr. Adams had been the author of the resolution conferring the thanks of Congress and the medal. The obverse of this medal bore the bust of Washington to the right surrounded by the inscription "Georgio Washington Supremo duci exercituum adsertori libertatis Comitia Americana, or The American Congress to George Washington, supreme commander-in-chief of the armies, the defender of liberty." The design of the reverse showed Washington and four aides mounted viewing from Dorchester Heights the departure of the British fleet from Boston. Above appeared the inscription "Hostibus primo MDCCLXXXVII," and below, "Bostonium recuperatur XVII martii, MDCCLXXVII, or "The enemy for the first time put to flight," and "Boston recovered, March 17, 1776." As in the case of almost all of the medals belonging to the series under consideration, this medal was designed and made in France several years after its award by Congress. It was the work of the well known medalist, Pierre Simon Duvivier.



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON FOR THE RECOVERY OF BOSTON, 1776

The second medal awarded by the Continental Congress was that presented to Major General Horatio Gates in recognition of the capture of the British forces commanded by Lieutenant General John Burgoyne at Saratoga in October, 1777. On November 4th, Congress resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress in their own name and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, be presented to Major General Gates, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Department and to Major Generals Lincoln and Arnold and the rest of the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful efforts in support of the independence of their country, whereby an army of the enemy of 10,000 men has been totally defeated, one large detachment of it strongly posted and entrenched having been conquered at Bennington, another repulsed with loss and disgrace from Fort Schuyler, and the main army of six thousand men, under Lieutenant General Burgoyne, after

being beaten in different actions and driven from a most formidable post, and strong entrenchments, reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves upon terms honorable and advantageous to these states, on the 17th day of October last, to Major General Gates; and that a medal of gold be struck under the direction of the Board of War, in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of these United States, presented by the President to Major General Gates."

The obverse of this medal bore the bust of General Gates to the left, surrounded by the inscription "Horatio Gates Duci Strenuo Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to Horatio Gates the energetic commander." The reverse showed a view of Gates receiving the sword of Burgoyne with the American forces at attention on the right and the British laying down their arms on the left. Above appeared the inscription "Salus regionus septentrional," or "The safety of the Northern Department," and below, "Hoste ad Saratogam in dedition accepto die XVII Oct., MDCCLXXVII" or "The surrender of the enemy received at Saratoga, October 17, 1777."





OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL HORATIO GATES, FOR THE VICTORY AT SARATOGA, 1777

The recipient of the medal commemorating the victory at Saratoga and thus representing one of the most important campaigns of the war was a native of England, where he was born in 1706. Gates served with the British army during the French and Indian War, and at its close settled in Virginia, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Revolution. In July, 1775, he was appointed Adjutant General by Congress with the rank of brigadier, and in the summer of 1777, he was given command of the Northern Department. In this capacity he received the surrender of Burgoyne and his forces, although the actual work of the campaign was accomplished by his subordinates, largely upon their own initiative. His subsequent career in the American service was unfortunate from many points of view. After engaging in an unsuccessful attempt to supplant Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he retired from active service in 1778 and lived upon his estate in Virginia until 1780. In June of that year he received the command of the army in North Carolina designed to oppose the progress of Cornwallis, who was at that time overrunning this entire State. The Americans commanded by Gates were totally defeated in battle near Cam-

den, and he was superseded by Major General Nathanael Greene, who was destined to be more successful and to receive a medal described later in the present article.

In recognition of the capture of Stony Point, July 15, 1779, a gold medal was awarded by Congress to Brigadier General Anthony Wayne and Silver medals to Colonel Louis de Fleury and to Colonel John Stewart. Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, nearly opposite each other on the Hudson River about forty miles above New York City, had both been strongly fortified by the British. Washington resolved to attack Stony Point to lessen the public criticism of his defensive policy. The work of the attack was entrusted to Anthony Wayne, and at the same time tentative plans were made for an attack upon Verplanck's point soon afterwards. The medal awarded to him in recognition of his services in this connection was presented in accordance with the following resolution of Congress, passed July 26, 1779:

"That a medal emblematical of this action be struck; That one of gold be presented to Brigadier General Wayne, and a silver one to Lieutenant Colonel Fleury and Major Stewart, respectively."

The obverse of the medal presented to General Wayne bore an Indian queen representing America holding a mural crown in her left hand and presenting with her right a laurel wreath to General Wayne, who receives it in full uniform, standing in a respectful attitude with his hat in his left hand. At the feet of the Indian are a shield and an alligator. The inscription "Antonio Wayne duci exercitus" appear above and "Consitia Americana" below, or "The American Congress to Anthony Wayne, Commander of the Army." The reverse design showed a view of the attack, and bears the inscription, "Stoney-Point Expugnatum XV Jul., MDCCXXIX," or "Stony Point taken by storm July 15, 1779.

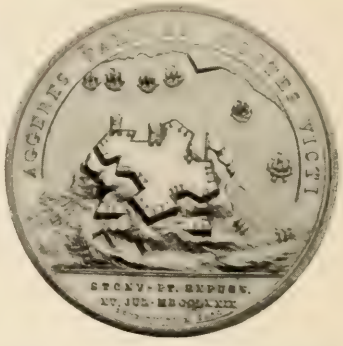


OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE, FOR THE CAPTURE OF STONY POINT, 1779

Both the medal presented to Colonel Fleury and the one presented to Major Stewart, who figured prominently in the attack under Wayne's leadership, differed greatly in design from that just described. The medal presented to Colonel Fleury bore on the obverse a Roman soldier standing amid the ruins

of a fort with a drawn sword in his right hand and trailing on the ground a flag, the staff of which he holds in his left hand. Above appeared the inscription "Virtutis et Audaciae nonum, et proemium," or "The reward and memorial of virtue and bravery," and below "L. de Fleury equiti Gallo primo super muros resp. Americ. d. d." or "To L. de Fleury, a French knight, the first to mount the walls, the American Republic presented this gift." The reverse bore a view of Stony Point and the Hudson River with six ships. Above appears the inscription "Aygeres palu-





OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL LOUIS DE FLEURY, FOR THE CAPTURE OF STONY POINT, 1779

des hostes victi," or "Fortifications, marshes, and the enemy have been conquered." Below is the inscription, "Stony Pt. expugn XV Jul., MDCCLXXIX," or "Stony Point stormed July 15, 1779."

The medal presented to Colonel Fleury is of special interest as the only one awarded to a foreigner during the war. The recipient of this medal, a native of France, offered his services to the American Government during the early period of the Revolution, and was appointed Captain Engineer May 22, 1777. On September 13th of the same year he was presented with a horse by Act of Congress in recognition of his gallantry during the battle of the Brandywine, when he had his own mount shot under him. He was wounded in action at Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, November 15, 1777, and appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers shortly afterwards. In the attack on Stony Point he commanded the van of the attacking column on the right wing and was among the first to enter the British works, where he gained the distinction of striking the enemy's flag with his own hand. Colonel Fleury was granted leave from the American Army in September, 1779, and returned to France after rendering essential benefit to the cause of independence and earning for himself a notable military reputation.

The medal presented to Major Stewart, who commanded the left van of the assault, bore on the obverse an Indian maiden representing America conferring a palm branch upon Major Stewart in uniform, to the right; her left hand rests upon and supports the United States shield, and at her feet are an alligator and a rope. Above appears the inscription "Joanni Stewart cohortis proefeco," or "To John Stewart, Commander of the Infantry," and below "Comitia Americana," or the "American Congress." The design on the re-

verse shows a view of the assault with the American troops charging, Major Stewart at their head. The design is surrounded by the inscription "Stony Point oppugnatium XV Jul., MDCCLXXIX."

The capture of Stony Point was the first event of the war to be recognized by Congress to the extent of conferring medals upon more than one of the commanders who participated in a particular event.

An exploit closely akin to that of Wayne's in the capture of Stony Point was the capture of Paulus Hook some months later by the American forces under Major Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee. This was a British post located on the present sight of Jersey City, N. J., and known at that time as Paulus or Powles Hook. This location was at this time merely a ferry landing, but of military importance as a commanding approach to the south. At the solicitation of Lee, Washington assigned to him the task of capturing this post. On the night of August 18, 1779, with a force of one hundred and fifty men he struggled across the morass separating the Hook from the mainland, and by a headlong onrush captured the block house and one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners. He then withdrew with his captives. On September 24th Congress resolved:

> "That the thanks of Congress be given to Major Lee for the remarkable prudence, address and bravery displayed in the attack on the enemy's fort and work at Powles Hook, and that they approve the humanity shown in circumstances prompting severity, as honorable to the arms of the United States, and correspondent to the noble principles on which they were assumed, and that a gold medal emblematic of this affair be struck under the direction of the Board of Treasury and presented to Major Lee."

The medal thus authorized bore on the obverse the bust of Lee to the right



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR "LIGHT HORSE" HARRY LEE FOR THE VICTORY AT PAULUS HOOK, 1779

with the inscription "Henrico Lee Legionis Equit. Proefacto Comitia Americana," or "the American Congress to Henry Lee, commander of the cavalry legion." The reverse bore in ten lines the inscription "Non obstantib fluminibus vallis astutia & virtute bellica parva manu hostes vicit victosq. armies humanitate devinxit. In mem pugn ad palus hook die XIX Aug. 1779," or "In spite of opposing rivers and fortifications by warlike wisdom and virtue he conquered the enemy and those who had been overcome by arms he thoroughly overcame by his humanity. In commemoration of the battle of Paulus Hook, August 19, 1779."

This medal is of interest as the first

one of the series under consideration to be made by an American designer. The work in this instance was accomplished by Joseph Wright, who was the first draughtsman and die engraver in the United States Mint. He died in Philadelphia in 1793. The recipient of this medal, who was born in Virginia in 1756, was familiarly known as "Light Horse Harry" on account of his connection with the Cavalry of the Continental Army. He was soon made





OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS, AND ISAAC VAN WART FOR THE CAPTURE OF MAJOR JOHN ANDRÉ, OF THE BRITISH ARMY

major, and distinguished himself in many engagements, particularly those of Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs. After the close of the Revolution, Major Lee was a delegate in Congress until the adoption of the Constitution, and Governor of Virginia, 1792-95. As a member of Congress in 1799 he pronounced the famous eulogy on Washington in which he used the words so familiar to all patriotic Americans, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

A unique service was rendered to the American cause September 23, 1780, by John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, when they captured near Tarrytown, Major John André, of the British Army, who was attempting to return to New York City after having completed arrangements with Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of the important American post at West Point, then under his command, into the hands of the British. The capture of André disclosed the plans of Arnold and frustrated a design which, had it proven successful, would have had far reaching consequences. In recognition of this service Congress on November 3, 1780, resolved as follows:

"Whereas, Congress have received information that John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, three young volunteer militiamen of the State of New York, did on the 23rd day of September last, intercept Major John André, adjutant general of the British Army, on his return from the American lines in the character of a spy; and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold received and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was

brought to light, the insidious design of the enemy baffled and the United States rescued from impending danger."

In testimony of the high sense of Congress of the virtuous and patriotic conduct of the three patriots it was ordered, moreover, that "each of them receive annually out of the public treasury two hundred dollars in specie or its equivalent in the current money of the states, during life; and that the Board of War procure for each of them a silver medal, on one side of which shall be a shield with this inscription, 'Fidelity,' and on the other the following motto, 'Vincit amor patriae,' and forward them to the commander-in-chief, who is requested to present the same with a copy of this resolution, and the thanks of Congress for their fidelity and the eminent service they have rendered their country." The medals awarded in this connection were oval in shape, and of an ornate design, bearing upon the obverse an irregular shaped shield with a highly ornamental border, the whole surmounted by a scroll inscribed "Fidelity," and surrounded by a floral wreath. The reverse bore a floral wreath and the inscription, "Amor patriae vincit," or "Love of country conquers."

The medals just described were more closely akin to war decoration than any others granted by Congress during the Revolution, as they were not decorated with commemorative designs or inscriptions, and were intended to be worn by the recipients.

As the Revolution neared its end the most important engagements occurred in the South, and the remaining medals to be described relate to events in that section of the Colonies.

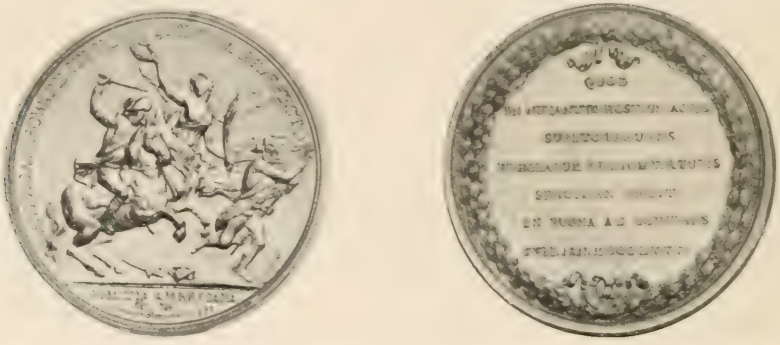


OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN FOR THE VICTORY AT COWPENS, 1781

The importance of the victory over the British forces commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton in South Carolina at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781, was recognized by Congress to such an extent that three special medals were granted for the service on that occasion. To Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, commander of the American forces engaged was awarded a gold medal, and to his fellow officers, Lieutenant Colonel John Eager Howard, and Lieutenant Colonel William Washington, silver medals. The action of Congress in this connection may be explained by the fact that the American

success won at the Cowpens came at a time when the military fortune of the Americans in the south was at a very low ebb. The loss of Charleston and the defeat at Camden had been terrible blows at the patriot cause in that section, and the defeat of Tarleton was a particularly welcome occurrence. On March 9, 1781, Congress resolved as follows:

"The United States in Congress assembled considering it as a tribute due to distinguished merit to give a public approbation of the conduct of Brigadier General Morgan and of the officers and men under his command on the seventh day of January last when 80 cavalry and 237 infantry of the troops of the United States and 553 militia from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia he obtained a complete and important victory over a select and well appointed detachment of more than 1,100 British troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, do therefore resolve that the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be given to Brigadier General Morgan and the officers and men under his command for their fortitude and good conduct displayed in the action at Cowpens in the state of South Carolina on the 17th day of January last; and that a medal of gold be presented to Brigadier General Morgan with emblem and mottoes descriptive of his conduct on that memorable day."



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL JOHN EAGER HOWARD FOR THE VICTORY AT COWPENS, 1781

The medal awarded to General Morgan bore on the obverse in the foreground a female figure in Indian costume representing America placing a laurel wreath upon the head of General Morgan standing in full military uniform to the right; in the background to the left appear a group of war trophies including cannon, standards and shields; on the right a grove of trees. Above appears the inscription, "Danieli Morgan duci exercitus, Comitia Americana," or the "American Congress to Daniel Morgan, commander of the Army." The reverse bore a spirited delineation of the battle, showing General Morgan mounted at the head of his troops, who are advancing towards the retreating British with fixed bayonets. Above appears the inscription "Victoria libertatis vindex," and below "Fugatis captis aut caesis ad Cowpens hostibus XVII Jan., MDCCLXXXI," or "The enemy put to flight, captured or cut to pieces at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781." The recipient of this medal was one of the most valiant and energetic of the Continental commanders during the entire period of the Revolution. He was born in New Jersey in 1736 and served during the French and Indian War with Braddock's unfortunate expedition.

The silver medal awarded to Colonel John Eager Howard bore on the ob-

verse an allegorical design showing Colonel Howard, mounted, pursuing with upraised sword a male figure fleeing with a standard. Between the two appears a winged female figure of victory with a laurel wreath in her right hand and a spray of palm in her left. Above appears the inscription, "J oh. Egar Howard legionus peditum, proefecto," and below "Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to John Eager Howard, Commander of the Infantry." The reverse bears within a closed wreath of laurel the following inscription in seven lines, "Quod in nutantem hostium aciem subito irruens proeclarum bellicae virtutis specimen dedit in pugna ad Cowpens XVII Jan., MDCCLXXXI," or "Because suddenly rushing upon the wavering line of the enemy he gave an example of distinguished martial valor in the battle of Cowpens January 17, 1781." Colonel Howard, a native of Maryland, was second in command of the Fourth Maryland Regiment during the battle of Germantown. He subsequently became colonel in the Continental Army, and distinguished himself not only in the engagement to which the above medal refers, but also in the battle of Guilford Court House and Eutaw Springs.

Colonel Washington bore on the obverse a view of the battlefield with Colonel Washington in the foreground, leading his victorious cavalry against the rapidly retreating British. A flying figure of fame appears above and the inscription, "Gulielmo Washington legionis equit praefacto Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to William Washington, commander of the cavalry legion." The reverse bore in seven lines the inscription, "Quod parva militum mau strenue prosecutus hostes virtutis ingenitae proeclarum specimen dedit in pugna ad Cowpens



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL WILLIAM WASHINGTON FOR THE VICTORY AT COWPENS, 1781

XVII Jan., MDCCLXXXI," or "Because with a small band of soldiers he energetically pursued the enemy and gave a distinguished example of native valor in the battle at Cowpens January 17, 1781."

The last medal to be awarded by Congress to an officer of the Army for services during the Revolution was presented to Major General Nathanael Greene in recognition of the attack upon the British forces at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781, which resulted in the retreat of the royal forces to Charleston. The obverse of this medal bore the bust of General Greene to the left in military uniform and the inscription "Nathanaeli Green egregio

duci Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to Nathanael Greene, the excellent commander." The reverse design showed a winged female figure of victory advancing to the left, a laurel wreath in her right hand and a spray of palm in her left; her left foot rests upon a group of war trophies including shields, flags and swords. Above appears the legend, "Salus regionum australium," or "The welfare of the Southern Department," and below "Hostibus ad Eutaw debellatis die VIII Sept., MDCCLXXXI," in recognition of distinguished service on the sea during the Revolution. This was presented to John Paul Jones, the story of whose career has been so often told as to render an account of it in the present instance a needless repetition. The most noted action in which Jones was concerned was the engagement between his ship, the *Bon Homme Richard,* and the British ship of war *Serapis,* in which the latter was captured and carried into the port of the Texel as an American prize. While the importance of this victory was generally recog-



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE FOR THE VICTORY OF EUTAW SPRINGS, 1781

or "The enemy routed at Eutaw, September 8, 1781." This engagement practically finished the war in South Carolina, and enabled the inhabitants of that state to devote their attention to the sadly needed process of reconstruction of the damage which had been inflicted by the British troops. General Greene, the recipient of this medal, was one of the most noted of the Continental commanders, and ranked, perhaps, second to Washington in military ability.

In addition to the medals awarded by Congress to officers of the Army, a single medal was awarded by that body nized at the time, it was not until October 16, 1787, that Congress resolved

> "That a medal of gold be struck and presented to the Chevalier John Paul Jones in commemoration of the valor and brilliant services of that officer in the command of a squadron of French and American ships under the flag and command of the United States off the coast of Great Britain in the late war; and that the Hon. Mr. Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of Versailles, have the same executed with the proper devices."

The devices used in this instance were on the obverse the bust of Paul Jones to the right, and the inscription, "Joanni Paulo Jones Classis Praefecto,

Comitia Americana," or "The American Congress to John Paul Jones, commander of the fleet." The reverse bore a view of the engagement between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*, with the inscription " Hostium Nairbus Captis aut Fugatis, ad oram Scotiae XXIII Sept., MDCCLXXVIIII," or " The ships of the enemy captured or put to flight on the shores of Scotland, September 23, 1779." The reference in the latter part of the inscription is to the somewhat stiff and conventional style of the medallic art of that date, are on the whole pleasing and finished specimens of such work. The distance from the actual scene of the conflict appears to have interfered to some extent with the artists' understanding of the circumstances under which the encounter commemorated actually took place, but this difficult element is one with which all historical artists are confronted and one which is seldom overcome to the



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN JOHN PAUL JONES FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Serapis*, 1779

fact that at the time of the battle Jones was nominally in command of a small squadron including the American ship *Alliance* and the French ship *Pallas*, the former commanded by Captain Landais and the latter by Captain Cottineau.

In artistic and numismatic interest the medals awarded by Congress for services during the Revolution compare favorably with other commemorative medals of the same period. They were with two exceptions, the work of noted French engravers of the time, and while some of them partake of the satisfaction of the critical historian. The engagements thus perpetuated were all of great importance to the American cause, and the medals described afford a graphic if incomplete record of the progress of the struggle, fraught with so much importance to America, to Great Britain, and to the world at large.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Medals of the War of 1812 will be described in Mr. Belote's next article.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

WITH September the activities of most of our chapters begin after the summer vacation. Chapter officers will again take up their duties. I want to repeat to these officers how important it is that they should become familiar with the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society, and especially with the changes made in the By-laws by the last Congress. A great deal of time is wasted and money spent unnecessarily for postage and stationary in answering questions and straightening out mistakes that would be avoided if all chapter officers were familiar with the By-laws and other rules of our Society.

One of the most important of these amendments to our By-laws was that which provides for the conversion of life-membership fees into a permanent endowment fund for the National Society and for the chapters, both of which will hereafter have a small income in perpetuity from its half of this fee when invested in good securities. This investment is mandatory, so that after this a person joining as a life-member will have the satisfaction of knowing that her $100 fee will be of lasting benefit to the National Society and to her chapter as long as she remains a member of it, or to some other chapter if she transfers.

The debate on the life-membership fee in Congress brought out the fact that many life-members have a mistaken idea of their exemption privileges, so much so that this class of membership was shown to be unpopular with the chapters. Many delegates spoke of life-members as no better than "dead wood," because many of them hold themselves exempt from all responsibility or active participation in chapter activities, and from payment of their share of chapter quotas and contributions. This is due, I am sure, to a lack of understanding of what exemption means.

A life-member is not exempt from active duty; she is as much an active member as the one who pays annual dues; the only difference is that the life-member pays her dues all at once in a stated sum on entering instead of paying $2 annually. She is exempt only from the payment of this $2, defined in our By-laws as the annual dues of the National Society, of which $1 is paid to the Treasurer General and $1 is kept by the chapter. She is *not* exempt from any "additional dues" which a chapter may levy "for its own use." She is *not* exempt from being called upon to do her share in contributing money or personal services toward the activities of her chapter. Being a life-member myself, I can speak freely of these obligations which belong to life-members equally with those who pay annual dues.

I am sure that all life-members, when they realize these facts, will be as quick to meet their patriotic responsibilities as are other members. They are and always will be, true and loyal Daughters of the American Revolution.

New members are coming into our Society in most gratifying numbers. Let every chapter make an effort to keep up this increase. Our country

needs them. It needs their whole-hearted, 100 per cent. American service.

September is a significant month in which to render this service. It is "Constitution month."

September is the month in which the Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth, England. It can be appropriately spent in promoting good-will and mutual understanding between England and America, as an offset to the Sinn Fein propaganda which is equally obnoxious to the best Irishmen and to loyal Americans.

It is the month of Lafayette's birth. Let it be dedicated to renewed expressions of friendship for heroic France.

It is above all, the month when our shools open. Let every chapter take heed for the need of its local schools.

Outside of the protection of our home and our religion and our children there is nothing greater for us to do than to use our influence for the betterment of our public schools.

If your daughters wish to go to the missionary field, I know of none greater than teaching in our public schools. We need real Americans in them. We need the influence in them of the best that America has to give. And what is more, I believe in sending all our children to the public schools. If our public schools are not good enough for our children, see that they are improved. The foreign children in our shools need the influence of our American children, and I believe our American children need the influence of these little immigrants. This mingling of the native and foreign-born children in our schools will go far toward solving our Americanization problems, and Americanization is the most vitally necessary work that we can do today for our country.

Therefore, both for the sake of our children and of the immigrant children, we must take greater interest in our public schools. We must see to it that they are taught by loyal Americans and not by socialists who preach doctrines hostile to our American institutions. We have a right to guard our country against the disloyalty that would corrupt our children and lead in future years to the destruction of our Government. These radicals hope to rear a generation which will overthrow the existing order of things.

When interfered with, they declaim noisily about freedom of thought and speech and appeal to that very Constitution which they wish to overthrow. But freedom of thought and speech does not mean freedom to destroy.

It is our solemn duty, therefore, to be watchful. Put loyal American men and women on our school boards, whom you can trust to get only good teachers who are also loyal Americans, about whose patriotism there can be no question.

If you were to ask me what is the biggest work in the world, the biggest influence, I should say to you—the biggest work, the biggest influence is in being a good mother, in rearing children to be good citizens and good men and women, and I think that the next biggest work is in being a good teacher.

Upon the mothers and teachers depends the life of the nation.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

THE HAZEN-BAYLEY MILITARY ROAD

By Fred. J. Wood, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, U.S.R.
Author of "The Turnpikes of New England," "The Turnpikes of Maryland," "Paper Money," "The Shays' Rebellion," etc.

AMONG the generals who have directed military operations throughout the world's history there must be many whose names are forgotten, whose praises are unsung, and whose exploits, because unaccompanied by slaughter and loud call of drums, are not recorded. But often, indeed, much greater credit has been due to strategy whereby results without loss were accomplished. In a similar class stands the old Hazen-Bayley Road, a military road which never felt the tread of military hosts and whose solitudes never heard the music of the martial bands.



ONLY WITH SNOWSHOES CAN A PASSAGE BE MADE

This "thread of soil" may still be traced over most of its length from Wells River Village, Vermont, to its northerly terminus in Hazen's Notch, close to the famous forty-fifth parallel of latitude, so familiar in the history of our boundary disputes with Great Britain. In some places, indeed, due to railroad construction or relocation of the road itself in more favorable places, the old road has entirely disappeared for short sections, but mostly it can be followed, now a well-travelled road through a village and again but a path beneath the trees where several successive snows may lie

unbroken until only by snowshoes can a passage be made.

The early history of this road, as a factor in transportation, is lost in the mists of the pre-Columbus days. For unknown ages the Indians had followed a primitive trail from the head of canoe navigation on the Connecticut River, northerly and westerly to the easy waters of the Richelieu and thence to Montreal. Rouses Point, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, was an important station on this route and there were assembled many of the forces which, proceeding over the ancient trail and down the Connecticut River, made the memorable attacks upon the western Massachusetts settlements. Likewise did this old trail serve travellers up and down the Merrimac River, which was reached through the valley of the Baker River to the site of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and thence down the Pemigewasset. Doubtless the Spartan-souled Hannah Dustin was en route to this same old trail when she made her name famous by her heroic escape from her captors.

So, prior to the military necessities of the American Revolution, the route of this road was full of historic interest but the full tale of tragedy and human suffering will never be known. For many a captive, taken by the dusky allies of the French in a raid on the lower Connecticut River settlements, had been dragged over the trail in agonized uncertainty concerning his fate, while many more, unable to keep the pace set by their captors and worn out by the privations of the journey, perished miserably under a savage tomahawk. But only a trail existed until the Revolution and by that time, owing to its infrequent use for many years, it had become so overgrown that only by those skilled in woodcraft and acquainted with the country could it be followed.

When the ill-fated expedition of 1776 against Quebec was conceived but three routes were available, if, indeed, the trail of our subject could be called a route. Apparently only two were considered, for Arnold was detached from the Continental forces at Cambridge to proceed northward through the wilds of Maine, while another force, gathered in New York under Montgomery, marched along Lake Champlain to meet him in Canada. When word of the disastrous repulse at Quebec finally filtered through to the American lines, it became necessary to send reinforcements to meet Arnold's retreating troops and save them from annihilation.

General Jacob Bayley, whose house in Newbury, near the mouth of Wells River, had long been a noted frontier post, realized, when the news passed him on its way down the valley, that quick action was necessary and that the old trail then had its mission to perform. So, without other authority than his own courage, he employed Indian Joe, a famous scout, to search out and blaze the route so that it could be easily followed. Indian Joe was well known among Vermont's early settlers for his skill in woodcraft and faithful service. He lived in Newbury until his death in 1819, and was buried in that town's Oxbow Cemetery. Joe's Pond and Joe's Brook in Cabot and Danville perpetuate his name. He performed his task between March 26 and April 1, 1776, so well that several regiments on snowshoes were enabled to rush northward in time to save the remnants of Arnold's army.



SCENE IN RYEGATE

It having been thus demonstrated that the old trail offered the best route to Canada east of Lake Champlain, and feeling that another attempt on Quebec must follow, General Bayley, apparently on his own initiative, commenced the following June to make a military road of the trail. He had at his disposal a force of about sixty men and they pushed their work, building a road wide enough for carts, until they had advanced well within the present town of Cabot. Then word was hurriedly brought to them that a hostile force of British and Indians was on its way southward over the trail, and the road-builders, not being soldiers, hastily retreated. The alarm proved false, but it was sufficient to stop the work, which was not resumed for two years. General Bayley, however, was too deeply impressed with the importance of finishing the road, and being intimate with Washington, lost no opportunity to urge its construction upon him.

That Washington also felt that another attempt should be made against Canada may clearly be discovered by a study of his letters, and naturally he realized that a better route than Arnold's through Maine's Carrabasset region was necessary. Hence we find that in 1778 he addressed a letter to General Bayley, requesting him to secure the answers to several questions bearing on the matter and concluding with the following paragraph:

"If you find a favorable report, from credible people, on the matters herein mentioned, your situation being so distant from hence, you may in the month of November, next, employ a part of Colonel Bedell's regiment, should it be continued, or a small number of good men, in cutting a road from your house into Canada, which you with others have reported to me to be practicable. Your reasonable expenses in this service will be allowed."[1]

General Bayley was not this time left to his own resources, for Major James Wilkinson was detailed to survey and lay out the road. This he did in as straight a line as possible from

[1] Sparks' "Life of Washington," Vol. VI. p. 57.



FOR A LONG TIME THE ONLY MAIN ROAD

the mouth of the Wells River, through Peacham Corner and the southwest corner of Danville, Cabot, Walden, and Hardwick to the Lamoille River, thence passing westerly of Hosmer Pond to the summit of the Notch in Westfield. The survey completed, arrangements for construction were soon made and early in May, 1779, General Moses Hazen commenced work with Colonel Bedell's regiment and Whitcomb's rangers and continued until the last of August when, with the work nearly completed, he was ordered to stop.

But a good road, provided with bridges and fit for teams, had been built for most of the way, protected by block houses at Peacham, Cabot, Walden, and Greensboro, and provided with wells sunk at convenient places along the line. Although work on the road was never resumed, the block houses were maintained and garrisoned intermittently throughout the rest of the war.

The strategic importance of the route thus made easy may readily be understood when one considers that Wells River, at the southerly end of the road, was at the head of navigation of the Connecticut River. With occasional short portages, as at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and Windsor, Connecticut, a force of Americans could be rapidly, for those days, transported up the river in boats, then to march freely through the wilderness, emerging close to the easy waters of the Richelieu, down which boats would quickly complete the journey to the Canadian settlements on the St. Lawrence.

Although never used for hostile purposes by the Americans and although occasionally serving as a convenient route for small raiding parties from Canada, the military road certainly served an excellent purpose in forcing the British commander to maintain troops in Canada to meet the invasion which could so easily and quickly be made. The use of the road by adverse forces was negligible, although one raid might have had unfortunate results. A



THE OLD ABUTMENTS ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SIDE

party of eighteen men suddenly appeared in Newbury on the night of June 15, 1782, and surrounded the house of General Bayley, but fortunately they called when he was away from home.

After peace had been declared and the soldiers, with others, were looking for new homes, the Hazen-Bayley road offered the only means of transportation to northern Vermont, and it soon became an avenue of great importance. For a long time it was the only main road in Lamoille and Orleans Counties, but from it many others soon branched off and the early settlements were along its line.

In 1775 the Vermont legislature authorized the building of "The Connecticut Post Road," which, following the Connecticut River from the Massachusetts line to the north line of Newbury connected with the Hazen-Bayley road, thus providing a single road the length of the state.

Previous to the opening of "The Connecticut Post Road" the Hazen-Bayley Road had been reached, unless by boat up the Connecticut River, by the route of the Merrimac, Pemigewasset, and Baker Rivers to what is now Woodsville, New Hampshire, and this line has ever since been the principal path from Boston to Montreal. To accommodate the travel over this route a franchise for a toll bridge over the Connecticut River was granted by the New Hampshire legislature in 1803, and a wooden bridge was soon after built at a point about half a mile down stream from the present bridge between Woodsville and Wells River. The old abutments on the Vermont side have long since disappeared, but they are plainly to be seen on the eastern bank and traces of the old road are evident on both sides.

Toll bridge franchises between New Hampshire and Vermont were always granted by the first-named state, because New Hampshire claimed as the state boundary the high-water line of the river on the westerly bank. Hence



CONTENT WITH AN OBSCURE EXISTENCE

the bridges and their westerly abutments were built within New Hampshire's jurisdiction. Vermont had always acceded to this claim under protest, but in late years the construction of many power plants on the river, with most of the development below high-water line on the Vermont side, has brought a critical situation, inasmuch as there is now a question as to who shall collect taxes on much valuable property. Hence the matter has been brought to a head and a suit between the two states is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

Much of the military road is still in use, but the location of the original line would be lost among the many other roads which now cover the region were it not for a survey which was made about 1805, when it was proposed to build a turnpike through the same region. The map made for this survey may be seen by any visitor to the state capitol in Montpelier, and it shows the line of the old military road for its entire length, as the surveyors were seldom an appreciable distance away from it.

But the turnpike was never built and the first regular stage line from Boston to Montreal followed the military road, and successive stages continued to travel that route until the day of the railroad. There are some fanciful tales told of the Royal British Mail being carried to Montreal through this region with a British soldier riding as a guard. Doubtless the freezing of Canadian water courses sometimes necessitated landing the mail at some United States open port whence it was transported overland, but the British soldier would have had to discard his uniform.

Many Bayleys are to be found in and near Wells River to-day, all proud of the wisdom and resourcefulness of their pioneer ancestor, and a few miles down the river Bedell's Bridge suggests that the sturdy old colonel was the ancestor of worthy men also.

An up-to-date steel bridge, free from

toll, now spans the Connecticut a half mile up stream from the original toll bridge location. In Wells River Village, at the upper end of the main street, an appropriate stone and tablet may be seen, marking the southern end of the old road and telling the story of the efforts of General Bayley in promoting and General Hazen in building the road. At the northern end the builder is further honored by having his name bestowed upon the notch in the mountains where he ended his labors, and in Hazen's Notch may be found another monument with tablet, likewise perpetuating the history of the peaceful military road.

In between the old road now slumbers and now teems with mild activity. Now a half-lost path through wood and pasture and again the half-awake main street of a modest village, it seems, recalling its early ambition to set nations against each other, symbolic of human fate, high in youthful ambition, but content in its old age with an obscure existence.

THE MORTONS AND THEIR KIN

A genealogy by Daniel Morton, M.D., F.A.C.S., St. Joseph, Missouri, 1920. Compiled between the years 1880 and 1920 and assembled in two typewritten volumes. Volume I being The Mortons and Volume II being The Morton Kin.

A collection of genealogical material from original sources relating to the Morton family of Virginia, and especially to John Morton and his descendants, together with a great amount of data concerning the following families kin to the Mortons: (1) Ashton, (2) Banks, (3) Batchellor, (4) Barner, (5) Beale, (6) Beckwith, (7) Bellfield, (8) Blanchan, (9) Bottomley, (10) Bos, (11) Caldwell, (12) Cocke, (13) Cooke, (14) Colhoun, (15) Colston, (16) Davis, (17) Dinwiddie (18) DuBois, (19) Edwards, (20) Eltinge, (21) Gregory, (22) Haden, (23) Hawkins, (24) Hite, (25) Johnson, (26) Jorrissen, (27) Lane, (28) Means, (29) Meriwether, (30) Mothershead, (31) Mountjoy, (32) Pannill, (33) Payne, (34) Perrin, (35) Pryor, (36) Royall, (37) Slecht, (38) Smith, (39) Tarpley, (40) Terrell, (41) Thornton, (42) Van Meter, (43) Wood. There are hundreds of other surnames of interest to persons studying family history connected with Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, all of which has been assembled from court records, county records, legal papers, Bible records, family records, historical papers, letters, biographical sketches, funeral orations and other sources. A family tree sets out the ancestry of the author, and, of course, serves the same purpose for all descendants of this line of Mortons and their kin. There are eight hundred typewritten letter-size pages bound in two volumes of four hundred pages each. Only three copies of the work have been made, each copy being a set of two volumes. One set has been placed in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., one set in the Newberry Library at Chicago, Illinois, and at the death of the author one set will be placed in the Public Library at Kansas City. It is hoped that these records may be thus preserved against destruction, and, as far as possible, be made available for every one interested in the family histories herein set forth.

THE OLD STRONG HOUSE, HOME OF MARY MATTOON CHAPTER, AMHERST, MASS.

By Anna Phillips See

MARY MATTOON CHAPTER, of Amherst, Massachusetts, is at home in the "Historical House," or as it has always been called, the "Old Strong House," a mansion that has existed for nearly two centuries. As it was built in 1744 and Mary (Dickinson) Mattoon was not born till 1758, this fine old dwelling must have been well known to the patron saint of the Chapter. The builder, Nehemiah Strong, was a grandson of one "Elder John Strong," founder of the famous family of Northampton. This John Strong who came from England in 1630 and settled in Northampton in 1659, was a wealthy tanner and a power in the church. He did his share toward colonizing the new country for, when he died at ninety-four, he had been the father (by two wives) of eighteen children, one hundred and fourteen grandchildren and thirty-three great-grandchildren. He was not only strong in name but in mind and body, bequeathing these characteristics to his descendants.

Nehemiah Strong did not wish to settle permanently in Northampton, so he bought a tract of land on Hadley Road in what was called Hadley Third Precinct (now Amherst), and proceeded to erect a dwelling that should be of the latest and best design. The house has weathered almost two hundred years, so the very best timbers from the neighboring forests and the very best skill of neighbors and friends must have gone into its construction. No doubt at the "raising" there was a distinguished company, for such occasions were social, with an abundance of good food and liquor. When after careful, unhurried construction the home was finished, Nehemiah Strong brought to it his wife and three children, two of whom were to have interesting not to say romantic lives.

An old engraving of the house represents the original structure as smaller than that of to-day and lacking its most picturesque features. The steep roof was without dormers and the depth of the house limited to the large front rooms, with probably an ell kitchen. The hip roof and unexpected porches must have been added when the dwelling was remodelled and enlarged; perhaps during the lifetime of Judge Simeon Strong, son of the builder, who we know added the office on the west side. It was in this addition that he carried on his law practice and gath-



OLD STRONG HOUSE, AMHERST, MASS. HOME OF MARY MATTOON CHAPTER, D. A. R.

ered about himself the little group that remained loyal to the Crown during the Revolution. The eight outside doors bear witness to architectural changes, while the great button-ball trees, now over one hundred feet in height, assert the antiquity of the house.

Within, the place breathes of the olden times. We quote from Mrs. Alice M. Walker's "Historic Homes of Amherst":

"The house is in most respects unchanged. The 'west door, front door, porch door, garden door, back front door, front back door, back door and back back door' still allow the visitor to enter and leave the dwelling. No parallel lines are found. The cornices fail to meet in any corner. Broad window sills are seen and wrought iron hinges on the doors, and little closets and hidden drawers set deep in unexpected places. In a high cupboard at the end of the parlor mantelpiece, tinder and flint and tobacco for pipes were kept. The old red paint put on when the house was built still clings to many of the closet shelves. Iron hooks from which some old-time Madam Strong hung the canopy for her best bed are firmly fastened into the ceiling of the right hand room which was in former days the parlor of the colonial mansion.* * * Up two turns we follow the narrow stairs and notice the elaborate panelling and see in every room above and below, the heavy oaken beams which divide the ceiling and strengthen the massive frame. In one bedroom closet, above the pegs beyond the reach of any but a giantess, are pieces of antique paper probably as old as the house itself."

To return to the family whose personality has been expressed for generations in this ancient house. Nehemiah Strong, as was said before, had three children: Nehemiah, Mary and Simeon. Nehemiah, the eldest, became a minister, then a professor at Yale College. His life was marked by the spectacular in that the widow whom he married turned out to be no widow at all. When the husband whom she had supposed dead returned from sea and, unlike Enoch Arden, made himself

known, she left the minister for the sailor. History compels the statement that the Reverend Nehemiah did not allow this to shorten his life for he lived to the age of seventy-seven.

Simeon Strong studied theology and did some preaching, but later took up the law. About this time his father, then a widower, deeded to him the house in Amherst and the young lawyer and his bride came home to live. Here they passed the eventful years preceding the Revolution. Simeon Strong became a noted lawyer, then a judge. In his office in the Strong House he no doubt listened to his fellow townsmen's arguments in favor of a break with the Crown and weighed them in a judicial mind. Though he had always been a leader in church and town affairs, when the district of Amherst was called upon to contribute stores and money to defend the "Common Cause," he with others, including the Reverend David Parsons, was found to be loyal to King George. The Old Strong House then became the headquarters for the Tory faction which was persecuted without mercy. When the Selectmen could not furnish the eight blankets which was the town's levy for the soldiers, they commandeered a blanket belonging to Judge Strong. For this act he brought suit against the constable and compelled payment. In spite of his Toryism the judge retained the respect of his fellow townsmen, kept his position at the bar and acquired wealth. He trained his four sons to be successful lawyers; the second one, H. Wright Strong, started the subscription which founded Amherst Academy, the nucleus of Amherst College.

In later years the old house passed through several hands, until in 1853 it returned to the family once more. It was then purchased by Mrs. Sarah Emerson, sister-in-law of Simeon Strong, 2nd, son of the judge, and she came to Amherst wth her five children. One of her daughters, Felicia Hemans, married Judge Welch, of Akron, Ohio; another, Laurentia called Laura, was a musician and gave instruction on the old piano which is still in the house. A lively youngster who came to Miss Laura for music lessons was inspired to write his first poem through his association with this lady. The theme was his big dog and the writer was Eugene Field, aged nine years:

> "O had I wings like a dove, I would fly
> Away from this world of fleas,
> I'd fly all over Miss Emerson's yard
> And light on Miss Emerson's trees."

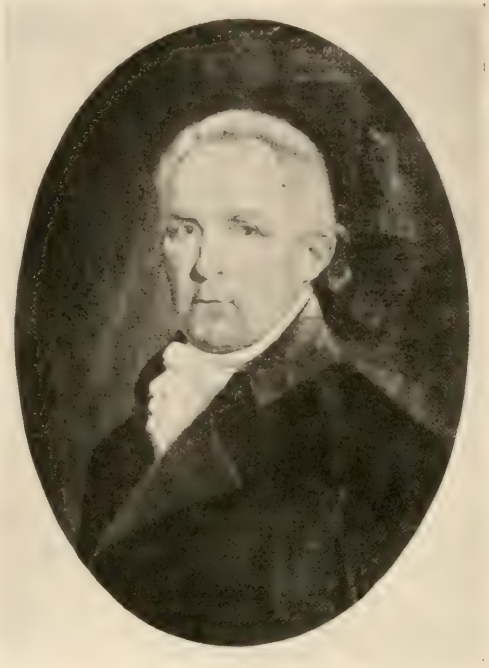
Eugene Field lived for several years in Amherst with his guardian foster-mother, his cousin, Miss Mary Field, to whom some of his most touching verses are dedicated. Miss Field spent the latter part of her life in the old Strong House.

The Mary Mattoon Chapter had been in existence three years when it rented Judge Strong's office as a permanent headquarters. The partitions were torn down, leaving a long room with the huge old chimney in the middle; the walls were covered with colonial paper, the floor with a rag carpet. When the antique furniture and the relics were arranged the apartment was a real Revolutionary interior. On June 5, 1899, a noted company gathered to dedicate the home of the Chapter. The guests of honor were Mrs. Emerson, mistress of the mansion, ninety-eight years old, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Some in Amherst still remember the picture made by these two distinguished women as they sat by the fire: Mrs. Emerson in tall white cap and 'kerchief,

Mrs. Howe in lace head dress and fiche. At this meeting the founder and regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, proposed the formation of the Amherst Historical Society to preserve local antiquities. As a result of her later efforts, the society came into being—a child of the Mary Mattoon Chapter. Its purpose is to "carry on patriotic work and historic research, to preserve relics, collect books and manuscripts, and to keep before the rising generation the achievements of the fathers of the town."



MARY MATTOON



EBENEZER MATTOON

Miss Laura Emerson, who died in 1908, bequeathed her share of the old house to the Historical Society. On the death of her sister, Mrs. Felicia Welch, last member of the Emerson family, the Society came into possession of the property together with $3000. Mrs. Welch's bequest of her own part of the property was as follows:

"* * * with the provision that there shall be no additions to, nor alterations in the structure of said house, and that no buildings shall ever be erected on any part of the land not occupied by the building. If these conditions are not complied with, the property shall be forfeited to the Massachusetts Historical Society."

The will also left various valuable antiques to the society and stipulated that Mrs. Emerson's room, which she had occupied for a great part of her long life, should forever remain unchanged. To carry out this provision of the will, the Historical Society has placed gates at the doorways, as has been done at Mount Vernon and other historical houses.

And what of Mary Mattoon, heroine of the Chapter, whose portrait with that of her husband, General Ebenezer Mattoon, hangs on the walls of this ancient house? Her sweet and noble face truthfully reflects the character of the woman who so admirably managed

the home and held the affections of a distinguished husband for fifty-six years. It was a true love match between Mary Dickinson and the dashing young Lieutenant Ebenezer Mattoon, who were married June, 1779. She was twenty-one and he, though a veteran of the Revolutionary War, only twenty-four. When a senior at Dartmouth College he had enlisted and served four months in Canada as a private, and two years and three months as a lieutenant. He fought in the Battle of Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne. After the surrender the Americans replaced their old-fashioned cannon with modern guns taken from the enemy, and gave the discarded pieces to the officers of the army. An old six-pounder fell to the share of Lieutenant Mattoon, who took it to Amherst. Young Ebenezer Mattoon in his worn Continental uniform, bringing the historic cannon as a souvenir for his home town, must have met with a lively welcome.

When the war hero and his bride settled on the farm in Amherst, it was to a life of comfort, even luxury for the times, but not a life of ease. As the years passed Mary found herself more than busy caring for a home whose head was often absent on public duties, and bringing up the children who had come to bless it. She, in her quiet way, was the mainspring of all, and noted as a housekeeper and manager. Time brought many honors to Ebenezer Mattoon, and Mary became the unobtrusive prop and stay of a distinguished man. Her husband rose to be Major, Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General of the Massachusetts Militia. He was a member of the electoral college that returned Washington to the presidency for a second term, and he assisted in the election of Adams. In 1801 he was sent to Congress on the Federalist ticket and here he voted for Aaron Burr as president, on the ground that he was a better man than Thomas Jefferson.

Mary Mattoon did not accompany her husband to Washington for she was manager of the home end of their partnership. In his absence she trained the children, and looked shrewdly after the business affairs. As the general was now a wealthy man owning great tracts of land in Amherst and neighboring towns, and having interests in manufacturing enterprises, his wife's responsibilities were many. When he was at home she kept open house for friends and distinguished guests. It is said that General Mattoon was the most popular militia officer in western Massachusetts. Mrs. Alice M. Walker in her sympathetic character sketch, "Mary Mattoon and Her Hero of the Revolution," says:

> "His home was constantly filled with visitors. Distinguished men from Boston, members of the Legislature and even the Governor were his guests. Sometimes his friends took the family by surprise and the mistress was always expected to be ready. One Legislator, thinking that the country so far from Boston must be a wilderness, asked if he should take his gun, but upon arriving at the Mattoon homestead he was overcome with mortification to see the style and elegance with which he was entertained by the dignified host and hostess."

The inventory of the household goods enumerates 36 dining chairs, 3 dozen knives and forks, 14 silver tea spoons, 6 decanters, 12 wine glasses, thus proving that the mistress was well equipped for her duties of hospitality.

In so large an establishment where there were four children besides the adults, many servants were necessary. Two of these were Jepthah Pharaoh, bodyguard of the general, and Peggy,

his wife, descendant of an Indian chieftain. Peggy had inherited the weakness of her race and when she had taken a little too much "good cheer" was wont to declare herself as "Margaret Sashwampee Pharaoh, an Indian chief's daughter!" One of Peggy's duties was to prepare the flax for the distaff of her mistress, Mary Mattoon being a notable spinner. One of these very knots once owned by Mrs. Mattoon's great-granddaughter (Mrs. Bardwell) is now the property of the Chapter. It seems appropriate that the Society's only relic of this notable housewife should be not personal ornament, silver or furniture, but the emblem of the spinning-wheel.

In 1817 Boston celebrated its most brilliant military display when cavalry, artillery and infantry were reviewed by the governor accompanied by General (now Adjutant) Mattoon and other officers. A painting of the general in full uniform, as he appeared that day, hung for fifty years in the Boston Museum. This picture, accidentally discovered by Mrs. Wolcott, granddaughter of Ebenezer Mattoon, was purchased by William Mattoon King, his grandson.

At the height of General Mattoon's career when he seemed the logical candidate for the governorship, he suddenly became blind. Though he bore this overwhelming misfortune with courage and wonderful cheerfulness, his political fortunes gradually declined and his business interests became involved. The cares of his wife were doubled as she attempted to be not only eyes, but hands and feet, and her strength failed.

Mrs. Walker says:

"The grandchildren of Mary Mattoon remember her in her last days as sitting in her chair beside her husband, so bent that her head nearly touched her knee, trying in her feeble way to take the place of the eyes which he had lost.* * *

"The Amherst Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution is proud to bear the name of Mary Mattoon, a woman who like the wife of Samuel Adams, was ambitious for her Hero of the Revolution, to whose success she devoted, with loving self-sacrifice, a life of arduous toil, a life inconspicuous, but none the less worthy of her country's praise; an example of those domestic virtues which made the New England home the source of the nation's strength."



Clayborne

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Cuningham

CLAIBORNE

The Claiborne pedigree is well authenticated by expert genealogists, and extends back of the Christian Era, through one of "the distaff," Anne Lowther, who descended from Dorothea, daughter of X Earl of Clifford, a lineal descendant of the De Toenys, standard bearers of Norway, who descended from Niord, King of Sweden 40 B. C. and through him from Odin, King of Escardia, who with an army of Goths, conquered Northern Europe, settled Sweden, and reigned and died there.

He was forth-first in descent from Eric, King of the Goths, in Scandinavia, living at the time of Serue, the Great grandfather of Abraham 761 B. C.

Hervey de Claiborne 1292, was the father of Goeffrey de Claiborne, 1315, who held by Knight Service, Claiborne and Lowther.

John de Cliburne of Westmoreland, sixth in descent from Goeffrey married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen of Workton Hall, direct descendant of Malcolm 2nd, King of Scotland and of the ancient kings, beginning with Alpin, who died 834, accounted the noblest blood in England.

Seventh, in direct line from John de Cliburne, came William Claiborne, of Romancock, King William Co., Va., founder of the American family, born in England 1587, receiving, through the influence of his cousin, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, the appointment of Surveyor General of Virginia. In 1642 the King appointed him "Treasurer of Colony of Virginia for life."

His sons, Lieutenant Colonel William, Member of House of Burgesses, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, distinguished in the Indian Wars, both left issue who intermarried with the Fox, the Thompson and many of the other distinguished families.

CUNNINGHAM

Cunningham or Konigheim, meaning "King's Home." A noble family claiming descent from St. David, King of Scotland, but also impressing itself upon the history of England, Ireland, Scandinavia, France and America.

One, Malcolm, assisted Prince Malcolm, of Scotland to escape from Macbeth, who had murdered his father, King Duncan, by concealing the prince in a barn and covering him with straw. The Prince escaped to England and when he came into possession of his kingdom, rewarded his preserver with the thanedom of Cuninghame, from which his posterity derived their name and arms.

Warnebaldus de Cunninghame, proprietor of Kilmauro, 1107, in the reign of King William, the Lion, gave perpetual alms to the monks of Kelso Abby.

Twelve generations of public men, enjoying honors and estates succeeded him and then came Alexander, who was created by James 3rd, Earl of Glencairn. His mother was Janet Montgomery, daughter of Alexander Montgomery, Lord of His Majesty's Bed Chamber, and one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland. His second son William, received from his father, the lands of Craigends, married Elizabeth Stewart of Darnley and by patent, received the right of spelling the name "Cuningham."

It is from him that John Cuningham, the American ancestor of the South Carolina family descended. He settled first in Virginia 1681 and in 1769, his eldest son Robert moved to 96 District, South Carolina and was the first Magistrate and Circuit Judge appointed for that District. The same year his brother Patrick, was made Deputy Surveyor-General under Sir Egerton Leigh.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D
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George Washington University

WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY

I. A FEW EARLY FIGURES

THE NORTHMEN.—Accepting the Norse visits to America as a fact, it follows that their wives and daughters, if any came, were the first white women in America. The first of whom we have mention is Gudrid, wife of Thorfinn Karlsefne, whose son Snorre was born in Vinland. The story of another, Freydis, sister of Lief Ericsson, is to be found in the *Heimskringla* (Everyman's Library ed., 108–116). It is unfortunate that we know of both only from the least reliable account of a series of events of whose bare outlines alone we can be certain. Their stories are well told by Fisk, *Discovery of America*, i, 167–171. The princess who fled with Longfellow's *Skeleton in* Armor is romantic but hardly history.

THE SPANISH COLONIES.—It is not surprising that no woman sailed on Columbus' first voyage, but it was unfortunate that none were among the colonists whom he took out on his second. Not until his third voyage is there any mention of women among those sent from Spain. In 1512 a proposition was made, but apparently not carried out, to send over female slaves, Christians and of the white race, as wives for the colonists. The colonial laws regulated the immigration of women very strictly. No unmarried woman might go to the Indies, a decided contrast to French and English colonial policy. Wives of colonists must have the same qualifications of birth and ancestry as their husbands. On the other hand, married men in the islands were encouraged and practically compelled to send back for their wives; who might come out under proper escort; even a merchant making a business trip must secure his wife's permission and make provision for her support in his absence, and at a later period no married man might go without taking his wife. See Bourne: *Spain in America*, 264–266 (American Nation) Moses: *Spanish Dependencies in America*, i, 256–257. The status of women in the colonies at their full development was about the same as in the mother country, and their conduct was looked after with the same paternal care (for an example, see Moses, *Spanish Dependencies*, ii, 74). Nevertheless, women sometimes had influence, cf. Elson's rather picturesque account of Isabella de Soto (*History of the United States*, ch. iii), and the part two women played in Balboa's tragic fate. (Fiske, *Discovery of America*, ii, 378–384). Of course, the one woman whose name is inseparably connected with Spanish-America is Isabella of Castile.

INDIAN WOMEN.—The position of woman among the Indians was higher than first impressions would indicate. See Elson: (*History of the United States*, 29–33. Ferrand: *Basis of American History*, 221, 267, and index.) Her labors in the field and bearing of burdens on the march were only a question of division of labor necessary under primitive conditions. The theory of Matriarchy (original female rule) and some of its implications may be pushed too far, but something like it appears in some cases. See Fiske: *Discovery of America*, i, 53–57; Ferrand, 196–198. In most tribes, kinship was reckoned through women, and property and honors descended in the female line. A full discussion, from the matriarchal side, with many examples, is given in Mrs. W. M. Gallichan (C. Gasquoine Hartley) *The Age of Mother-Power*, ch 5. Among the Iroquois, where political organization reached a high stage, woman's power was considerable, including not only control of family affairs and power to divorce, but a voice in the council of the clan, and virtual representation in that of the confederacy (Ferrand, 158–159; Fiske, i, 66–70). For the position of Aztec women, see Prescott: *Conquest of Mexico*, book i, ch. 5, and Fiske, ii, 266–270. As to women in Peru, see Fiske, ii, 343–346, 351–355, and Prescott, *Conquest of Peru*, book i, ch. 3. A brief reference to the fabled Amazons may be found in Winson, ii, 584–585.

SOME INDIVIDUALS.—Pocahontas, her rescue of Captain John Smith and her marriage is known to everyone. Fiske tells the story (*Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*, 104–113)

with reasons for believing the truth of Smith's narrative, as consistent with Indian institutions which could hardly have been known to a European except from experience. On the other hand, something similar had happened to Juan Ortiz in Florida nearly a century before, and Smith may have known of it. (Bourne, *Spain in America*, 163.)

Doña Marina (or Malinche) the captive Mexican princess, figures prominently in Cortes' campaigns in Mexico, and gave him valuable assistance. For her story see Prescott, *Conquest of Mexico*, book ii, ch. 5, etc. There were a few Spanish women in Cortes' company, one of them, Maria de Estrada, fought her way out of the city with the others on the night retreat of the Spaniards (La Noche Triste).

Another Indian woman of much later date should be held in grateful memory, Sacajewea, Bird Woman, the Snake squaw, a prisoner of the Mandans, who guided Lewis and Clark across the mountains to her own people in the Columbia valley. For her story see Agnes C. Laut, *Pathfinders of the West*, 312–342; or, in more detail, J. W. Schultz: *Bird Woman*.

BOOKS GIVEN BY GEORGIA TO D. A. R. LIBRARY

From May, 1920, to May, 1921.

The Bench and Bar of Georgia. S. F. Miller. 2 vols. 1858.

Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia. J. C. Butler. 1879.

A Gazetteer of Georgia. Adiel Sherwood. Fourth Edition. Macon, 1860.

Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825; or Journal of Travels in the United States. A. Levasseur. 2 vols. 1829.

Daughters of America; or Women of the Century. Phebe A. Hanaford. 1883. The last seven volumes presented by the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones,

School History of Georgia. Charles H. Smith. 1893. The gift of Mrs. William C. Vereen.

Proceedings of the Twenty-second Georgia D.A.R. State Conference. The last two received through the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

The following two volumes were presented by the Governor John Milledge Chapter:

Book of the United States.

Literary and Miscellaneous Scrap Book.

History of Georgia. C. C. Jones, Jr. 2 vols. 1883. Presented by Pulaski Chapter.

History of Georgia. L. B. Evans. 1908.

History of Georgia. C. H. Smith. 1896. The above two presented by Mrs. H. M. Bagley through Pulaski Chapter.

The Life of Robert Toombs. P. A. Stovall. 1892.

Life of Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia. Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., 1891. The last two were presented by Mrs. R. R. Evans through Pulaski Chapter.

Lights and Shadows of Itinerant Life. Autobiography of Rev. Simon Peter Richardson. 1901. Presented by Mrs. S. P. Richardson.

Georgia State Memorial Book. Presented by the Georgia Daughters.

Biographies of Representative Women of the South. 1861–1920. Vol. 1. Mrs. Bryan Wells Collier. Presented by the author.

The following four volumes were received through the State Librarian, Mrs. S. J. Jones.

First Lessons in Georgia History. L. B. Evans. 1913.

James Oglethorpe, Founder of Georgia. H. C. Cooper. 1904.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society. Vol. 2, 1842.

Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Georgia. 1920.

Name Index of Persons Mentioned in White's Historical Collections of Georgia. A. C. Dulton. 1920. Presented by the Georgia Daughters.

Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry. William Wirt. 1847. Presented by Mrs. J. S. Davis through Commodore Richard Dale Chapter.

Giant Days or the Life and Times of William H. Crawford. J. E. D. Shipp. 1909.

The Life of Robert Toombs. W. B. Phillips. 1913. The last two presented by Georgia Daughters.

Life of Henry W. Grady. Joel Chandler Harris. 1890.

Life of Alexander H. Stephens. Johnston and Browne. 1883.

American Military Biography. 1829.

My Memoirs of Georgia Politics. Mrs. William H. Felton. 1911. The last four presented by Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

STATE CONFERENCES

GEORGIA

In response to the cordial invitation of the Governor John Milledge Chapter, of Dalton, the twenty-third Conference of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution convened in the Presbyterian church, April 5, 6, 7, 1921.

The opening session on Tuesday evening was a brilliant event. The bugle call, followed by orchestral music announced the entrance of the pages, who escorted the state officers and distinguished guests to the rostrum. The Conference was called to order by Mrs. Paul Trammel, Regent of the hostess chapter. Rev. F. K. Sims, D.D., pronounced the invocation. The audience repeated the "Salute to the Flag," and Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, in her usual charming manner gave the "Apostrophe to the Flag." After the singing of "America" by the audience, Mrs. Paul Trammel welcomed the visiting Daughters on behalf of the Governor John Milledge Chapter. She was followed by Colonel W. C. Martin, and further greetings were offered by Mrs. H. J. Smith, President of the U. D. C.; Miss Carrie Green, President of the Lesche Woman's Club; Mrs. J. A. Crudup, of the Reviewers Club; and Mrs. M. E. Judd, President of the City Federation. Mrs. W. M. Jones, accompanied by Mrs. F. K. Sims, sang the "Song of Faith" and "Christ in Flanders."

When Mrs. Max E. Land, State Regent of Georgia, was introduced by Mrs. Paul Trammel, she was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration of love and appreciation. Though a member of the organization less than ten years, her executive ability, tact and charm, have won for her signal honors. In her address she stressed the need of greater vigilance along the lines of Americanization, patriotic education and the duties of citizenship.

Mrs. W. N. Benton, of Augusta, responded to the cordial address of welcome. The State Regent then presented Mrs. J. E. Hays, President of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, President of the Georgia Memorial Association; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, ex-Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. John M. Graham, ex-State Regent; Mrs. T. C. Parker, ex-State Regent; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, ex-State Regent; and the State officers; all responding with happy remarks.

"Recessional" by the Lesche Double Quartette, was rendered, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. C. Emory.

The Historical and Patriotic session which took place Wednesday evening was the most interesting event of the entire Conference.

The four business sessions of the Conference were crowded with interesting reports from State officers, committee chairmen and chapter regents, all showing excellent work accomplished. Seventy-four delegates were present. The State Regent reported a total membership of over 4000 D.A.R. in Georgia; an expenditure of $13,800 for patriotic education; $1194.40 for Americanization; eleven chapters in process of organization and two reorganized. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, raised at this Conference $850, the remainder due on the $5000 World War Memorial Loan Scholarship for worthy boys, to be placed at the State University, Athens.

Wednesday a luncheon was tendered the guests at the historic Dalton Country Club by the John Milledge Chapter. The old antebellum mansion known as the "Hermitage" occupies one of the most picturesque spots in North Georgia, and in its rooms were billeted the men of the blue and the gray.

Wednesday evening the Lesche Woman's Club complimented the Daughters with a buffet supper at the beautiful home of Miss Kate Hamilton. Thursday, the Bryan M. Thomas Chapter, U. D. C., entertained the delegates at luncheon. On Thursday evening a buffet supper was given at "Oneonta," the country seat of Mrs. M. E. Judd, which closed a happy and successful Conference.

(Mrs.) Sidney J. Jones,
State Librarian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10081. REED-CORNISH.—Hannah or Joanna, dau of Sam'l Reed, Rev sol of Plymouth, Mass., m abt 1788 George Cornish, of Plymouth, b 1767. Wanted name & gen of w of Samuel Reed.—H. E. S. S.

10082. GRAFTON-COWDEN.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev rec of Thomas Grafton, b Feb. 12, 1760, d Aug. 12, 1851, & also of his w Hester Cowden, b July 3, 1762, d Dec. 18, 1838. They came to Ohio from Rockingham Co., Va., in 1806. Their ch were James, 1789–1859; Ambrose, 1793–1866; John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susannah, 1799–1879; Thomas, 1806–1864.

(a) DARNELL-LOGAN.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev ser of Wm. Darnell & w, Mary Logan, early settlers of Champaign Co., O. Their ch were Nathan Abimeleck & James, 1796–1877, who m Dec. 14, 1819, Susannah, dau of Thomas & Hester Cowden Grafton.

(b) LOWRY-STEPHENS.—Wanted dates of Wm. Lowry, who was given a land Grant for 3 yrs' service in Va. Navy. Was his w Miss Stephens Their ch were John, Stephen, Wm. Stephens who m Eliz. Tannehill, & two other bros who were burned at the stake by Indians.

(c) POND-FISHER.—Wanted dates & ser of Abel Pond, whose w was Sarah ——. Their ch were John, b 1762, Samuel, 1765–1815; Reuben Eldridge, 1768–1812; Abel, 1771–1820; Lambert, 1774. Abel Pond, Jr., 1771–1820, m Oct. 16, 1793, Rachel, 1772–1828, dau of Jonathan & Grace Fisher. Wanted also Rev ser & dates of Jonathan Fisher.—C. E. S.

10083. HENDRICKS-SELLARS.—Wanted information of the Hendricks fam of S. C., formerly of Va. Caroline, dau of Asa Hendricks, m Wm. F. Sellars; they both lived in Chesterfield, S. Car. Asa Hendricks fought in Battle of Cowpens & was wounded; wanted dates of m & d & rec of Rev ser in Sellars fam.—J. O. K.

10084. GAIL OR GALE.—Wanted birthplace & res of Josiah Gail, b 1742, m Rachel Mead; also names & dates of his ch & whom they m.—H. B. G. K.

10085.—HUTCHINSON.—Wanted ances, date of b, & verification of Rev ser of Thomas Hutchinson, d Nov. 7, 1818, m Mary Cook Flyson or Illyson, widow, dau of Capt. John Cook, of Fairfield Co., S Car. Their ch were Mary, m Wm. Judge; Thomas, d 1856, m 1816 Mary Boatwright, b 1801; Rebecca m Benj. Dulany; Burrell Brown, m Amanda Herbert, 1822. Came to S. C. from Va.; said to have ser in Rev in Va. & at Cowpens, S. C.

(a) WILSON.—Wanted gen and his dates of b, m, & d & Rev rec of Thos. Wilson & of his w Rebecca. Their ch were Elizabeth, m Wm. Freeman; Henry, m Eliz. Whitefield; Frank, m Mary Hill; Thos., m Patsie White; Mary, m Sam. Saxon; Littleberry, m Eliza Powell Smith; Whitefield & Steinback did not marry; Wm., m Charlotte Whitefield; Rebecca, b 1787, m Col. Richard Griffin. Thos. Wilson served in Rev in Va. abt 1797, removed to Abbeville Dist. on Wilson Creek, S. Car.

10086. RITTER.—Wanted any information of —— Ritter, given name may have been Joshua, Josiah or Jasper. He had a mill in Northampton Co., Pa, abt 30 miles from Phila., prior to or during the Rev.—A. R.

10087. FOSTER.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of

f of Olive Foster, who m Cornelius Luce abt 1780, Tisbury, Mass.—E. S. L.

10088. Brooke.—Wanted parentage & dates of b & m of Susannah Brooke, b in Conn., who m Samuel Grow, b Oxford, Mass., Feb. 21, 1758. Did her father have Rev rec?

(a) Van Antwerp.—Wanted maiden name of w of Daniel Van Antwerp, b Oct. 29, 1754, s of Johannes A. Van Antwerp, of Schenectady & w Lena, dau of Aharnerus Wendell. Did Daniel have a s Aaron, b at Charleston, Montg. Co., May 27, 1788?

(b) Waring.—Wanted parentage & dates of b & m of Deborah Waring, who m John, s of Luke Seller, of Dutchess Co., & Sarah Snediker, his w, of Sappan, Rockland Co.—J. A. V.

10089. Petty.—Wanted gen. of Warren Petty, d Jan. 22, 1822, m Feb. 10, 1813, Martha Corey, dau of Oliver, either at Claremont, N. H., or Cooperstown, N. Y.

(a) Hartman.—Gen. desired of Jacob Hartman & of his w Hannah Cox. Their ch were Sandford, David, Lydia, Eleanor, & Fassett, who was b abt 1805 in Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

(b) Doney.—Gen desired of Wm. Doney & of his w Rebecca Seeley. Their ch were John, Wm., Nehemiah, Hiram, Preston, Christian, Washington & Solomon, who was b March 12, 1810, at Middleburgh, Schoharie Co., N. Y. He m Mary Scott, of Napanee, Canada.—L. O. H.

10090. Longfellow-Clark.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of Jonathan Longfellow, b May, 1714, & gen of his w Mary Clark, b Dec., 1714. They were m Oct., 1731, & their dau Sarah m Col. Jos. Cilley, Nov., 1756.—W. B. S.

10091.—Hendricks.—Wanted gen of Martha Hendricks Dukes, widow, who m Samuel Stanley in S. Car. prior to 1808. She is supposed to have been the dau of Wm. Hendricks, Capt. in Marion's Brigade, whose s Dr. Robert, m Polly Daniel, in Columbia, S. C., 1796.—H. H. B.

10092 Smith.—Wanted gen of Benjamine Smith, who enlisted in the War of 1812 from Brown Co., Ohio. Did he have Rev ances? From what state was Thos Shackelford, who came to Spencer Co., Ind., at an early date?—H. C. K.

10093. Shields-Filloon.—Wanted gen. of John Shields, b Dec. 21, 1772, d Mar. 16, 1855, and of his w Jane Filloon d July 12, 1855, aged abt 77 yrs. They moved from Westmoreland Co., Pa., to Richland Co., O., abt 1818. Their ch were John, b Jan. 15, 1801, Sarah & Matthew, twins; Wm., Eliz., David, James, Agnes, Nancy, Abraham Hendricks, Jane, Priscilla, Anne, b 1822, Harriet, & Jackson S., b 1830. Was there Rev ances in either line?

(a) Hanlon.—Anne Shields, b 1822, mar Samuel Hanlon, b Mar. 3, 1818, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., s of Wm. & Eliz. Hanlon. Wanted Hanlon gen & maiden name & gen of Wm.'s w Eliz.

(b) Haney, Hanie, Heaney, Heney.—Haney came from Ireland, was a Presbyterian & tradition says he fought in Rev. His s Saml lived nr Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa. Wanted names of Saml's f & m & Rev rec of both families.—F. C.

10094. Weller.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of Laurene Weller, who m Linus Joy Munson abt 1821.—D. O. M.

10095. Hardy.—Have Rev data of Nathaniel Hardy, b 1768, prob in Mass., d 1821, Portage Co., O.; want name of his w with dates, & other information.—E. A. G.

10096.—Ruth.—Wanted gen. with dates of John Ruth, of Delaware, whose dau Eliz. m John McCorkle abt 1765–6.—L. M. G.

10097. Gabbert.—Wanted parentage, dates & Rev rec of Michael Gabbert, of Clinton Co., Ky., also maiden name & par of his w Eliz. ——. Their ch were Henry, David, George, Michael, Jesse, Benj., John, Wm., Jacob, Katherine Shelly, Eliz. Ragland, Celia Clark, Mary Strong, & Susannah, b in Overton Co., Tenn., Aug. 23, 1791, m Elijah Bristow, Nov. 7, 1812.

(a) McCall.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Jas McCall, who m Martha Shaw & had 11 ch. S, Wm., b Jackson Co., Tenn., July 23, 1815, m Matilda Markley in Fulton Co., Ill., Nov. 28, 1837.

(b) Markley-Baughman.—Wanted any information of Mathies Markley or of his w Eliz. Baughman, who were living in Richland Co., O., in 1820.—J. H. S.

10098.—Greene.—Wanted parentage of Sally Greene, who m James Reynolds, & lived in Randolph Co., N. Car. Among their ch were James, Willis, Gilum, Matilda and Terry.—T. McC.

10099. Lewis.—Wanted date of m of Jos. Lewis & Ann Porter Sampson, widow of Chas. Sampson and dau of Capt. Thomas Porter. They were m in Henrico Co., Va.—B. G. K.

10100. Adams.—Wanted name & gen of —— Adams, who m Mary Irvine of Ky. abt 1777. Their dau Penelope Lynch Adams m Col. James Terrell, of Tenn.—L. W. S. J.

10101. Winslow.—Wanted ances of Mary "Sears or Winslow," who m Peter Worden, s of Peter, who settled in Yarmouth Port, Mass., where he d 1639. Mary, w of Peter Worden, 2nd, d 1686. Was she a dau of the *Mayflower* Winslows

(a) Worden.—Wanted Rev rec of Rev. Peter Worden, who d in Cheshire, Mass., Feb., 1808.

(b) Stevens.—Wanted Rev rec of Martin, s of Nathaniel & Mary (Martin) Stevens, who m Lydia Chadwick in 1773.—H. D. T.

10102.—Wanted ances of Samuel W. Bard, of

Caldwells, Rockland Co., N. Y. In his will, written 1858, he men w Delilah; dau-in-law Phebe; dau Eliza Ann, w of Hezekiah S. Wakeman; gr dau Delilah, w of John Rundle; & Sarah Crane; dau Maria. w of Caleb Beadle; dau Martha Jane, w of Philip Elmendorf; dau Sarah, w of Joseph Castless. Exs bro John C. Bard & friend Geo. S. Allison. His dau-in-law Phebe was Phebe Hazard, b Troy, N. Y., 6th May, 1814, dau of Nathaniel. Her mother was Miss Van Buskirk. Wanted Hazard & Van Buskirk gens.—C. B. B.

10103. Miller.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Wm. Miller, who was with Pa. Infantry, from Chester Co., Pa. He m Rachel Art aft Rev; moved to Ohio, then to Ill. abt 1816.—I. M.

10104. Perkins.—Wanted date of b of Luke Perkins & proof of his death in battle of Ft. Griswold, also name & dates of his w. They lived nr Groton, Conn. Dau Anna m Nathan Darrow; two sons were taken prisoners by the British.

(a) Moxley.—Wanted dates of b & d of Joseph Moxley, also name & dates of his w. Also names & dates of their s & his w who were the parents of Sally Moxley, b 1788, d 1863, m Gurden Darrow, 1815. The latter lived & d in New Milford, Pa.

(b) Evans.—Wanted gen & Rev ser of Lott Evans, of St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa., who d abt 1856, m Phoebe Baldwin (?), who d abt 1871.—E. W. P.

10105. Thompson.—Wanted gen & any data of Robt. Thompson & name of his w. He was living in Guilford Co., N. Car., in 1770.

(a) White.—Wanted par of Lucinda White, b 1813, in Gallatin, Texas, moved to Miss.—C. H.

10106. Baker.—Will the person who wrote to me as Registrar of Morrison Chapter, D.A.R., asking for information in regard to the lineage of John Baker, please write again, as I may be able to help them.—*Olive G. Gallentine,* Morrison, Ill.

10107. Moser.—Wanted par with dates & Rev rec of father of Catherine Moser, b 1765, d 1863, m Jacob Hausman, 1786, lived in Berks Co., Pa.

(a) Reinhard.—Wanted par with dates & Rev rec of ances of Mary Dorothy Reinhard, b June 15, 1793, d July 30, 1879, m Jacob Moser Hansman, 1813, & lived in Berks Co., Pa.

(b) Humphries.—Wanted gen of Mary Humphries. From Salem Quaker Meeting, b Nov. 25, 1751, m Israel Corbit, of Odessa, Del., Jan. 28, 1771. Did her father have Rev rec?

(c) Corbit.—Wanted dates of m of Israel Corbit, Jr., of Odessa, Del., who m 1st Eliz. Kent, & 2nd Eliz. Fraley. Wanted also Kent & Fraley gens.—M. C.

10108. Lee-Ross.—Wanted par with dates of Jacob Lee, d Fleming Co., Ky., Aug. 9, 1861, & of his w, Jane Ross, who d Sept. 29, 1833.

(a) Potts-Richey.—Wanted par of James P. Potts, of Bath Co., Ky., b July 15, 1795, & of his w Jean Richey, b Jan. 1, 1804.—G. B. E.

10109. Ferre - Parsons - Herrick.—Wanted parentage of both Stephen Herrick, b 1764, & his w Nancy (Ferre) Parsons. (See Springfield, Mass., Records for their m.) Wanted also names of their ch, with dates of b & names of their husbands & wives.—E. M. C.

10110. Doolittle.—Wanted parentage of Thankful Doolittle who m Capt. John Trowbridge, Feb. 13, 1777, in New Haven, Conn. Also the names of ch of Ambrose Doolittle, who served in Rev, b 1719, d 1793, Cheshire, Conn.—L. L. D.

10111. Gilmer-Buchwar.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of ances of —— Gilmer, a lawyer of Ala., who m Miss Buchwar, of Ky., before 1806.—M. L. A.

10112. McKean.—Information wanted of —— McKean & his w, whose s Brownson Leighton McKean, b 1770, m 1st, Lavisa Terry, 2ndly, Miranda Blakesley. They lived in South Hampton, L. I.—S. H G.

10113. Harberts.—Wanted gen & any Rev rec of ances of Thomas Harberts, b 1773, who m Sarah Crockett, b 1773.

(a) Jenkins.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of John Jenkins. b 1762, d 1867, m Susannah Chamberlain, b 1770.—M. D. P.

10114. Thomas.—Michael Thomas m Eliz. Snyder & lived in Albemarle Co., Va. Did he have Rev rec? Wanted also par of Eliz. Snyder.

(a) Bunten.—Wanted gen with any Rev rec of father of James Bunten, b Aug. 29, 1799, & came from N. H. to W. Va. in 1825.

(b) Watson.—Wanted parentage of Rebecca Watson, b 1764, & m 1797 Zedekiah Morgan. She was his 2nd w.—E. B. F.

10115. Tyler.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. or Betsey Tyler, who m in Edmiston, N. Y., in 1830, John Carter Stickney, b in Hartwick, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1807, & d in Janesville, Wis. He was a direct desc of Wm. Stickney, who came from Eng. to Boston in 1638.—J. S. B.

10116. Walker.—Wanted parentage of Martha Walker, who m Styles Wells, Sr., of Huntington, Conn. Their dau Diantha Wells m John Ayres, of Stratford, Conn.—W. G. H.

10117. Albro.—Wanted parentage of Betsy Albro, b 1785, N. Y. or Vt., who m Nathan Burleson, b 1785, N. Y. or Vt. Also parentage of Nathan Burleson.

(a) Wilson.—Wm. Wilson, or his father, came from Scotland or Ireland to Canada, then to the States. Wm.'s s Wm. was b 1804, pos-

sibly at Herkimer, N. Y., m Mary Burleson, July 24, 1826.

(b) HARRINGTON.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Harrington, b 1808, d at St. Mary, Can.; m Elizabeth Ford.—H. C. R.

10118. FARRA-WAYNE.—Anthony Wayne, b 1666, d 1739, set. in Chester Co., Pa., 1722. His s Humphrey, b abt 1712, m Priscilla Iddings, b 1707, d 1781. Their dau, Eliz. Wayne, d 1758, m James Farra, d 1778, in Dover Township, York Co., Pa. Their dau Rebecca Farra, m Isaac Norton, who d in Fairview Township, York Co., Pa., 1820. Wanted dates of b m & d of Rebecca Farra also Rev ser & any data concerning Isaac Norton & James Farra.—C. A. B.

10119. DAVIDSON-ADAMS.—Joseph Davidson, b Apr. 15, 1775, d June 8, 1857, at Mecca, Trumbull Co., O., m Lucinda Adams, b Mar 1, 1776, in Hartford Co., Conn., d Aug. 12, 1847, at Freedom, Stark Co., O. Their 4 oldest ch were b at Fair Haven, Rutland Co., Vt. Wanted Davidson-Adams gen & Rev rec, if any.

(a) HALSTED.—Thomas Halsted, b 1724, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., d Oct. 31, 1808, m Phoebe Bogardus, b Harlem, N. Y. Their s Jacob, b July 26, 1757, d 1837, m 2nd time Charity Van Auken, Nov. 2, 1808, b Mar. 5, 1787, d Mar. 11, 1856. Wanted Dev rec of Thomas & Jacob Halsted.

(b) FINDLEY.—Hon. Wm. Findley, of Westmoreland Co., Pa., who was a member of Constitutional Convention had a bro. James. Wanted name of James's w & dates of b & d.

(c) MCHENRY.—Isaac McHenry served in Penn. Mil. during Rev., m Jane Smith & removed to Indiana Co., Pa. Was he a bro. of James McHenry, member of Washington's cabinet, for whom Fort McHenry was named.—N. C. M.

10120. CRANE.—Wanted gen of Benj. Crane, b in N. J. & d in Amsterdam, N. Y. Had sons David, 1777–1855, who m Electa Riggs, & John S., b 1799.

(a) MAYHEW.—Wanted gen of Robt. Mayhew, 1767–1849 & of his w Hannah, 1775–1855. They had 12 ch bet 1795 & 1823.

(b) WILCOX-CARPENTER.—Wanted gen of both Samuel Wilcox & his w Ann Carpenter, who were m in West Greenwich, R. I., Aug. 10, 1740.

(c) PARSONS-STEWARD.—Wanted gen of Job Parsons, b in Eng., had 3 w. S Thomas m Josephine Steward. Steward gen also desired.—M. K. C.

10121.—BLYDENBURY.—Deborah Blydenbury of Long Island m Nicholas Burger, of N. Y., in 1725; their ch were Johannes, b 1725, Joseph, b 1727, Joseph, b 1734. Joseph Blydenbury, s of Augustine & Siliester, m Debora Smith bef 1690 & in 1699 Catherine DeHart. Was Debora his dau, & if so, by which w?

(a) REEVE-PARSHALL.—Daniel Reeve m Rhoda Parshall & had dau Sarah, who m —— Gale. Their s Jesse Gale, b 1757, m Lucretia Lee, nr Goshen, N. Y. Wanted Reeve, Parshall & Lee gens; also given name of —— Gale, who m Sarah Reeve. Did they have other ch beside Jesse?

(b) WIELER-KEYSER.—Wanted ances of Annetje Wieler, b in N. Eng., resident of Harley, & also of Nicholas Keyser, whom she m 1738. In Kingston Records, Nicholas Keyser & Annetje Wieler had dau Margriet, b 1741; did she m Cornelius Vanderhoof & have ch Ann, b 1774, Matthew, b at Secon River, N. J., 1781, & Holbert, b 1784?—L. G. M.

10122. NEWLAND.—Wanted names of w & ch of John Newland, b 1738, Rev sol under Captains Randall, Jonathan Langdon & Boyer, & under Col. James Wood. He enlisted at Winchester, Fred. Co., Va., & was granted a pension Aug. 4, 1818, then living in Ross Co., Ohio.—C. V.

10123. REED.—Wanted Rev rec with references of Capt. Benjerman Tyler Reed, b Jan. 20, 1739–40, d Jan. 25, 1792, m Sept. 29, 1777, Mary Dodge.

(a) STEELE.—Wanted Rev rec & date of d of Elijah Steele, b Apr. 15, 1735, & m Esther Millard, Jan. 18, 1759, at Farmington.—G. A.

ANSWERS

6180. COLVIN–JEWELL.—Other gr sons of Mr. Jewell & w Eliza Colvin, besides Mason, Benj. & James Jewell which you mention, are Zachariah Jewell who m Sarah Odineal in Rockingham Co., N. C. & R. B. Jewell b 1809 in Rockingham Co., N. C. d 1907 at Fort Worth, Texas. Both were sons of Benjamin Jewell who m Anne Wall. For further information concerning desc of Benj. Jewell & Anne Wall, address—*Mrs. Howard T. Jewell,* 1011 Maple St., Texarkana, Texas.

6435. TAYLOR.—President Zachary Taylor has three cousins, from one of whom you will be able to get Taylor records, which their father Richard P. Taylor preserved with great care during his life. Address Misses Carrie & Sue Taylor c/o Mrs. J. Wilson Clare, Buckner, Ky. or Dr. Richard Taylor, optician, Louisville, Ky.—*Mrs Howard T. Jewell,* 1011 Maple St. Texarkana, Texas.

FRIEND-ESTES.—Judith Cary was the dau of Henry Cary, Jr. of Warwick & Ampthill. She was b Aug. 12, 1726 & d Apr. 16, 1798. In 1744 she m David Bell, of Belmont, who came from Edinburgh Scotland. In 1755 he was appointed Capt., by Gov. Dinwiddie, in George Washing-

ton's original regt. He was a Colonel in the Indian Wars & a member of the House of Burgesses, They had a dau Elizabeth Bell who m Daniel Bates. For evidence of this m see deed of trust of Daniel Bates made Dec. 1, 1798, for the benefit of his w Elizabeth Bates, & dau Elizabeth Bell Bates & Sarah Langhorne Bates, recorded in Deed book No. 14, p 408, of the Clerks Office of Chesterfield Co., Va. This Daniel Bates was the s of James Bates & Winifred Hix, & was b July 6, 1756. See vol. No. 15, William & Mary Quarterly, pp 33 & 34. He was a desc of John Bates, whose will was proven in York County, in 1666.

I have a certified copy from the Chesterfield Co., Clerk's office of the m license certificate, on Oct. 13, 1801, of Joel Estes & Sallie L. Bates, & on Sept. 15, 1801, of Dutoy Porter to Elizabeth Bates. Also a certified copy from the same office, of Elizabeth Bates approval of the issuance of the license of Joel Estes to m Sallie L. Bates, which is witnessed on Oct. 12, 1801, by Dutoy Porter & John Friend. Daniel Bates evidently d between the date of the above deed on the 1st of Dec. 1798 & this m on Oct. 13, 1801. On May 21, 1796 by deed recorded in Deed Book No. 13, p 449, in Chesterfield Co., there is set out a m agreement between John Friend & Judith Cary Bates, dau of Daniel & Elizabeth Bates, & in Deed Book No. 14, p 305, under date Feb. 23, 1798, in said Chesterfield Co., John Friend & w Judith Cary transferred certain property to Daniel Bates. Although Sarah & Elizabeth's names are often referred to as "Sallie" & "Eliza" they appear in the signatures generally as "Sarah" & "Elizabeth." Certified copies of all the above papers can be secured upon payment of proper fees from the Clerk of the Chesterfield Court House. Major Gist Blair of Washington, has a beautiful oil painting of Mrs. Judith Cary Bell, painted by Copley. It has been photographed by L. C. Handy, 494 Maryland Ave., S. W., Wash., D. C. from whom copies can be secured for fifty cents. Major Blair also has some original letters written by Judith Cary, & these have been photographed by Harris & Ewing, 1311 F. St., N. W., Wash., D. C. Copies can be secured from him & will prove very interesting to desc of this lady. Particularly, the one written on Sept. 17, 1794, to Gen Gist.—*P. M. Estes,* Nashville Tenn.

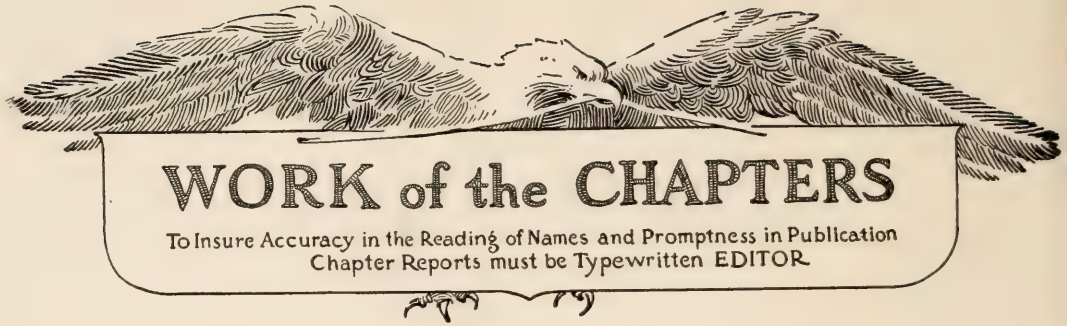
8886c. BARNES.—Hannah Barnes was the dau of Jacob Barnes who was b in Conn. 1745 & removed to Fairhaven, Vt. in 1806 where he d Jan. 27, 1821 aged 76. He served as a soldier in the N. Y. Continental Line & was pensioned Aug. 2, 1819, receiving the sum of $459.49 & an annual pension of $96.00. He m abt. 1765, at New Milford, Conn. Rebecca Crowell who was b on the ocean in 1745 & d in Fairhaven 1822. Ref. History of Fairhaven. by A. N. Adams.

8886b STURGIS. See Andrew Tuttle, p 580. "The Tuttle Family."—*Mrs. C. S. Caverly.* 9 Court St., Rutland Vt.

8977. GREEN.—The family history of Abner Stanford gives the following: Abner Stanford b at Sherborn, Mass., May 12, 1747 m at Mendon, Mass., Nov. 24, 1768 (int. there Feb. 17, 1768) Jemima Green of Mendon b at Upton Jan. 30, 1749, dau of William & Hannah Green. Their m was "confirmed by Joseph Dott, Esq." Jemima Green Stanford d at Upton June 5, 1818. Consult Upton Vital Records to 1850, pub. in 1904 & Mendon Annals from 1659 to 1880, compiled by John Mecalf.—*J. C. Fielder.* Medford Oregon.

9988. SWAINE–SAYRE.—Matthias & Catherina Swaine (Swain, Swaim, Sweem) were m Apr. 19, 1743. Their family record is found in "New York & New Jersey Miscellany" records of an old Dutch Church on Staten Island. Their s Isaac b July 28, 1751 served in Rev. from N. J. Besides Jane & Isaac the record states "desen kinderen zyn gedoopt" bapt Martinus, May 6, 1745; Benj. Sept. 16, 1746; Catherina May 23, 1749 Susanna May 1(?) 1753; Isaac Sayer is not memtioned in "Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Rev." so he probably moved to N. Y. or N. J. before that time, since he m into this family.—*Miss F. E. Emerson.* 114 E. Adams St., Plymouth, Ind.

9989. SHELBY.—Charles Polk Jr. b March 15, 1784 d 1829 m an Eleanor Shelby in N. C. abt. 1806. In the 1st U. S. Census, the name of Evan Shelby is mentioned in the same dist. in N. C. as Capt. Chas. Polk, Sr. father of Chas. Jr. & it is probable that their ch. m abt. 1835 Mrs. Eleanor Shelby Polk & her ch. Ezekiel, Polly McLarty, Hannah Weddington & Chas. 3rd. sold their interests in the Polk estates to G. W. Polk & removed to Campbell, now Douglas Co., Ga. where they d Mrs. Eleanor Polk is buried in the McLarty graveyard, she d 1850. Her family Bible was lost so there is practically no records of the family. In the Polk family book there is a record from a Mrs. Smart in 1849, stating that John bro of Capt. Chas. Polk, m Eleanor Shelby, dau of Isaac, another record gives the data that John Polk in Eleanor Shelby dau of Major Evan, s of Gen. Evan Shelby. but neither of these records gives any other data. Can anyone give any light on these statements?—*Mrs. Chas. P. McGuire.* 3220 N. 12 Ave Birmingham.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Onwentsia Chapter (Addison, N.Y.) The first regular meeting of 1919-1920 was held at the home of Mrs. John Crane, and will long be remembered, as Mrs. William Feenaughty of Portland, Oregon, one of our Charter Members, was present, as well as other guests. Miss Katherine Darrin gave an interesting talk on "War Time Travel in Europe", and she made us really appreciate some of the trials and hardships endured by those who helped back of the lines during the great war.

November 6th and 7th: The Regent, Mrs. Eugene Crawford and Mrs. Frank Kellym attended the State Conference at Auburn. The presence of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, added to the pleasure of the meeting. November 7th: A committee from Onwentsia Chapter had charge of entertaining the service men of Addison. They were ably assisted and the boys were given a royal time. December 8th was the twentieth anniversary of the founding of our Chapter. Mrs. Charles Cook opened her pleasant home for a banquet. Covers were laid for thirty, toasts were given and letters and telegrams read from absent members. The house was beautifully decorated with the national colors in electric lights and numerous flags. Mrs. Charles Cook represented the Chapter at Continental Congress.

May 13th the Daughters served refreshments to the Legion and Mrs. Vastbinder, on behalf of the Chapter, presented them with a beautiful silk flag.

On May 14th The Daughters marched in the funeral procession of Anthony Capararulo, the first service man of the county to be brought home for burial.

Death has claimed one daughter and two have been transferred. We now have fifty-five members.

In June, the Regent attended a reception given by Kanestio Valley Chapter in Canestio, to our State Regent, Mrs. Charles Nash.

(Mrs) Mary Goff Crawford,
Historian.

Zebulon Pike Chapter (Colorado Springs, Col.,) has just completed a busy and successful year, busy because of the extra work entailed by the entertainment of the State Conference, successful owing largely to the untiring enthusiasm and efficiency of our Regent Mrs. John Speed Tucker, who in the two years she has been in office has been present and presided at every meeting.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine is found on file at the public library, placed there by the subscription of this Chapter. There is a membership of 83, about 20 being non-resident members Nineteen years ago the first State conference was held at the home of a member of this Chapter. There were seven delegates, one from Denver Chapter, two from Pueblo and four from this Chapter. The conference held here in March last had 80 delegates representing every portion of the State.

Two meetings of the year were devoted entirely to the matter of Americanization. At one the Constitution of the United States was discussed, and at the other we were favored with a lecture on "The Place of the United States among the Nations" by one of our leading lawyers.

The Flag committee has been wide awake and enterprising. It sent to Washington for information on the correct use of the flag and requested the local papers to publish this information, which they did. An arrangement was made with the Boy Scouts whereby they spoke twice in our High School and in 12 of our grade schools on this subject.

Following our yearly custom prizes have been given in the High school and the State School for the Deaf and Blind. The Americanization committee has also been very active.

The American's Creed has been given to each newly made American citizen, also to those preparing for citizenship in a class under the supervision of our high school teachers. A twenty-five cents per capita tax has been paid into the National treasury for

the Immigrants Manual. A scholarship of fifty dollars has been sent to the International college. Ten dollars sent to the Tomassee school. A number of entertainments have been given at the Sanitarium where between 700 and 800 sick soldiers are being cared for. Fortnightly the Daughters are acting as hostesses at the Soldiers and Sailors club.

To quote the closing lines of the Regent's annual report: "All this makes us realize that no finer or truer women exist anywhere in the world than the members of the D.A.R."

DORRIS ELLIOT,
Historian.

Capt. Job Knapp Chapter (East Douglas, Mass.). Meetings have been held during the year at the homes of members and at the Elmwood Club. In May the Chapter attended the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Memorial Sunday services. In June about forty-seven graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the cemetery at Douglas Center were decorated with flowers, including the grave of Capt. Job Knapp. Betsy Ross flags are also on the graves.

In August the annual picnic was enjoyed at Nipmuc Park, Mendon, Mass. Miss Rosalie E. Williams, Vice Regent, was appointed to secure new subscribers for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and the subscription was renewed for the Simon Fairfield public library. The Chapter has purchased a beautiful silk flag, which was presented by Miss Etta H. Johnson and accepted by Mrs. Florence E. Pine, Regent, the flag to be present at every meeting.

The Roger Bill, Shepard-Towner Bill and the bill on censorship for moving pictures was endorsed by the Chapter. Money has been contributed to the Berry and Piney Woods schools, and towards forming a Philippine Scholarship, and also for a Christmas dinner for Armenian students at the American International College at Springfield.

The Chapter voted to become a club member of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. The Chapter has lost, by death, two of its oldest members, Mrs. Ann E. Bowen, a charter member and a "Real Granddaughter of the Revolution," and Mrs. Almira (Knapp) Whittemore.

Three new members have been added during the year. A pleasing feature at the annual meeting May 17th was the presentation of gold bars to six ex-Regents, Mrs. Arvilla L. Leonard, Mrs. Louise S. Holbrook, Mrs. Ella K. Jenckes, Mrs. Mary E. Wallis, Mrs. Rosalie F. A. Williams, Mrs. Florence E. Pine and a Chapter Regent's bar to the incoming Regent, Mrs. Effie E. Jones.

INEZ E. BOWERS,
Historian.

Au-ly-ou-let Chapter (Franklin, N. Y.). Since our last report to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE our Chapter has been awake and hustling, and during the World War we met the opportunities for patriotic service that came to us. Our assessments to the $100,000 Liberty bond, and the Tilloloy fund from the N.S.D.A.R. were promptly and fully met. Every member of the Chapter was actively engaged in the work of the Red Cross, two members being chairmen of its auxiliaries.

A home talent play, "The American Flag," was staged and a melting pot in the way of an old historical iron kettle, was hung in a store window and the town people asked to contribute discarded plate ware, gold, silver, brass, etc. Funds from the two sources aided us in meeting the expenses of our varied work. A fifty dollar Liberty bond was bought; contributions were made to the Red Cross, the Y.W.C.A., Philippine scholarship fund, the United War Work, and the Armenian relief.

Books were collected and sent to the soldiers. We rejoiced at the winning of victory, and with the restoration of peace found enlarged fields of service. Under the wise and devoted leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Alton O. Potter, we have during 1919–1920, at the suggestion of the National Society, taken up Americanization work, placed posters of the Constitution in public places, bought copies of the Catechism, of the Constitution of the United States, Americanization pamphlets and American's Creeds and placed in village and outlying district schools. Besides the French orphan supported by the Chapter for two years at thirty-six dollars and fifty cents a year, our Past Regent. Mrs. E. L. Rowell, supported an orphan for same length of time.

We have contributed toward the Immigrant Manual Fund, gave our fifty dollar Liberty bond to the International College at Springfield, Mass., for the support of an Armenian girl, and sent five dollars to same place toward the 1920 Christmas fund.

Regular meetings are held at the homes of members on the second Wednesday of each month, with the exception of July and August.

This year we have changed the subject matter of the literary part of our program from a paper written by one individual to a topic for discussion, of interest to each member in which all are expected to take part. This has been an agreeable change, making the meetings of greater pleasure and profit to each member.

The Chapter offered a prize of ten dol-

lars in our Union High School for the highest standing in American history and civics. This prize was awarded in June. Revolutionary soldiers' graves are decorated on Memorial Day and a tablet in their memory is to be placed in Ouleout Valley Cemetery. Every resident member has the reading of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE through the arrangement of groups as suggested at the Auburn State Conference. Our Regent, Mrs. Potter, attended the State Conference at Auburn, N. Y., in 1919; also the State Conference at Saratoga Apa, N. Y., in 1920. The generosity of a member, Mrs. Leroy Evans, made it possible for us to make a Chapter gift to Memorial Continental Hall Library of an illustrated History of Delaware County, N. Y., published in 1880.

We are anticipating a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. C. W. Nash, in the near future. Have contributed recently to the following requests: The fountain at Plymouth; the $5000 Guernsey Scholarship fund at International College, Springfield, Mass.; the painting for the War Museum in Paris; the Manual of Information for Immigrants.

Our Regent, Mrs. A. O. Potter, is now compiling a military record of each soldier from the town of Franklin, under the direction of State Historian, Doctor Sullivan. A complete copy will be kept by the Chapter Historian as a work of reference. During the past two years we have gained ten new members and one transfer, with another application pending, and lost one member by death, our friend and first Regent, Mrs. Charles Warner.

(MRS. EDSON C.) FLORA MANN STEWART,
Historian.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville. O.) Two new names have been added to Muskingum Chapter's roster during the past year, and one member, Mrs. Josephine Slack Fox, has been removed by death, much to the sorrow of the Chapter.

Flag Day was appropriately celebrated with an open meeting at the rooms of the Y.W.C.A., when a delightful patriotic program was rendered. Our November meeting was unusually interesting, for it fell upon the date of three important anniversaries: The 300th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, the 29th Anniversary of the Organization of Muskingum Chapter and the 2nd Anniversary of Armistice Day. The program was devoted to the memory of our Pilgrim Fathers. For December our Regent, Mrs. Fraunfelter, entertained the Chapter in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Wilson, who gave an inspiring talk. Washington's Birthday was fittingly celebrated with Mrs. Timmons.

Muskingum Chapter has contributed to the following worthy causes: The Schauffler (Americanization) School, Cleveland; the Guernsey Scholarship; the Memorial Fountain at Plymouth; the Painting for the French Government; to our own Day Nursery and our Americanization School.

As we end this little story of one year's work we wonder what next year will bring forth. May it be one of progress and achievement for Muskingum Chapter and the National Society.

JESSIE M. LILIENTHAL,
Historian.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghampton, N. Y.) has for the last three years been interested in Americanization, which has been the subject of our study and work.

In 1919 we were engaged in the Red Cross Roll Call, raising a large sum. We contributed $100 to the Soldiers' Memorial Fund. We sold a large number of Red Cross Seals before Christmas. One hundred dollars was appropriated to fit up a model home in a new public school, which is attended chiefly by foreign children.

In 1920 a number of relics were presented to the Chapter by some of its members. Twenty-five dollars was appropriated for Story-telling Afternoons at the Public Library, when a trained story-teller told some hundreds of little foreigners the story of the Pilgrims and other patriotic stories.

One hundred dollars was contributed to constitute Tuscarora Chapter one of the founders of the Tomassee Industrial School for Southern Highlanders, founded and supported by the D.A.R. of South Carolina. Money was contributed to the International School for a scholarship in honor of Mrs. Guernsey.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Tuscarora Chapter was celebrated October 12, 1920, by a luncheon, at which there were present a number of former Regents and seven charter members.

Memorial services for Revolutionary soldiers are held annually in November, usually at one of the churches. The Chapter has contributed to the gift for the Schuyler Mansion. A contribution was given to the Rotary Club for the cause of Americanization. A reception was given for the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, in November. On Armistice Day a number of Daughters in decorated cars were in the parade. The Chapter also had a number of booths in the Red Cross membership Drive.

Bunker Hill Day and Washington's Birthday are always fittingly celebrated. Our Regent is Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, who volunteered as a nurse early in the war and served at Piriac, France, for nearly two years.

Tuscarora Chapter purchased a large number

of Liberty bonds, and was engaged in war work and gained an enviable record. Nearly thirty sons of members of the Chapter served in the great war.

We have contributed the sixty cents per capita to the four great objects presented to us by the State Regent. In accordance with the request of the State Historian a list has been made and sent in of the location of the graves and of the war records of over two hundred soldiers of the Revolution who are buried in Broome County. The material for this list was originally collected and put in shape by Miss Susan D. Crafts, the second Regent of Tuscarora Chapter. Also all the data, facts and activities of the Chapter have been sent in to the proper State officers.

Our Chapter will soon number one hundred and sixty members, and its interest and enthusiasm in all patriotic work is even greater than at its organization.

ELLA E. WOODBRIDGE,
Historian.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter (Ann Arbor, Mich.) was organized July 4, 1896, with fifteen charter members; it has steadily grown until now we number 213. We held our first meeting October 21st, and listened to the interesting reports of the seven delegates who attended the State Conference at Grand Rapids. In November, Mrs. Wm. Henry Wait received in honor of the Regent and new members.

The State Regent was present as guest of honor and gave a short address. Mrs. Arthur Smith read a paper on "Women of the Mayflower." In December, Regent Junius Beal gave an interesting account of the "Early Pioneer Days in Michigan"; Prof. T. E. Rankin read a paper on "The Influence of the War on Literature." In February, the Regent, Mrs. W. W. Beman, received in honor of charter and early members.

At the March meeting Prof. E. D. Dickerson gave a talk on "The Outlook for International Law." Through the year a great deal of time has been spent in Americanization work among the foreign women, classes being held in one of the public schools on Wednesday of each week. The women are taught to read and write, to cut-out and make garments. They are also taught the arts of home-making and home-keeping. After the lessons are over they are served refreshments, giving them also a hint of the social side. The support of our French orphan was continued for the year 1921, making the fourth year we have sent aid to her. We have also helped to support two other French orphans.

The Chapter was one hundred per cent. in support of the budget, paying our full assessment of sixty cents per member for three purposes. First, for the publishing of a manual for immigrants; second, for a "Memorial Fountain" in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers at Plymouth, Mass.; third, for a painting in the war museum in Paris of a "Convoy of Troop Ships carrying American Soldiers to France." The picture will be placed in the room assigned to the United States in the Hotel des Invalides, which has been made into a war museum by the French Government. We sent a box of hats and shoes to Ellis Island to be given to immigrants, two dollars was sent for fruit to a soldier in the hospital at Oak Forest, Ill. We also sent a small sum to the college for immigrants.

Resolutions have been endorsed by the Chapter and sent to the State Legislature at Lansing, Mich. The one claiming the greatest attention is the proposed Motion Picture Censorship Bill, which has for its object the elimination of undesirable motion picture exhibitions in Michigan. Two books have been presented to the National Society by Mrs. W. H. Wait through the Chapter, "*Economic and Social Life in Michigan,*" by Fuller; "*The Life and Times of Stephen J. Mason,*" by Hemans. The books are publications of the Michigan Historical Society. Miss Lucy E. Chapin presented two volumes of the *History of S. A. Andrews' Church* by Professor Cross (U.M.), one to the home Chapter and one to be placed on the Michigan shelves in the Library Hall in Washington. Miss Sue I. Silliman's book of Military Records of Michigan was presented to the Chapter. This book was published by the Michigan Historical Commission for the Daughters.

The "*War Record*" mentions two Ann Arbor men, Patrick Irvin and Conrad Noll, as having received the medal of honor, the medal of greatest distinction awarded by the government.

There are thirty-four subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We hope soon to place a boulder marking the historic spot where this Territorial Trail passes. "The Committee on Patriotic Entertainment" has given several social affairs during the year, a card party held at the Gamma Phi Sorority house and a "Colonial Ball."

Under the leadership of our zealous and devoted Regent, we have come to a realization of our duty in Civic, State and National affairs.

(MRS. L. E.) NELLIE D. BUCKLEY,
Historian.

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Mass.) held its annual meeting on May 21, 1921, in the Historical Society rooms, with its Regent, Mrs. Gertrude M. Cross, presiding. It was

voted to give twenty-five dollars to the Elm Tree Fund. Several members are descendants of the original owners of that property.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Gertrude M. Cross, Regent; Miss Alice R. Wheeler, Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles D. Russell, Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur L. Jenkins, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Sarah B. Carrow, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Camelia A. Howe, Historian; Miss Nellie Coburn, Registrar; Miss Cora E. Gordon, Auditor; Miss Helen M. Barker, Mrs. Walter L. S. Gilcreast, Miss Ella Bodwell, Mrs. Charles H. Cooper and Mrs. J. B. Burley, Board of Management; Mrs. George Silloway and Miss Blanch Silver, Alternates.

Meetings have been regularly held and well attended, also two special open meetings of unusual interest. One was the celebration of the Boston Tea Party and the other was a lecture by Dr. John Bowker.

The present membership is one hundred and one.

The principal patriotic work of the year has been the maintenance of the summer school in Pleasant Valley which the Chapter has supported for eleven years. For this and other patriotic work $260.85 has been raised. Other beneficiaries than the school are: International Institute, Springfield; Boys' Club, Lawrence; Arlington Day Nursery, Red Cross, Martha Berry School, Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth and Manual for Immigrants.

Letters have been received from Mrs. Mary Crocker, Chairman of the State Library Committee, thanking the Chapter for the very generous gift of rare historical books sent by Mrs. Charles P. Smith in the name of the Chapter. The gift was reported to the National Library Committee, was accepted, and acknowledged. The gift of a deed made by Mrs Sarah Carrow provided to be one of the very oldest in the possession of the National Society.

The work of the Chapter has been most successful and the thanks of the organization are extended to Mrs. Gertrude M. Cross and her corps of faithful co-workers.

CAMELIA A. HOWE,
Historian.

Quequechan Chapter (Fall River, Mass.). On November 8, 1920, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Quequechan Chapter was celebrated and the Chapter was honored by the presence of the Librarian General, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, our State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Past Vice-President General, from Rhode Island, Mrs. R. J. Barker, five state officers, two state councillors, and four charter members of the Chapter. A new Year-Book was issued to communicate the occasion.

Ninety members are on the Chapter rolls, eight members having been added this year and several applications are now pending. For the sixth consecutive year Quequechan Chapter has a State Officer from its membership, Mrs. Elmer B. Young, the efficient State Treasurer. The Chapter was represented at the Fall State Meeting at Worcester, at the March Conference at Boston, and the Thirtieth Continental Congress at Washington. As usual Chapter Day, May 25th, the anniversary of the Battle of Fall River was celebrated, and about twenty-five members were delightfully entertained at the home of Miss Edith Hambly, in Tiverton, R. I.

Under the direction of the Regent, Mrs. F. N. Alderman, a successful entertainment was provided by the Chapter in May at the Home for the Aged. The patriotic songs, the chorus singing, in which the old people joined, and the talk by Doctor Charlton, were all fully appreciated. At the close, a small flag was given each member of the Home as a souvenir.

The usual custom of placing flags on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the cemeteries in and about Fall River was followed this year on Memorial Day. The annual contribution towards defraying the expenses of the Memorial Day program of the local Post of the G.A.R. was given. In May between four and five hundred newly naturalized citizens received their final certificate at a public meeting in this city. The Chapter was represented and furnished the American's Creed cards distributed with the certificates.

The Chapter was entertained at one meeting at the King Philip Settlement House. The work of this Settlement House is varied and is helping the foreign born to understand American traditions and customs. The Chapter annually contributes towards the support of this good work.

In January, 1921, Doctor Charlton delivered a lecture, "Some Undesirables Among the Pilgrims," before the Chapter and guests. The lecture was both instructive and humorous, and was much enjoyed. The work on the old cemetery, located on the Freetown line, begun last year, has been continued. Two markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been purchased.

The Chapter has met all National and State requirements as follows: Quota for the Immigrants' Guide; the Memorial Fountain to be erected at Plymouth, Mass.; the picture of the Convoy; the Guernsey Scholarship; the Philippine Scholarship. The Chapter has sold three Block Certificates and forty-one Bricks for the Roosevelt Memorial Building. The Chapter has further contributed to the Hill-

side School, the Near East Fund, the Audubon Society.

Eighteen copies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE are taken by Chapter members.

Through the kindness of the Regent and Historian, four books were sent to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

(MRS. JOHN B.) WINIFRED C. RICHARDS,
Historian.

Daniel Morgan Chapter (Gaffney S. C.) has done good work the past year. One hundred per cent efficiency is our motto. We have eight founderships at Tomassee and have given a substantial check also, at the same time not forgetting Georgetown School. During the summer months we worked up a book shower for Tomassee Library, to take place at our first meeting in September. Our Regent, Miss Jefferies is an untiring worker and so ambitious for the Chapter. Through her efforts more than one hundred poppies were sold for Memorial Day.

Our desire now is to erect a bronze tablet to the memory of our county boys who gave their lives in the World War. We have a nice sum already for this work and ere the year closes we hope to have our tablet unveiled.

In June we had Flag Day at Cowpens' Battle Ground with a picnic supper to follow. Our Regent presented the flag and with appropriate exercises it was raised. The Daughters of South Carolina should as a whole devise some way to have the Government mark this battle ground. It is a disgrace that so famous a spot should go unmarked. It was at this place that the turning point of our great victory for freedom was won.

We have sixty members in our Chapter and feel that the coming year will be a banner one.

MRS. PRATT PIERSON,
Historian.

Putnam Hill Chapter (Greenwich, Conn.) Our members, having visited one or more of the hospitals in New York City, desired to add to the comfort of the men who helped that this nation might not perish from the earth. Some of these men have never been home since entering the war, and many are longing for mother's love and care. We, as a Chapter were anxious to bring joy and sunshine into their lives. Accordingly a musicale was arranged and approximately one thousand dollars realized.

In order to assist the greatest number of men, the Board of Management, with the approval of the Chapter, offered the use of the Putnam Cottage for their entertainment.



PHOTOGRAPH FROM A PAINTING OF ISRAEL PUTNAM IN PUTNAM COTTAGE.

It seemed an appropriate place to house the veterans of the late war as it was the headquarters of Israel Putnam, while in Greenwich, during the Revolutionary War. It was in this historic house that he was suddenly surprised by the British and made his famous horse-back dash down a very steep and dangerous incline, now known as "Puts Hill." Thus he escaped his pursuers. In 1897, this property was purchased by the Putnam Hill Chapter, D.A.R. and has since been used exclusively as a museum and Chapter House.

The citizens of Greenwich have been most kind and courteous to these veterans and many have entertained them at their homes or given them auto rides, yachting parties, picnics, suppers, etc. Their visit here will long be remembered.

Since being here the mens' view point has changed considerably. One boy said "he guessed there would not be any Bolshevism among the ex-service men if the Government would send them out into the country and teach them to work on the land."

Another said, "the war took away most of my ideals and I didn't care what became of me

since I got shot up; but this place has taught me there is something worth working for after all, and I mean to succeed in spite of my handicap."

By means of relays, the personnel was changed every two weeks, and continued throughout the summer. The Lincoln Institute Vocational school furnished the first group. This was followed by one from the West Side Y.M.C.A. school and the New York and St. John's Preparatory schools.

are being prepared now; some are already in Washington pending acceptance.

In October, two home talent entertainments were given, clearing about $100, and in January "The Womanless Wedding," was given and the amount of $137 netted. These entertainments were under the management of Mrs. C. M. Parks, our treasurer, to whom we are greatly indebted.

Copies of the Declaration of Independence of



ISRAEL PUTNAM COTTAGE, HEADQUARTERS OF PUTNAM HILL CHAPTER GEEENWICH, CONN.

This work of the Greenwich Daughters has been a great success. This article has been written with the hope that it might inspire other Chapters to assist these wounded veterans of the World's War in some similar manner and bring hope and cheer into the lives of many more.

(Mrs. Howard D.) Eleanor Todd Ross,
Regent.

Miles Harvey Chapter (Tarboro, N. C.). We have held meetings regularly every second Tuesday of the month at the homes of members of the Chapter, always opening with American's Creed, followed by the Lord's Prayer. Although the roll includes twenty-nine members, we have only fourteen active members, as the others are non-resident or unable to attend the meetings. Fourteen names have been voted on, and elected for membership, and their papers

the United States of America have been placed in all schools and public buildings in Tarboro and surrounding county. Miss Reba Bridgers, one of our members, is still in Y.M.C.A. work over seas, having gone over in 1918. We always celebrate Washington's Birthday and Flag Day with especially prepared programs; Mrs. C. M. Parks was delegate to the National Congress and brought back a wonderful message. She informed us of the three National undertakings and the 60 cents per capita was paid at once. A contribution has been made for the Near East sufferers, and box of clothing, valued at $200, sent to Serbia.

One of our great pleasures was being hostess to the twentieth Annual State Conference held November 17, and 18, 1920. We had with us one national officer, four state officers twenty-five delegates and fifteen

chapters represented. On the 17th, a bronze tablet was unveiled in the Court House, having been erected by the Miles Harvey Chapter in memory of Henry Irwin, Lieut. Col. 5th, N. C. Regiment, killed at Germantown, Pa., October 4th, 1777.

Flag Day was observed with a meeting of the first District Conference at the home of Mrs. W. O. Howard, our Regent and Chairman of the 4th District with delegates present from various chapters east of Raleigh. There was a program opening with prayer, followed by American's Creed, Salute to Flag, address of welcome and response, report of National Congress, chapter reports, discussion of business, and patriotic songs.

The meeting then adjourned and the conference was invited to Hilma, the beautiful home of Mrs. J. L. Bridgers, where a luncheon was served under the trees.

It seemed peculiarly fitting that the First Conference of the 4th District should be held in Tarboro, the home of the Chairman, and Miles Harvey Chapter, being honored by having on its roll two state officers. Mrs. J. L. Bridgers, State Chaplain, and Miss Mary Powell, State Recording Secretary.

Mrs. C. C. Todd,
Recording Secretary

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington, D. C.) It is a pleasure to give a brief sketch to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine of the activities of the Sarah Franklin Chapter for the year ending May, 1921. Our roster numbers forty-two with a limit of fifty-two. The meetings are held monthly at the homes of members and are very enjoyable. After reciting the Lord's Prayer, American's Creed, and giving the salute to the flag, business is transacted. Copies of the Constitution of the United States have been distributed to the Chapter members, and for another year we will make it a study. We have subscribed to many worthy objects, namely: radium fund for Madam Curie, the Martha Berry School in Georgia, Near East Relief, Friendship House, Du Pont Memorial Fountain in the District, Bronze Memorial Tablet on the house, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, where President Madison resided after the burning of the White House by the British. We still continue the scholarship for our girl at the Lee McCrea Institute, North Carolina. To add to our treasury a volunteer card party was given in February.

Our members are greatly interested in the proposed "Chapter House" for the District, and have subscribed liberally for that purpose. The Historian reads a paper each month on some Revolutionary hero. It has been our pleasure to accede to the requests of the National Society for money, and under the able leadership of our new Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson, we will sustain in the coming year the record of the one just passed, and to meet the new appeals with the same generous response, we hope that our achievements will be worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Mrs. Robert) Julia Brownley Harrison,
Historian.

Grinnell Chapter (Grinnell, Iowa,) was hostess to the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, March 20–22, 1921. For the second consecutive year, Iowa was honored by the presence of the President General, Mrs. Guernsey having attended the State Conference in March, 1920, in Clinton, and Mrs. Minor spending the first day, and the morning of the second, with us in Grinnell, thus contributing an enthusiasm that could have been aroused so effectively in no other way. During the past year four new chapters have been added to Iowa's roll, giving a total of seventy-eight, with a total membership of 4200, every one of whom the treasurer's report shows to be in good standing, an enviable record. Also, although this was the close of our first year since adopting the budget system, almost $15,000 passed through the Iowa treasury, indicating that the chapters have not relinquished their interest in scholarships, the mountain schools, and Americanization work.

The sixty cents per capita asked by the National Society was brought up in open meeting, and the entire amount for Iowa was quickly pledged. The budget for the year to come was apportioned, as follows; Americanization, twenty-five cents; state work, twenty-five cents; reserve fund, twenty-five cents; patriotic education, twenty cents; historic spots, five cents.

As the President General was leaving the convention hall the second morning, to take a train for Illinois, she was recalled a moment to hear the announcement that the Iowa Senate had passed the bill adopting the D.A.R. design for an Iowa banner. A committee on the sale of these flags, which had been held pending official action, was appointed.

Mrs. Hugh Greig, our efficient treasurer, was forced by ill-health to resign from the board, and Mrs. Grant Ramsey, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, Grinnell, was chosen as her successor. Dubuque, which will entertain the Conference in March, 1922, is also the home of Iowa's first State Regent, Mrs. Clara A. Cooley.

Anna Ross-Clarke,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) On January 14, 1921, our Chapter held an informal opening for its members and friends. The occasion was the completion of the second "Restoration" of the Chapter House, notable as the official residence of Gov. George Clinton during the Revolution. As years passed by the old stone mansion and its history were forgotten. It was not until the organization of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, (twenty-seven years ago) that rumors of its Revolutionary character were verified. When its value as a local and national relic were established, the New York State Legislature assumed care of the property, as "Clinton Museum." During the century it had been so frightfully modernized that the Legislature gave two appropriations for "restorations." "Safety first" stabilized the foundations and heavy beams from cellar to attic. Then followed small window panes with deep window seats and the carved white mantels with glowing fires brought us back to the colonial atmosphere.

On the exterior walls near the entrance, with its double Dutch door and knocker, is placed a tablet unveiled on Chapter Day, 1917. We pause as we raise the knocker and read

Gov. George Clinton House
erected prior to 1770
occupied by George Clinton
during the American Revolution
when Poughkeepsie was the capital of this State.
Headquarters of the Mahwenawasigh Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
By whom this Tablet was erected
April 30, 1917.

Poughkeepsie was honored in Revolutionary days not only as the seat of State Government but as the place where the Constitution of the United States was ratified. On a certain spot near the Court House, a day came when the assembled crowd wept as Alexander Hamilton, with matchless eloquence, pleaded for the Constitution against which Governor Clinton fought. By three votes only was it carried and we of future generations blessed. Recognizing the value of such an event Mahwenawasigh Chapter placed a bronze tablet in a blind window of the Court House, 115 years afterwards, It is thus inscribed:

The People
of the
State of New York
By their Convention
Assembled in a former
Court House
which stood
on this ground
Ratified
The Constitution
of the U. S. of America
July 26, 1788.
Erected in 1904

Nor do we live alone in the past and memorial tablets. Our Regent, Mrs. D. W. Wilbur, initiated a Chapter Conference last summer. On a glorious June day six neighboring Chapters met at her beautiful home. Out under the trees, upon the spacious lawn, the State Regent, Mrs. Nash, spoke of the inspiration of such a gathering. Six Regents reported their various forms of Chapter work; Americanization work, marking soldiers' graves, copying old family records for printing, etc.

During the recent World War Mahwenawasigh Chapter fully met her Liberty Bond quota, supports two French orphans and went "over the top" for Tilloloy. A Chapter Red Cross was organized during the war; also a Patriotic Fund, by means of food sales and knitting parties raised over $600 for special relief work.

In the past year we have paid the salary of an Americanization teacher in our home town by membership parties: The stipulations were: groups of five to fifty guests, any form of amusement selected by the hostess, two articles of refreshment only and a "quarter's" fee. This more than met expenses, gave a pleasant afternoon, and helped to make some good Americans. We have twenty-four on our Honor Roll.

Anna B. Moore,
Historian.

The Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Mass.) was one of the early Chapters in Boston's suburbs, having been organized in 1896, in historic old Medford, through which, one hundred and twenty-one years before, Paul Revere rode on his eventful trip. It was named in honor of a heroine of the American Revolution, who had her home very near the bridge over which Revere crossed into Medford town.

Sarah Bradlee was born in Dorchester, Mass., now a part of Boston, in 1740, and became the wife of John Fulton in 1762. Ten years later they came to Medford with their little family to make their home. Her brother was Nathaniel Bradlee of Boston, from whose shop the company of "Indians" started for the memorable Boston Tea Party, and Mrs. Fulton and Mrs. Bradlee are said to have had a prominent part in disguising the participants, and later heated water in a great copper boiler to remove the Indian paint after their return.

Soon after the battle of Lexington the Royall House in Medford became the headquarters of General Stark. It had been the home of Col.

Isaac Royall, but upon the breaking out of the war he left the place, going to England, as his sympathies were with the Mother country. Possession of the place was taken by the Government, which later settled with the Royall heirs for the property.

From the upper windows of the Royall House Molly Stark is said to have watched the progress of the battle of Bunker Hill, but a few miles away, and heavy were the hearts in Medford town that day as fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers were engaged in that battle.

Toward sunset many of the wounded were brought into the town to be cared for. Surgeons were few, and the skill of the women was called for, and among them the steady nerves of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton made her a leader. It is related that she extracted a bullet from the cheek of a soldier, and years afterward he returned to thank her.

Many brave deeds are credited to her during the seige of Boston, among them that of carrying despatches through the lines of the enemy. In recognition of this service she was honored by a visit at her home from General Washington, and in after years by General Lafayette.

One of the first acts of the Chapter was to mark her grave with a large stone, over which her feet had many times passed, it having been the doorstone of her Medford home they had the stone polished and an inscription carved upon it. Each year her grave is decorated by the Chapter.

Among its numbers the Chapter has had two Real Daughters, Mrs. Lucy Ann Reid and Mrs. Catherine Sargent, both of whom have passed away, Mrs. Reid in 1902 and Mrs. Sargent in 1908. It has at the present time one Real Granddaughter, the writer of this article.

The first Regent was Mrs. M. Susan Goodale, who is still one of its honored members. Its first Registrar was Mrs Emma W. Goodwin, who, with Mrs. Ellen M. Gill was instrumental in organizing the Chapter, and who held the office of Registrar until last year. Two members, Miss Eliza M. Gill and Miss Helen M. Wild are authors of many historical sketches.



THE COL. ISAAC ROYALL HOUSE, MEDFORD, MASS. GEN. STARK'S HEADQUARTERS IN 1775. SLAVE QUARTERS AT THE LEFT.

The Chapter will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary this November. During these twenty-five years splendid work has been accomplished, especially during the late war, and in years past much assistance was rendered the Royall House Association, in restoring that house, said to be one of the finest specimens of Colonial architecture in existence. The Chapter has furnished one room with antiques, many of them connected with the early history of Medford.

During seasonable weather the Chapter meetings are held in the former Slave quarters of the estate.

Seven of the present members are des-

cendants of the one for whom the Chapter was named, the Regent, Miss Maria W. Wait, being a great-great-granddaughter of Sarah Bradlee-Fulton, who died in 1835, a month before her ninety-fifth birthday.

(Mrs.) Augusta K. Brigham,
Press Reporter.

Geneseo Chapter (Geneseo, Ill.) has not reported to the Magazine in many years. Organized February 6, 1899, with nineteen members, it has steadily grown in numbers and in interest. The Chapter now numbers ninety four. During the World War, we worked under the Red Cross, and other war service organizations, also as a Chapter, and one member obtained support for one year for twenty French orphans, and until now, as a Chapter, we have given to one French orphan. As calls have come, in increasing numbers for funds, for needs sponsored by the D.A.R. we have responded to such an extent that scarcely anything local has been accomplished and we feel that now more ought to be done near home. In June, 1910, we unveiled a boulder which, marked the site of the first temporary cabin in Geneseo. A bronze plate on the boulder bears the inscription—"Site of the first log cabin built in Geneseo, Ill. December, 1836. Erected by Geneseo Chapter D.A.R. 1910." This and the prize of $5.00 given each year since 1900 for the best standing in the study of American history during the senior year of our Township High school, are about all that has been done by the Chapter, here. Our meetings are held at the homes of members and are well attended, with good programs, and light refreshments are served. It is like the meeting of a large family. We have a fine corps of officers, Mrs. C. M. Bills being our present Regent. A report of the last two meetings follows; Mrs. W. A. Offerle was the hostess on February 7th, and each guest represented the title of some book or character in a book. About thirty were present and a lively guessing contest went on, each person writing what she thought the book might be. Mrs. J. P. Macauley, one of the Atkinson members guessed the most, and received a box as a prize.

Washington's Birthday anniversary on February 22, 1921, was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Minnie Green, by having a birthday party which would include every members' anniversary. Forty-one were present, and after the business meeting each member was expected to go to the table representing her birth month.

January's table had a winter scene—a pond for skates, snow, etc.

February's table was covered with cherries and valentines and kupies.

March had a budding plant and maple syrup.

April had an umbrella, rubbers and spring flowers.

May had May baskets.

June and July had roses and flags.

August had poppies and wheat.

September had autumn flowers.

October had tiny corn shocks and jack o' lanterns.

November had Thanksgiving decorations of turkey, fruit, corn and autumn leaves.

December had Christmas decorations.

Some member, if not all, of each month, did some stunt when called upon.

Refreshments were served. "What a good time we have had" was the general remark as they parted in the darkness and rain.

Mrs. Ella N. Taylor,
Honorary Regent.

Presque Isle Chapter (Erie, Pa.) Under the wise leadership of Miss Sarah A. Reed, Regent since 1908, we have had a year of continuous growth, with twelve new members and two others by transfer, bringing the membership to eighty-eight.

We have presented to the Erie Public Library additional Lineage Books, fifty-three in all. Our interest in the Martha Berry School was evidenced by a gift of $75. Other gifts have been: To the Victory Loan of the N.S.D.A.R. $50; to the French Orphans $159; to the Shelter House (Erie) $12; to Awning Fund, Continental Hall $5; to Perry Celebration $20; Lora Haines Cook Scholarship $10.

On Memorial Day fifteen members met in the Erie Cemetary and after a brief service led by the Regent they decorated the graves of ten Revolutionary Soldiers who lie there. Bunker Hill Day, June 17th, a reception to new members was held at the home of the Regent.

The Chapter was represented at a reception given at the Y.M.C.A. July 4th, for the new citizens naturalized during the year, and small flags were presented to each. Our Regent was one of the speakers.

In the Perry Day Celebration, September 10th, Presque Isle Chapter had a float and two private automobiles. Two cars from the Triangle Chapter of North East were also in the parade.

Our Year-book, issued in September, has proven very helpful as it contains the program from September, 1920 to June, 1921. Our special study has been the Constitution of the United States, and for each meeting one additional subject. Mrs. E. E. Sparks commended our including in our Year-book the "War Service Records" of our husbands, brothers, and sons,—eighteen in number, two of whom made the supreme sacrifice, John

K. Fitch and Howard B. Coblentz. The cost of issuing the Year-book was a gift from Dr. W. J. Magill who honors his mother, Mrs. Louisa J. Magill, a former Regent, by his generous memorial gifts to our Chapter.

A benefit tea was given by Mrs. William Volbrecht, December 15th, in the interest of the Berry School fund. The December meeting was also the Pilgrim Tercentenary meeting at which Miss Read gave an historical review.

There are twenty-two who receive the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and we hope soon to increase the list. We were represented at the State Conference at Williamsport in October.

The first event of this year was a card party from which we realized $135 for our work. With earnestness and zeal we shall continue "to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

(MRS. GEO. W.) CLARA R. COBLENTZ
Historian.

Janet Montgomery Chapter (Rockville, Md.) During the year the Chapter has held nine regular meetings. The annual meeting was held at the home of the Regent, where Flag Day was celebrated. Patriotic responses at roll call are made at the meetings and whenever the business of the Chapter permits historic papers are read and the message of the President General; also letters from French orphans adopted through the Chapter. Much gratitude is expressed by the orphans for the assistance given to them. Boxes of clothing contributed by some of the members have been sent.

The following contributions have been made by the Chapter: $25 to scholarships; $15 for Armenian Relief; $2 for subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to be placed in public libraries by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee; $36 through the Chapter to educate a French orphan; $5 to the University Hospital; $2 toward the expense of the State Conference, $5 to the Children of the Republic; $2 for a book to be placed in the Library at Memorial Continental Hall; $5 through the Chapter for rebuilding St. Mary's Industrial School; $2 to the tablet containing the American Creed to be placed on the Battleship *Maryland;* $30 contributed through the Chapter to the Indian school at Wichita, Kan.; $8.75 to the pamphlet, Americanization of Immigrants; $5 to the Guernsey scholarship.

The Chaper has eighty-eight members and papers pending. Two have resigned and two transferred. A questionaire was sent to ascertain how many subscribed to the MAGAZINE, only a few answered; altogether I know of fifty subscribers. Those who live in distant states subscribe personally and the Chapter does not get the credit. One member is National Chairman of the Old Trials Committee. All practically belong to the Red Cross. The Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education reports that her duty is light as all of the county schools have Patriotic daily exercises, salute the flag and make the American Creed a part of their daily exercises.

(MRS JAMES H.) MARGARET C. LONGBOROUGH,
Regent.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Mass.) Since the first meeting of the Chapter on October 4th, our work has gone steadily forward. The monthly meetings have included subjects like "Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrims," "Thrift" and "International Relations."

A successful Fair was held at "The Oaks" in December which netted the Chapter House a goodly sum for its patriotic work. Also a rummage sale, has helped extensively in making it possible to give donations to many outside calls for aid.

Two valuable gifts have been received this year of which the Chapter is very proud. A mahogany chair, belonging to General George Washington, and a large embroidered bedspread woven in 1840, of an intricate pattern in 14 stars.

These have been presented to the Chapter, by Mrs. Henry Brannon, at the request of her sister the late Mrs. Alice G. West. The chair, considered one of the most valuable relics at "The Oaks," is a large rush bottom model, with wide spreading arms; it was presented by General Washington to his Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel West of New Bedford, through whom it descended to Mrs. Brannon's sister.

The bedspread was designed and woven by Mrs. Lucy Hammott of Plymouth, and its pattern represents the 14 states which in 1840, made up the union.

Under the leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Alice L. Macomber, the Chapter is having a successful and profitable year.

(MRS.) EDITH H. D. RICHARDSON,
Historian.

Ypsilanti Chapter (Ypsilanti Michigan) was the fourth chapter organized in Michigan, and will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in October, 1921. There were fifteen charter members, two of whom were Real Daughters and nine of whom are still members. The present membership is seventy-seven and

we have nine applications in Washington awaiting the action of the Board.

The Chapter has always identified itself closely with the patriotic and civic interests of the city. Its members organized a branch chapter of the Red Cross during the World War, took complete charge of several of the departments of its work and gave liberally of their time, strength and money in carrying it on.

The Chapter was one hundred per cent. in contributions to the Tilloloy Fund and to the $100,000 Liberty Loan pledge of the N.S.D. A.R. besides contributing knitted garments, property bags and jellies for the soldiers. Individual Daughters subscribed $3,450 to the Third Liberty Loan and gave $800 to the United War Work Fund. The Chapter presented "Roll of Honor" pins to the members who had sons in the World War and to Miss Josephine Sherzer, a member who served as Red Cross searcher in France. The records of all soldiers from our Chapter families have been secured and forwarded to our State D.A.R. Historian and our Chapter Historian, Mrs. P. R. Cleary, secured and compiled for the City of Ypsilanti the records of all soldiers in the army and navy enlisting from this city, and also some 800 records for the county files.

The Chapter has marked with a bronze tablet the first trading post in Washtenaw County and assisted in marking the "old trail" from Detroit to Chicago where it passes through our city. A fund has been started to mark the site of the first permanent pioneer settlement in this county. Graves of Revolutionary soldiers in our county have been marked, and on Constitution Day, 1921, the grave of Laura Ripley Wallace, one of our Real Daughters buried at Saline, was marked with the official bronze marker. Plans are under way to mark the grave in Goshen, Mass., of Alvira Wright Williams, a Real Daughter of our Chapter.

When the Beyer Memorial Hospital was completed we furnished one of the sunparlors. The Chapter Historian secured pictures of all the postmasters and mayors of Ypsilanti since its organization, they were framed and marked by the Chapter and presented to the City. We have promoted for some years in our city the Prize Essay contest among high school students, sponsored by the Michigan Historical Society, the State D.A.R. and the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and have had the pleasure of knowing that the State prize has been awarded to one of our contestants for the last two years.

On January 28, 1921, the Chapter held a social meeting to honor the State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee and Mrs. W. H. Wait, Vice President General from Michigan.

On March 18th the Chapter held a "Japanese Day," The home of Mrs. W. D. Crocker was transformed into the residence of a high class Japanese family. Tea was served in a typical Japanese dining-room and many handsome Japanese costumes were worn ranging from mandarin to coolie boy.

This report is only a brief outline of the activities in which our Chapter is engaged.

FLORENCE SHULTES,
Chairman of Publicity.

George Clinton Chapter (Wilmington, Ohio.) Nine meetings have been held during the year 1920–21, an average attendance of twenty-two members. The September meeting was a special study of the Constitution of the United States; October, Americanization of our Immigrants, November, we celebrated the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, five of our members answered roll call with the name of their ancestor who came over in the Mayflower. Mrs. Elouisa F. K. Nichols, a direct descendant from Governor Bradford, was wearing her Mayflower insignia.

January 31st, we celebrated our twenty-fifth Anniversary. First was a luncheon at the home of Mrs. E. E. Terrell, at which the State Regent, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, the State Secretary, Mrs. William H. McGerry and officers of George Clinton Chapter were guests. From there we went to the home of Mrs. C. C. Nichols, the founder of our Chapter and our first Regent.

Mrs. Miller introduced the program with a cordial welcome to our guests and members. Mrs. W. R. Hale, Historian, gave a résumé of the Chapter's activities during its first quarter of a Century. Mrs. Nichols in her own charming way gave many reminiscences of the Chapter's life. Mrs. Wilson, State Regent, won our hearts by her enthusiastic account of the National Society's work during the war. "Old Glory" and "America the Beautiful" was sung by a quartette from the Chapter. A luncheon was served and the immense birthday cake with twenty-five candles was cut by the Regent, assisted by Mrs. Horace McMillan.

Monday February 21st, Mrs. J. F. Hardesty and Mrs. W. T. Scott gave a beautiful party for George Clinton Chapter, at the home of Mrs. Hardesty

We celebrated February 22nd, with a luncheon, and many members and their friends attended.

March meeting, Mrs. Elmory Bales' paper

on our Patriotic Songs was felt to be of such value to pupils in the grades and High school, it was published in the Clinton County Democrat, a copy sent to the State D.A.R. Exchange Bureau.

We have contributed to the Guernsey Scholarship, Manual for Immigrants, to the Painting, the Pilgrim Fountain, and have pledged $1.00 per member for two years to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; $10 to the European Relief Fund; $25 to the Schuffler school; we are still supporting our French War Orphan, Eugenie Flament. Mrs. C. C. Nichols, Mrs. A. T. Quinn and Mrs. W. R. Hale have given to Wilmington Public Library this year 275 volumes of the best literature. Seven Trustees from our Chapter compose the Library Board, the entire Chapter is the Library Association, The Mother's Club joined us in conducting the Story Hour at the library. Four new members have been received, the papers of several more are awaiting verification. To encourage the study of American History we have offered a pen to the student in High school receiving the highest grade. We celebrate Flag Day, with an appropriate program; the children are given part in it, taught love for the Flag and loyalty to our Country.

(Mrs. W. R.) Amy Fuller Hale,
Historian.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.) The unprecedented growth and prosperous financial condition of the Quaker City Chapter since the last report, is due to an active and resourceful Regent, a loyal Board, and an interested membership. A portion of the work of the Chapter may be thus summarized: Gifts for marines and sailors at the Navy Yard; Support of French Orphan; Support of Armenian Child; Boy Scouts; Girl Scouts; George Meade Post, G.A.R.; Sarah Guernsey Americanization Fund; Germantown Americanization Society, (Cash, Pictures, Framed American's Creed:) International College, Springfield, Mass.; Martha Berry School, Georgia; Endowment, Bryn Mawr College, Chair of Patriotic Education; Lora Haines Cook Scholarship; Gift, Miss Mary I. Stille, State Historian; Shut-in Society; Near-East Relief; Immigrants' Manual; Commemorative Painting, for Paris, France, (American War-Ships); Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, Mass.; Victory Hall at Valley Forge.

This list does not complete the number of good deeds of this active Chapter. The Chairman of "Ways and Means" arranged a card-party in which the D.A.R. Chapters of this city and vicinity united, and which netted a handsome sum for the new Historical Building at Valley Forge; the chairman on Patriotic Education succeeded in placing films of "The American's Creed in movie-theatres; the Chairman of the C.A.R. has built up that organization into a large and prosperous society; the Chairman on Excursions and Parties has made of our holidays, a joy and delight, all day trips on the Delaware, to Valley Forge, by motor-busses, reception and luncheon at our famous hostelry (Bellevue), at which National and State officers and many Regents were guests, and a reception and appropriate exercises on the occasion of our twenty-third anniversary. On this occasion one of our Honorary Regents, Mrs. Alexander Cooper, presented the Chapter with an *edition de luxe* containing parchment leaves, on which are inscribed the names of our "Chapter-soldiers." The members stood in respect to their valor, as the presentor read each name. The name of Thomas Massey (nephew of our late Honorary Regent, Elizabeth E. Massey), was marked by a gold star.

The State Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, our own Regent, Mrs. J. M. Caley, has used the means at her disposal to spread information on this subject. On "All-America" day, she had our city papers publish the rules for the use of the flag. In assemblies, whenever opportunity offers she makes brief speeches on the subject.

The Chapter has been entertained by the following speakers at meetings: Mrs. George P. White, Americanization; Mr. John Craig, The Y. M. C. A. in France; Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, Women in Reconstruction Period; Miss Elizabeth Craven, Paper on Patriotic Education; Mrs. George Goebel, Paper on Desecration of the Flag; Mrs. E. S. Blanton, Paper on The Philippine Scholarship; Mrs. Henry Smythe, Paper on Conservation; Mrs. J. M. Pyram, Talk on Child Welfare and Court Work in Montgomery County (among foreigners); Mr. John Ihlder, Secretary of Housing Association, Talk on Housing; Rev. William Berg, Secretary of Pilgrim Celebration, Talk on Pilgrim Women; Mrs. Walter Peet, Regent of Independence Hall Chapter, Paper on "The Woodlands"; Mr. Richard David Willson Wager-Smith, "Torpedoing of the Tippecanoe."

Our Honorary Regents, Miss Emma L. Crowell and Mrs. Alexander Cooper, honor us by their presence at nearly every meet-

ing, and we profit by their wise counsel and wide experience.

There have been many gifts for the Historian's box, historic clippings and pictures, and other valuable material; and gifts for the Chapter treasury, from the Honorary President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, one from an anonymous donor, and others. Philadelphia, more than any other city, has preserved her historic spots, which renders the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots a sinecural position; therefore, the Chairman of the Committee has devised the idea of going farther afield, in seeking unidentified spots. When found she places the information in the hands of those within whose boundaries such spots are located. Our State Conventions and our National Congresses have been ably represented.

A. Elizabeth Wager-Smith,
Historian.

Idaho Pocahontas Chapter (Caldwell, Idaho). A bronze marker bearing the inscription, "Oregon Trail 1842-1865," has been added to the many already placed along the historic Oregon Trail. It was placed by our Chapter on a bridge recently erected near Homedale, which spans the Snake River at the spot where immigrants were accustomed to ford the stream.



MARKER PLACED ON THE HOMEDALE BRIDGE ACROSS THE SNAKE RIVER AT THE SPOT WHERE THE OLD OREGON TRAIL CROSSED BY IDAHO POCAHONTAS CHAPTER.

At the dedication ceremonies of the bridge Hon. Miles Cannon gave an address on "The Oregon Trail." Then the marker was presented to the State by Mrs. O. L. Neal, Chapter Regent, and unveiled by several children of the D.A.R., who carried flags and wreaths.

The home of Mrs. H. W. Stone, who was Organizing Regent and is now Honorary Regent of the Chapter, is near the spot. She realized that the modern highway was fast obliterating the Old Trail, and it was largely through her efforts that the Chapter placed the marker.

Idaho Pocahontas Chapter closed the year's work on Flag Day, when the families of the D.A.R. had a picnic, at which a good citizenship program for the children was given.

(Mrs. Joseph E.) Annie D. Bird,
Historian.

Deborah Franklin Chapter (Atlantic, Iowa) has completed its year's work under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Williams. We began the year with forty-two members and have added three by initiation, lost two by transfer and one by death. May 10, 1920, Mrs. Reinig and Mrs. Curry were initiated, and on November 8, 1920, Miss Louise Jones became a member of our organization. Mrs. Giffen was transferred to the chapter at Fort Dodge, and Mrs. McDairmaid became a member-at-large.

Our gifts this year have been largely cared for by the budget system, but we made a special gift of a box of clothing and $25 to the Piney Woods school, at Braxton, Miss. We also purchased a D.A.R. history pin to give as a reward to the boy or girl whose average in American history was highest. Master Wendell Savery received the pin.

We had nine regular meetings during the year with an average attendance of eighteen. We have had two social events. The first was a Christmas party at the home of Mrs. M. Alexander, on December 13,1920, and on February 22, 1921, a Colonial dinner was given at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Williams.

Our annual election took place in May, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Katherine Parham Williams; Vice Regent, Lucinda Chambers McGeehan; Recording Secretary, Mabel Taylor Whitney; Corresponding Secretary, Anna Lewis Nichols; Registrar, Hannah J. Beckhart; Treas-

urer, Lizette Snow Niles; Historian, Anna King Meredith; Chaplain, Kate Downs Alexander.

AUGUSTA WALLIS ALLENDER,
Secretary.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter (Hartford, Conn.). The problem of helping the strangers who come to our shores to become truly American is not an easy task, and its most baffling phase is the difficulty of reaching the foreign born woman. That phase is the side of the problem which appeals most strongly to the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

A beginning, but a beginning only of the solution, was made by the Chapter through an "Exhibit of the Native Arts of our New Americans," held last May from the 6th to the 23rd. The Chapter was honored by the Board of Trustees of the Wadsworth



MODEL OF THE SWEDISH SHIP "KALMAR."

Atheneum, of Hartford, offering to hold the exhibit in the lecture room and halls of the beautiful Morgan Memorial, a gift to Hartford by J. Pierpont Morgan.

As an important preliminary to our large exhibit, nine school exhibits were arranged by the Mayor's Americanization Committee. A Chapter Committee for each school was in attendance at the exhibits and listed the articles brought by the children from their mothers' household treasures from the Old World. Mrs. Florence Paull Berger, Curator, and Mr. Frank B. Gay, Director of the Morgan Memorial, selected typical articles at each school exhibit and later arranged them with artistic skill after the Chapter Committees had collected them for the large exhibit.

To Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, our Chapter Regent, is due not only the application to Hartford of a report given by Miss Caroline M. Hewins of an exhibit held elsewhere, but also the planning of the vast amount of detail necessary for the success of the exhibit, and to Miss Clara D. Capron, Chapter Chairman of the Americanization Committee, we were indebted for the skillful manner in which the plans were carried out; service was also given by the other Chapter Committee, aggregating 163 members.

The exhibit far surpassed our expecta-



EXHIBIT CASE IN THE AMERICANIZATION WORK OF RUTH WYLLYS CHAPTER.

tions. From Palestine came some curious bead work and fine embroideries. South America was represented by a hand-wrought silver spoon from Argentina and a curious glass ice pitcher from Brazil.

The large room presented a most attractive appearance. On three sides were cases containing scarfs, laces and embroideries, and hanging from the walls were

exquisitely knitted and crocheted bed spreads. There were also pictures, not only in oils, but of the finest bead work, one sent by the Russian priest, had been in his family for more than a hundred years. One of the curious pictures was a representation of the "Teatro San Carlo, in Naples." The figures were cut out of paper and those in the boxes were so carefully finished that their style of hairdressing could be seen. It was said to be more than a hundred years old. While the Russian and Italian groups contained the greatest number of pieces, yet the Armenians made a most impressive showing with some Sehna and Bokhara rugs, a Khilim saddle cloth and Baghdad hangings.

On the fourth side of the room on an elevated platform was displayed several costumes. A Swedish costume was complete even to the shoes, there was also one of a Roumanian priest and several others. A hammered brass Armenian brazier beautifully etched was most attractive. A Persian helmet and shield were interesting. The headpiece was covered with engravings of Arabic characters interlocked in an intricate design. A sharp spike surmounted the crest, and on either side were curved horns. Near each of the horns a place for a plume was set at an angle that would toss it gracefully to either side. The shield was also completely covered with Arabic figures of the most wonderful workmanship.

In the center of the room were glass cases containing silver pitchers, goblets and dishes from Poland, forks that had been in one family for four generations, Passover cups and spoons, rare bits of jewelry from Italy, Roumania and Hungary; luck charms from Naples "to keep away the evil eye." Several beautiful miniatures were in one case, while in the others were samovars, both in brass and nickle, from Russia, silver and curious brass candlesticks from Warsaw. There were shoes from different countries, especially noticeable was a stout little pair with its wooden soles filled with small nails and the uppers made of the stoutest calfskin and tied with a leather thong. Those belonged to an English family and had seen service for generations. There were others of wood that came from Sweden, little French sabots and red leather boots from Armenia. A model of the Swedish ship *Kalmar* drew the attention of the numerous small boys.



TAPESTRY HALL IN THE MORGAN MEMORIAL BUILDING, HARTFORD, CONN.

On two afternoons some Chapter members sent their automobiles to bring groups of Polish and Italian women to see the exhibit, which they seemed to enjoy thoroughly. We were most fortunate in having the Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution meet in Hartford

during the time of the exhibit, and many delegates visited it.

An attractive as well as helpful part of the exhibit was a pageant. "The Spiritual Interchange of the Nations," written by Miss Inez Temple, a member of our Chapter. It was given on two Saturday afternoons in the Tapestry Hall of the Morgan Memorial. Miss Temple also arranged the music, and Mrs. Harry Tyler Smith supervised the presentation of the pageant, assisted by members of the Chapter.

The theme of the pageant was told by two heralds who headed the procession. Following them came a group typifying the Old World, the Sea, and the New World. Every nation was represented by a group and by its national music and folk songs.

The exhibit and pageant involved a great amount of work and responsibility, and the question has often been asked, "did it pay?" I think that can best be answered by the fact that there was a very deep interest shown by our new Americans. Success would have been impossible without the help of the school children, whose articles displayed in the schools became the nucleus of our larger exhibit. They were most enthusiastic and would come day after day bringing their older friends with them, proud to show what they had brought.

Also, that there were over 8500 visitors is another answer to "did it pay?" The exhibit was characterized by a coöperative spirit, which the Ruth Wyllys Chapter aims to "carry on" in her work for the foreign women of Hartford.

ELLA DANFORTH,
Historian.

Muskogee–Indian Territory Chapter (Muskogee, Okla.). Believing that Independence Day is the most important patriotic holiday of the year to the Daughters of the American Revolution, our Chapter decided to have a loyal celebration of that day, July 4, 1920. It was very appropriate that the affair should be held at Honor Heights Park, since the movement for this memorial to the soldiers was first suggested in our Chapter. Appealing to the City Manager and Council, and to the Community Service for their coöperation, a pageant and flag raising was planned and carried out. Over ten thousand people witnessed the event. The dedicatory address was made by Hon. Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, and the presentation of the flag staff and beautiful flag was made by Mrs. J. D. Benedict, one of our members. The response was by Mr. P. E. Gumm, in behalf of the American Legion. As the flag was unfurled spotlights were turned upon it, and it was an impressive sight. The flag is twelve by eighteen feet, supported by an iron staff sixty feet high, bearing a bronze tablet with the inscription, "Presented by the Muskogee-Indian Territory Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." It will be left flying at the park, and when it fades and becomes unsightly our Chapter will replace it.

The pageant consisted of floats and dances representing "The Spirit of Muskogee," "The Home," "Muskogee's Youth," "The Pledge of America," and many others. One of the prettiest floats was that of the "First Americans," being representatives of the different Indian tribes, and accompanied by an Indian soloist, Miss Daisy Maud Webb. Our own float was "Signing the Louisiana Purchase Treaty," showing Uncle Sam buying our fair land from Napoleon, with two witnesses sitting by. The different civic organizations of the city, the Boy Scouts, the U. D. C., the Knights of Columbus, and the school children all entered into the spirit of this celebration, which was voted a huge success.

Starting our year's work in September, we have had excellent meetings, good attendance and programs, largely on the subject of Americanization.

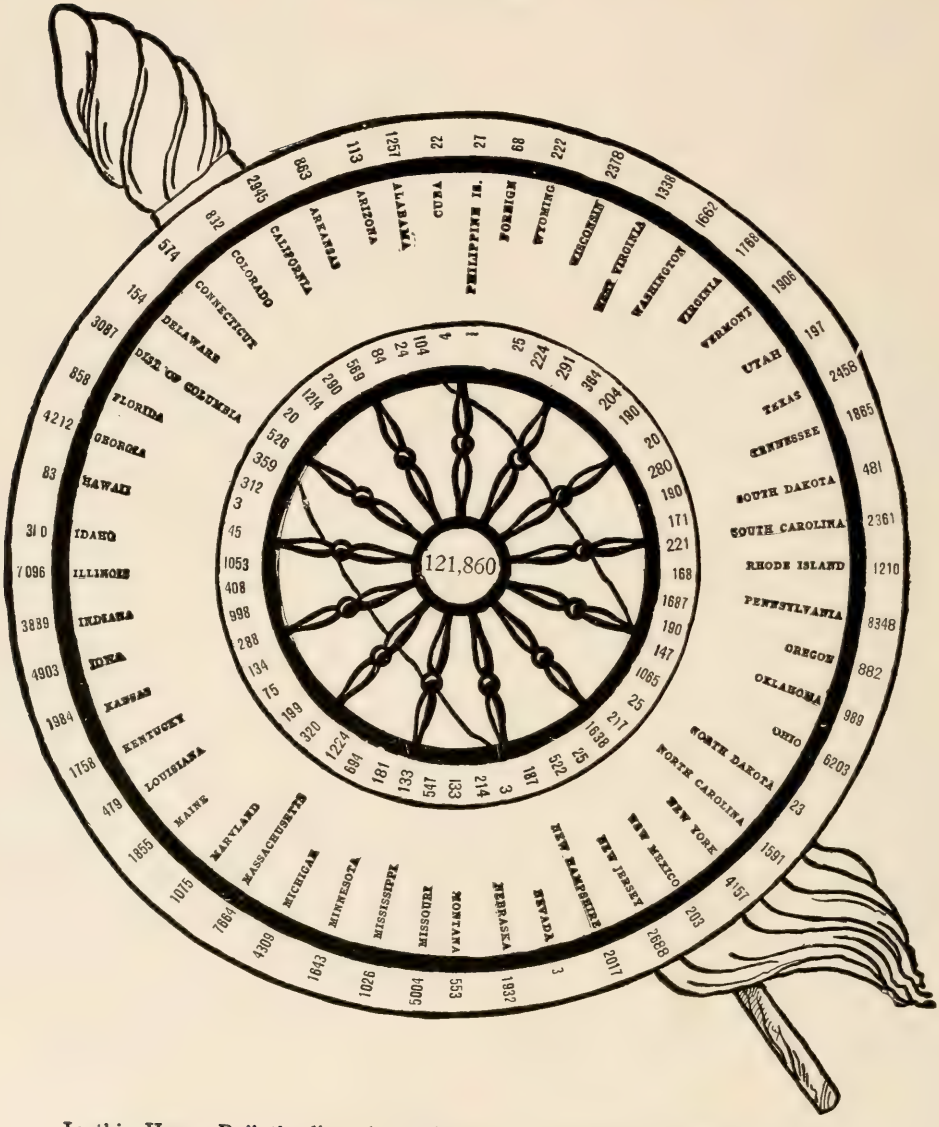
In February, we gave a farewell luncheon to Miss Alice Robertson, a charter member of our Chapter, just before she left for Washington to assume her duties as a Member of Congress. We are proud of her and of the enthusiastic reception she was given at the Thirtieth Continental Congress. In fact, the very name of our Chapter was suggested by Miss Robertson, in memory of the old Indian Territory days.

In March we sent a delegation to the State Conference at Tulsa, where much good work was done. On Flag Day we met at the home of the President of Bacone University, with a good program suitable to the day. Two days later, June 16, 1921, the corner-stone of a new building at Bacone was laid, the first of a building program that will make Bacone one of the largest Baptist colleges in the world. Our Chapter placed in the corner-stone a silk flag, as our contribution to the exercises.

We recently offered prizes for the best essays on the subject "Why I am Proud to be an American," written by Junior High school pupils, and the two winning essays were read on July 4th by the successful boy and girl, and the medals were awarded by our Regent.

ALICE M. BENEDICT,
Historian.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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VOL. LV, No. 10 OCTOBER, 1921 WHOLE No. 350

THE PERSONAL SEAL AND VISITING CARD OF BY-GONE DAYS IN AMERICA*

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SOCIAL forms, the things people always do, or what it is considered proper to do, have an undoubted interest for most of us. The habitual methods of social intercourse, even the minor forms, if they have not always influenced human development have frequently served to illustrate it with some exactness.

Among the minor forms possessing this interest may be counted the personal seal and the visiting card. The exact origin of these is not entirely clear, but both are worthy of more than a passing glance. The personal seal, or signet, dates back to the time of the pyramids and it probably was accountable in some measure for the art of heraldry. The visiting card does not appear, among English-speaking people at least, until about the middle of the XVIII Century, and it is of much less respectable and substantial parentage. The seal was the product of necessity; the visiting card evolved as hardly more than a convenience. The seal was devised as a substitute for lack of skill in writing. It acquired distinction by virtue of the authority of its owner and its artistic development, as a symbol of power and authority, adds a touch of beauty and romance to every written document on which it appears. The value of the written record in ancient days depended entirely upon the stamp of authority upon it and the rulers and masters of men, while experienced and dexterous of arm with the broadsword and battle-ax, lacked the delicate skill of hand required by the sensitive quill pen. Therefore, in lieu of a signature, the overlord placed his seal, or signet, upon his orders, agreements and contracts. The character of this seal, as it was to stand for the individual, was fashioned to portray some well-known and distinctive personal quality or prowess and herein is to be found the beginnings of heraldic art. The American Indian followed the same idea in distinguishing himself by name, but it is difficult to say whether, in this case, the custom was a mark of social development or of a retro-

* Drawings by the author.

gression from a higher civilization. This personal signet required careful guarding to prevent theft and fraudulent use and the safest way was for the owner to



keep it constantly upon his person. It was soon found that the most convenient way for this was the finger ring, which not only reduced the risk of theft and loss to a minimum, but had advantages also



of serving as a display-badge of authority and an article of personal adornment at one and the same time.

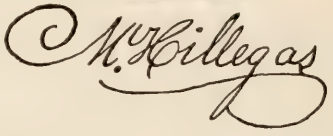
There was something curiously fitting in binding, or sealing, the written word





with a disc of fast-clinging, long-lasting substance such as were the old mixtures of beeswax and resin; it was as though the impermanent nature of the written word was strengthened and fortified by a more lasting symbol and, certainly the ancient seals possessed lasting quality, for the remnants of some of the black wax medallions that still cling to parchments dating before the Columbian discoveries, are as hard as stone and bid fair to last as long again. At first all seals were





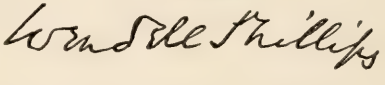
pendent, that is, they were moulded upon a strip of parchment laced into and hanging from the document. As political





states came into existence seals were devised for them as the symbol of their written authority. These seals grew in size





and impressive elaborateness and some of them were at least five inches in diameter. To protect these ornate creations

they were encased in metal, wood, silver and gold, carved and decorated according to the importance of the documents to which they were attached. These encased seals have become known among irreverent archivists of the present generation as "snuff box" seals. The awkwardness of these heavy pendent symbols led gradually to the change in practice of affixing the seals of state directly on the document. This direct fixation meant the elimination of the reverse of the seal and the practice accounts for the very few examples, now in existence, of the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States. This article, however, is concerned only with the personal seals of individuals and these, very early were impressed directly upon the document instead of hanging pendent as did nearly all of the official seals. The personal seal never degenerated to the point of being embossed upon the document itself, but bravely fought out its battle until it went down to defeat in disuse and vanished before suffering such degradation. The true personal seal, of course, follows closely the legitimate family record and, from its original function of authentication, it passed into the stage of protecting letters from perusal en route to their destination. Some idea of the long years that elapsed, from the time of the de-



John Ettwein



J. Marshall



Eleanor Parke Lewis



John Hay



James Madison



John Page

velopment of manuscript on parchment and paper until the rulers and men of power generally were able to write, may be gathered from the fact that long after



Lafayette

the art of writing had become one of the well-established marks of the gentry the personal seal was still necessary to give legal value to the signature. Even today



Dan'l Morgan

the seal tradition lingers, for the printed forms for minor legal documents, still make provision for the old seal custom by printing the word "Seal" enclosed in a



Stephn Girard

printer's stock ornament at the end of the signature line.

The official seal of the state, the court and other political organizations superseded and finally ousted the personal seal, just as the growth of organized community power ousted the personal power of the ruler and overlord and the personal



W. Shippen jr.

seal found refuge in the humbler duty of protecting the written communication from prying eyes. This use has made it difficult to find choice examples, or many



William H Seward.

examples at all, of the seals of eminent personages for, before the day of the envelope, letters were folded for sealing in such-wise that the seal was necessarily

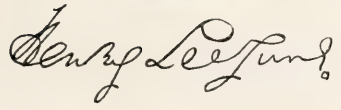


Th: Jefferson

destroyed in opening them. Among the vast stores of historical letters in the Library of Congress there is yet to be discovered a perfect specimen of the well-known seal of Thomas Jefferson bearing the motto: "Rebellion to Tyrants is

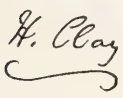
obedience to God." The seal here shown was used by Jefferson on a letter written in 1781. From such seals as have sur-





vived a few have been selected as fair examples of interest. The predominant color of the wax used was red, though occasionally other colors appear and at





rare intervals a brown, gold-flecked wax is encountered.

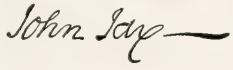
In Colonial and Revolutionary times every man of affairs possessed a seal and





democracy was not, in all cases, pushed to the point of discarding the heraldic symbols of ancestry. Some few of the Revolutionary Fathers, like Madison, Marshall, Jefferson and Gerry, contented themselves with simple monograms; but by far the greater number continued the emblematic signet to which they were





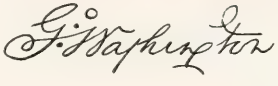
accustomed. Washington used at least four different seal signets; two of them being the plain monograms shown and the other two being modifications of the





well-known Washington coat-of-arms. A small seal, beautifully cut and measuring barely one-half inch in its longest, vertical dimension, shows the familiar





crest and shield with an encircling scroll, beneath which is Washington's motto: *Exitus acta probat.* The larger seal with the crest and arms is minus the motto and shows a palm to the left which

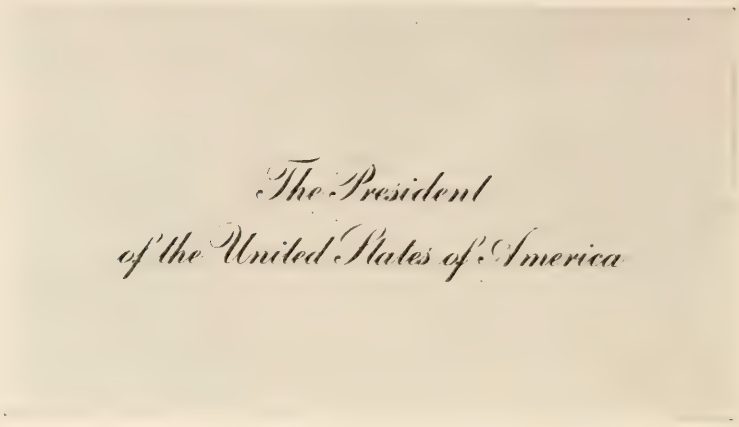


Photo by Handy, Washington.

CARD USED BY FORMER PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON WHEN IN EUROPE.

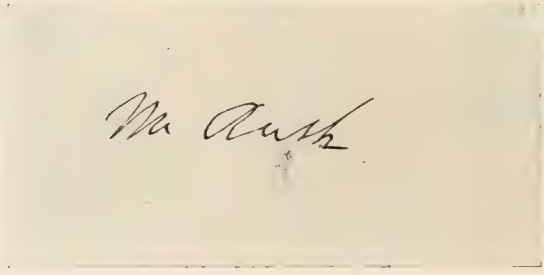


Photo by Handy, Washington.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

TWO VISITING CARDS OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

is not in the Washington book-plate. President James Madison contented himself with the simple monogram JM, surmounted by a scroll bearing the motto: *Veritas non verba magistri.* President Millard Fillmore and Chief Justice John Marshal have monograms minus mottoes and all decoration; Elbridge Gerry, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and "Light Horse Harry" Lee used seals devoid of heraldic embellishment. Henry Clay used a crest; Michael Hillegas, the first Treasurer of the United States, combined a complicated cipher with heraldic ornamentation; John Jay clung to the family arms and Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia merchant and philanthropist, was content with a plain cipher. John Ettwein, the Pennsylvania Moravian bishop, who did such good work among the army hospitals during the Revolution, adopted a distinctively religious design for his seal, that of the Lamb of God, bearing the banner and cross. Benjamin Franklin's seal, here shown, is taken from an official *visé* when Franklin was acting as United States Commissioner in France, in 1777. It is undoubtedly the correct Franklin seal as the controversy regarding it has been authoritively settled; the confusion in the matter is easy to trace for there are many Franklin letters in existence bearing entirely different seals. The old diplomat appar-

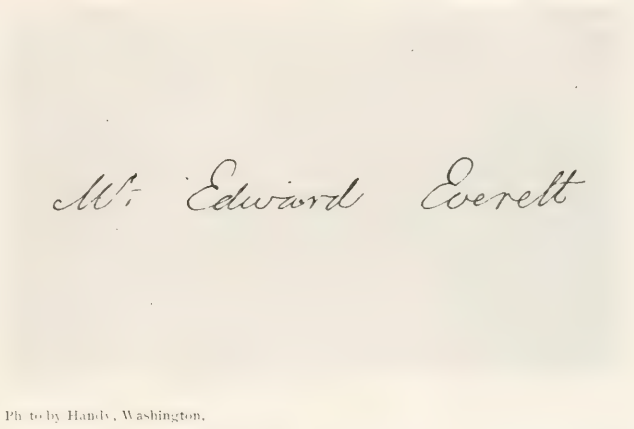


Photo by Handy, Washington.



Photo by Handy, Washington.

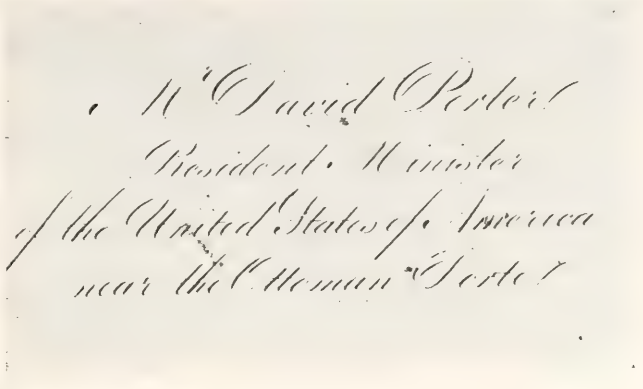


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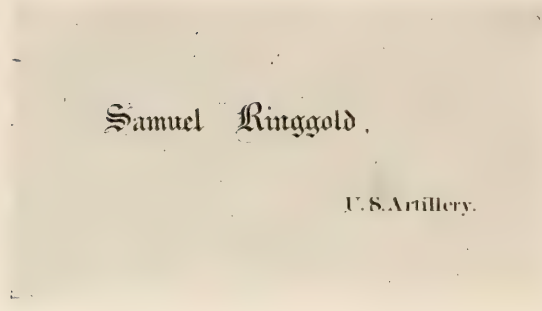


Photo by Handy, Washington.

ently used any seal that happened to be at hand in sealing his letters, but no instance has come to our knowledge of an official document bearing other than the seal here shown. Washington, too, apparently did not use the arms and crest seal to seal mere letters, but one of the simple monograms. But among all the tastes and ideas displayed in the designs of personal seals there is one deserving of special mention because of its touch of graceful sentiment, so characteristic of the French people. When Lafayette visited the United States in 1824, he left behind him his armorial shields and heraldic devices and used for his personal seal, all the while he was in America, a miniature profile head of his friend George Washington, surrounded by rays of glory. In almost every instance he impressed this upon black wax.



Photo by Handy, Washington

The difficulty in positively indentifying seals is not slight and it does not always follow that the seal upon a letter or even that impressed upon a legal document opposite a signature, is the personal seal of the signer; as an instance, the seal here shown was used by General Daniel Morgan on a letter of 1781 and exactly the same seal appears on a letter of Lydia H. Sigourney, fifty years later It is interesting to know that the figure of Hope leaning upon an anchor appealed as strongly to the hardy



Photo by Handy, Washington.

VISITING CARD USED BY MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Virginia frontiersman as it did to the cultured New England poetess.

Before the days of envelopes, seals for communications through the post were necessities and stock seals were purchasable which were, however, devoid of symbol or design and had merely checkered surfaces to aid in more firmly impressing the wax. Where wax was not used a round paper wafer, with adhesive, was substituted. During the Revolutionary War every requisition from Washington's headquarters, calling for stationery supplies, included a quantity of these wafers.

The first known record of the visiting card appears about the year 1750 when the dandy and young man of fashion religiously spent a part of his time at the gaming table. The backs of playing cards were then perfectly plain, the need of the decorated back, to prevent marking the cards for cheating, then not having been seriously felt; so, when the gallant called upon my lady and she was not at home, the most convenient way of registering his call was to inscribe his name upon the plain back of one of these playing cards of which, apparently,

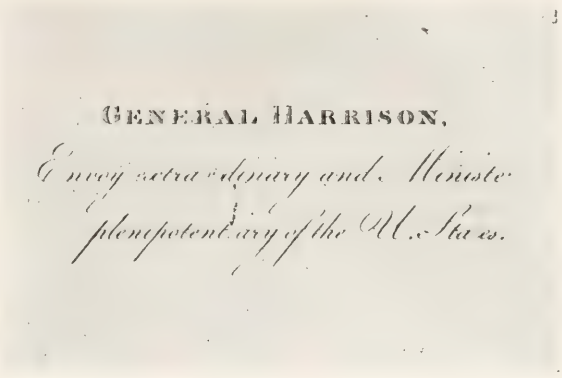


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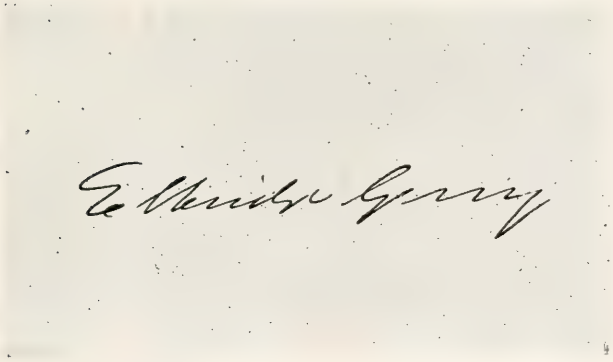


Photo by Handy, Washington.

a number were aways carried, and leave it for her. Thus it happened that leaves from "the devil's picture book" became the ancestors of today's visiting card. Numerous examples of these inscribed playing cards exist, some of them bearing the signatures of distinguished ecclesiasts. From this social use of a gambling implement the practice soon developed of having a distinctive, individual and ornamental card and in this fad the size of the pasteboard increased, sometimes to more than six inches in length, clogged with paper lace and other decorative nonsense. But the card-makers ruined their own game by these ornamental extravagences and the calling card quickly reduced itself to the approximate size of the card of today, minus all decoration and bearing only the plain engraved name. Before the Civil War there existed a certain vogue for an engraved facsimile of one's signature, but this has now fallen generally into disfavor. Diplomats, professional men, the military and the clergy use the official title upon their cards and our judiciary, some time ago, adopted the practice of prefixing the judicial honor with the civil

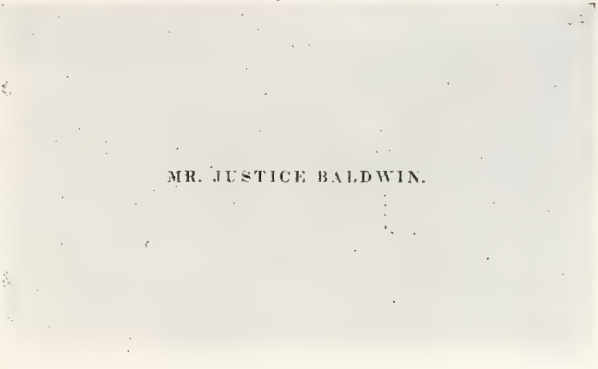


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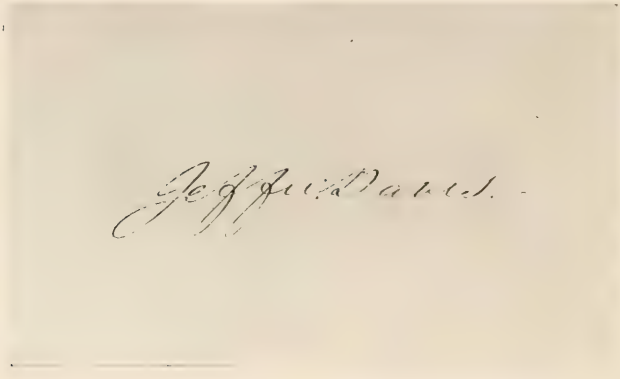


Photo by Handy, Washington.

retically at least, no calls are paid by him as President. He has need for a card, however, for many minor courtesies and gifts of flowers from the White House conservatories are accompanied by a card, a little larger than usual bearing the words, in engraved and robust scrip: *The President.* Recent exigencies created also a simple card of small size with two lines of engraved script: *The President of the United States of America.* This was used abroad, but only for the same purposes as the domestic card. The President, as President, does not have a visiting card. Cards of one hundred years ago were sometimes gilt edged and often very highly glazed affairs upon an hard-coated surface that stiffened the thin paper nearly into the consistency of thin metal. There is space here for only a few examples of the older cards, but the engraver's art of today can show but an inappreciable improvement over the work of the 1820's and 30's.

"Mr." such as: "Mr. Justice Story." The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court does not usually give his surname upon his card, nor was it the fashion for cabinet officers to do so. During the Civil War, Secretary Gideon Welles' card read: "The Secretary of the Navy," the President of the United States being the highest dignitary in the land, both socially and officially, pays no calls. He is called upon and these calls are not returned, either in person or by card. Few Presidents have submitted to this restriction, however, and the President goes where and when he pleases; but theo-

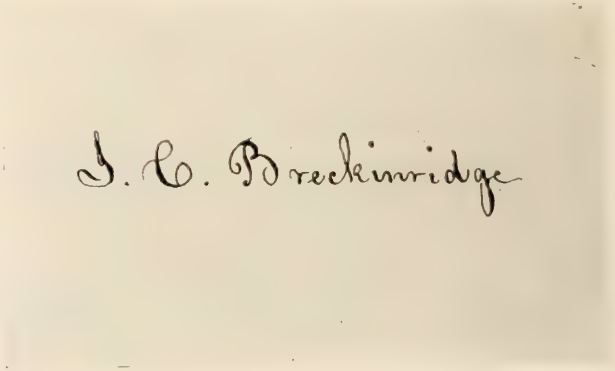


Photo by Handy, Washington.

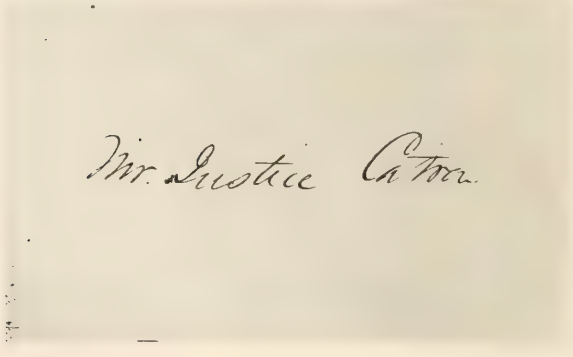


Photo by handy, Washington.

The Library of Congress is unfortunate in not possessing a

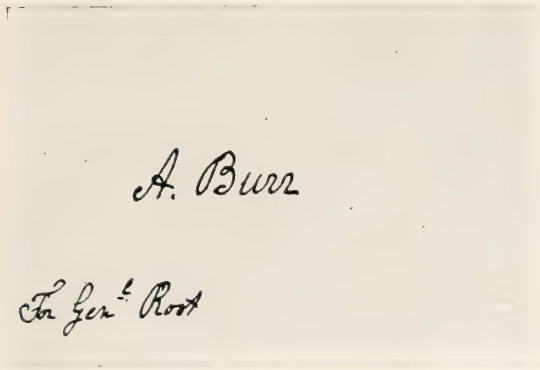


Photo by Handy, Washington.

specimen of George Washington's visiting card. It is of record as of the average size of today, with an eliptical border frame, apparently printed, not engraved thereon, within which the General signed his name. Mrs. Washington used a printed floral garland on which to sign her name. In the early days the use of the "Mr." was the exception rather than the rule; the cards of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Elbridge Gerry, Jefferson Davis, and John C. Breckinridge are all minus the complimentary title. John Quincy Adams was "Mr. Adams" in commonplace, engraved script; James Buchanan was "Mr. Buchanan" in a very beautiful, engraved block letter; Lewis Cass, James K. Polk and Edward Everett, who wrote his card in a precise New England penmanship, were all Misters; F. E. Spinner, like others, had an engraved facsimile of his fantastic signature upon his card. The creation of this absurdity was due to the misconception that a complicated signature is difficult to counterfeit, when the direct opposite is true. Spinner evolved this complication when Treasurer of the United States during the Civil War. He suffered for it when the necessity arose for signing several thousand financial papers within a narrow time limit; he barely escaped paralysis from the resultant strain.

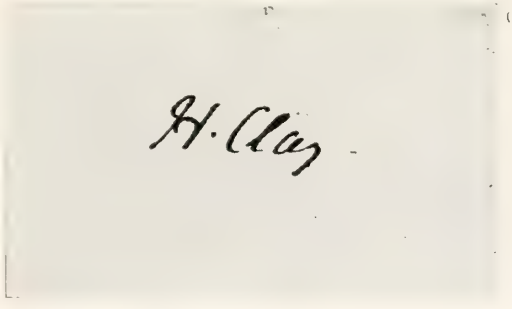


Photo by Handy, Washington.

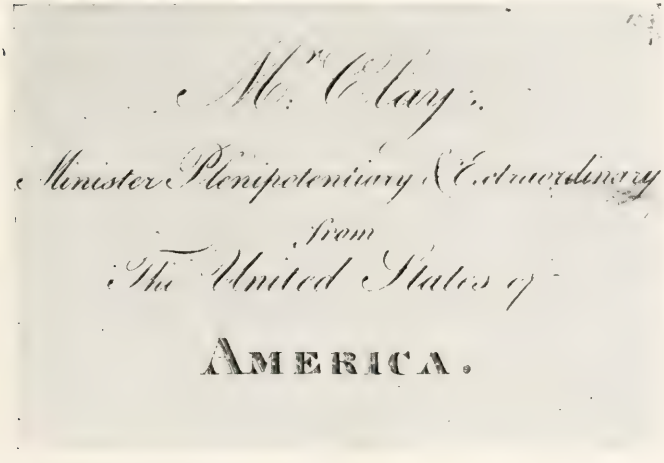


Photo by Handy, Washington.

The visiting card, while not a real necessity is still a most convenient bit of social mechanics, in society as organized today, and it bids fair to remain in our daily life for a long time to come; but it never has and never can attain the importance of the personal seal as a symbol of power and authority.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THIS is a message primarily from England and France. I am writing it on board the S.S. *Aquitania,* returning from the official dedication of our water-works at Tilloloy, which took place on August twenty-third.

The full account of the dedication and other official acts connected with my trip abroad cannot be adequately given within the limits of a message; it will appear in my report to the National Board of Management at its October meeting, the minutes of which will be published in the December DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. An illustrated article on the impressive ceremonies at Tilloloy will also be included in that issue.

What I wish to emphasize particularly in this message are the thoughts occasioned by my brief stay in England and France, where it was my great privilege to meet many eminent people.

I have seen the ghastly destruction of the battlefields and the marvelous courage and cheerfulness of the French people who are taking up their daily tasks once more in the ruins of their towns and cities. I have seen the white fields of crosses in France and the no less impressive white crosses in England, erected in memory of the boys who fell in the War of 1914-1918. Not a hamlet but has its toll of dead memorialized by a stone cross in the market place and by a brass tablet in the little parish church; twenty, thirty and forty killed from little villages of but a few cottages. Three hundred, for instance, on the roll of honor of New College, Oxford, among the first to volunteer, and New College is only one of twenty in Oxford alone, to send forth the flower of England's sons. And, ever and always the thought was continually forced upon me, America must be made to understand the unmeasured and immeasurable sorrow and sacrifice. America has no conception of what England has given and suffered. She will never know it from England herself, for England never whimpers. America has but little real conception of what France has suffered, or of the stern justice of her demand that Germany must be made to pay even to the uttermost farthing. What I have said repeatedly must be stressed again—America must be made to understand and to remember the issues of the War. America is forgetting; and must not be allowed to forget what Germany did to the world. Even England is forgetting; this is England's magnanimous way when the fight is done, but it must not be allowed, for Germany is not forgetting—Germany is whimpering and whining for help and sympathy, telling tales of starvation and want that have no basis in fact, pulling wool over the eyes of soft-hearted Americans, currying favor with them, while all the time she is singing her "Hymn of Hate". Her factories are going full blast night and day, her industries are, and have been, underselling other nations in their own markets. Her men are working at fifteen cents an hour and without a limit of time of daily labor, her propaganda is incessantly at work attempting to sow seeds of distrust and unfriendliness among the Allies —and all for what? That she may spring once more at the throat of the World. She openly boasts of this purpose. This is the warning given by all with whom I have talked who have been in Germany. The world must not allow itself to be fooled again, lest the white crosses in England and France record the tragedy of useless sacrifice.

This is the greatest message I can bring from England and France. England, France and America must remain allies and friends. Otherwise a fast-recuperating Germany will by lies, deceit and propaganda gain what she lost by the sword. Leniency towards Germany is a crime, to disarm the world while Germany arms and prepares is worse than crime; it is a blunder. America has a solemn duty to perform in this continued crisis in world affairs. This duty is to still hold fast to the hands held out to her in friendship by England and France, for wherever I went in England and France I found these hands held out to us. If we foster this friendship the world will settle once more into ways of peace and quietness. But if we yield to carping criticism of one another, we shall but play into Germany's hands; the same Germany of 1914, unchanged and unrepentant.

Our Society, which is becoming more and more understood and honored in both England and France, has a great opportunity placed before it. We can expose the lying propaganda of Germany and all other disloyal agencies; we can help to keep England, France and America together. This is my message from England and France.

OUR FRENCH LIBERATORS

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt

IN the archives of the Cathedral at Savannah, Georgia, the death records of Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet and Captain Dennis Cottineau, of the French Army and Navy, recall tragic memories of several of that nation's heroes in the American Revolution, who were subsequently victims of the Reign of Terror in France.

In an unmarked grave on the northeast part of the Island of Sapelo, Georgia, lie the remains of Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet, an officer in the Army of Rochambeau in the American Revolution, and nephew of Marechal Picot, Governor of Malabar, India. De Boisfeuillet was related to such distinguished men of his native city, Saint Malo, as Jacques Cartier, discoverer of Canada; Ponts-Grave, who established a trading post, afterwards in the City of Quebec, and Noel who fitted out the expedition commanded by Champlain to establish the colony of Port Royal in Arcadia; the Sieur de la Harpe, explorer, who discovered the Red River and the Arkansas; Gouin de Beauchesne, who made the second voyage around Cape Horn and discovered the Malouin and other Isles. Besides these, his family helped finance the famous Rio de Janeiro expedition conducted by Duguay-Trouin in 1711; and also figured as promoters of the Company of the Indies of the West in its Louisiana scheme, particularly in the settlement of Natchez, Mississippi.

Captain Charles Pierre Cesar Picot de Boisfeuillet, to give his full name, was born 1744 of the noble family of Picot of Saint Malo, Brittany, France; son of Michel Picot who was Baron du Guildo, Seigneur de Boisfeuillet, de Gallinee, de Beauchesne, and de la Vicomte. The act of his baptism is recorded in the archives of that city's historic Cathedral where Jacques Cartier and his other ancestors knelt to receive the Church's blessing before setting out on those voyages that made them famous.

De Boisfeuillet was destined for a career in the army, his elder brother, the Vicomte de Pledran, succeeding to the family honors. He was sent to the famous military schools and in the course of time became captain of Royal Dragoons in the French army.

When Lafayette inspired the hearts of French youths to succor the cause of the American Colonies, de Boisfeuillet raised a volunteer company at Saint Malo and accompanied Rochambeau to America.

Many ships were equipped at Saint Malo and sent to aid the Americans; and among the relatives and friends of de Boisfeuillet who sailed oversea were the Marquis de la Rouerie, better known in American history as Colonel Armand; Grout de la Motte, Pierre Landais, La Fonchais, La Motte Picquet, Gesril de Papeau, La Motte de la Guyomarais, and several Picots. These patriots in the "Guerre Americaine" and in the revolution in their own country, acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of their Breton cry: *Death rather than dishonor!*

It was on Breton soil that the venerable Franklin first placed his foot when he arrived in France in 1776. Both D'Estang (guillotined in the Reign of



DENNIS COTTINEAU

Terror) and De Guichen were Bretons; and Lafayette prided himself on his Breton origin, from whence came his name of Yves, and, through his mother, inherited the blood of the ancient rulers



CAPTAIN PIERRE LANDAIS.

of Brittany when that Province was a duchy independent of France.

With freedom won and the campaign in America over, Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet returned to France and was soon married to Anne Marie de Lamandie of Perigord, a place not far from his estate of Boisfeuillet in the neighborhood of Planceot. Here in the beautiful valley of the Arguenon they lived happily, and two daughters were born to them.

Politics were shaping into what eventually became the great historic tragedy. Colonel Armand, who had formed an intimate friendship with General Washington while in America, wrote him in the latter part of 1789 that "affairs in this part of the world do not go as honest and impartial men could wish" and he feared for his country's future—"anarchy on the one hand—despotism on the other; if such is the case and a man who has served under your Excellency cannot



JOHN A. CHEVALIER.

be successfully employed in the remedy, adieu, my ill-fated country—."

But Colonel Armand, who had fought beside Lafayette and Washington and with them founded the Society of the Cincinnati, was destined to be a partisan in the war which he sensed in the above letter, and became the instigator and soul of the Breton Conjuration, 1790–93, in which figured so prominently the family of Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet.

It was at Saint Malo that Colonel Armand chose his emissaries and composed in part his etat-major of the league whose object was to awaken the Bretons and save Royalty. In an official prayer, their Act of Charity, they prayed: "I

pray God for the Democrats, at least for their conversion, and return to reason. I pray that their rage may be appeased, to deliver from slavery our King, the Queen



PETER S. DUPONCEAU.

and her son, who are now in prison in Paris."

Many who had not yet emigrated, devoted themselves to Colonel Armand's services. His popularity was great, and they surnamed him "D'Ameri-



MADEMOISELLE LOUISA DUPONCEAU.

que" which exercised an inspiration everywhere; and as great importance was attached to the Society of the Cincinnati, we find the Bretons rallying to their chiefs wearing the insignia.

Not far from Saint Malo is the Chateau Fosse-Hingant, at one time a Picot possession, and there at the epoch of the Conjuration, lived the nobleman Marc Desilles and his wife, Jeanne-Rose-Michelle Picot, whose son, André, in 1790, was the first of the family to give his life for his King and Country, and won the title "Hero of Nancy." It was the elder Desilles whom Colonel Armand chose for treasurer in the Conjuration, while Captain Grout de la Motte was placed in command of a division. As aides-de-camp, he chose a Picot, familiarly known as Chevalier de Limoelan,



PETIT DE VILLERS.

and Major George Chafner, an American, native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who figured prominently in the War of American Independence. Having formed a warm attachment for Colonel Armand, Chafner on arriving in France enlisted in the cause of the Royalist party, and promptly fell in love with Colonel Armand's cousin, Therese de Moelien.

Colonel Armand transformed his own chateau into general headquarters for his vast machinery and visiting committees. Constantly in his company was Therese de Moelien, "his officer of ordinance who ran the campaign in the dress of an amazon, wearing, in example of her chief, epaulettes of gold and the Cross of the Cincinnati attached on the breast by a

blue ribbon; a plume floating from her hat" She was the only woman admitted to their most secret meetings.

The agents circulated freely in all the region between Saint Malo and Plancoet,



. . . . . DE VILLERS.

Fosse-Hingant and Chateau Guyomarais, until May, 1792, when the Revolutionary authorities became suspicious of their activities. Many members of the Conjuration lost hope and deemed it wise to



JEAN BAPTISTE GUENIN.

emigrate to escape the guillotine. Among those who came to this decision was Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet, and he found the roads to the port of embarkment already swarming with carriages and traveling conveyances of his countrymen fleeing from the Reign of Terror.

Betrayed by one in his confidence, Colonel Armand became a fugit[illegible] chateau to chateau, and owing [illegible]x-posure in inclement weather at [illegible]ast fell ill. His friends at Chateau de Guyomarais gave him shelter. Two weeks later he died and was secretly buried at night in a cabbage patch on the premises by De la Motte Guyomarais, his host, and Major Chafner, his faithful friend.

The traitor revealed to Danton the secrets of the Conjuration, and the National Convention sent its most zealous emissaries to Saint Malo and arrests quickly followed. The papers of the



. . . . . GUENIN.

Conjuration were found in an urn buried in the gardens of Fosse-Hingant, as Colonel Armand "before breathing his last breath had confided his most precious papers to Desilles."

A month after Colonel Armand's death, a Revolutionary emissary was at Chateau Guyomarais trying to force a confession from Madame de la Motte Guyomarais that she and her husband had harbored Colonel Armand. At a given signal, an object was thrown on the floor before her—"an object decomposed, hairy, horrible, which came in touch with her skirt as it rolled on the floor. The unhappy woman uttered a cry of terror. She recognized the head of Colonel Armand"—the confidant of

gton and Lafayette! The Revolu[illegible]s, not content with beheading the living, had desecrated his corpse. The head was next thrown into the garden and one of the National Guard picked it



SIMON CHAUDRON.

up, planted it on the end of his bayonet, and with laughter, rude jests and songs, paraded it through the avenues and court of the chateau. It was never re-interred with the body. Today the grave of the



. . . . . CHAUDRON.

headless body of Colonel Armand is marked with an iron cross decorated with the ermines of Brittany and the fleur-de-lis of France, while the stars of America will soon be added, as the Richard Arnold Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the District of Columbia is negotiating with the Saint Malo Historical Society regarding the placing of a marker used for designating the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution.

The iron cross bears this inscription:

"Marquis de la Rouerie
30 janvier 1793
Le mal qui "emporte fut sa fidelite."

The Revolutionists arrested twenty-seven of the principal participants in Colonel Armand's project and took them to Paris before the Revolutionary Tribunal. Fifteen were acquitted, and of



COLONEL ARMAND, MARQUIS DE LA ROUERIE
AFTER A MINIATURE OF THE EPOCH OF THE CONJURATION.

the twelve condemned to death were: Picot de Limoelan, father of the Chevalier de Limoelan; La Motte Picquet, who served in the American Revolution and whose brother commanded one of D'Estang's ships and protected the disembarkment of troops at the siege of Savannah in 1799, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; Grout de la Motte, also captain commanding a ship of the French fleet in the American Revolution; La Motte de la Guyomarais, another naval officer in the American Revolution, also his wife; and beautiful, stately Therese de Moelien, financée of Major Chafner, niece of the Comte de Moelien, who commanded a ship in the American Revolution; Angelique de la Fonchais, daughter of Marc Desilles, wife

of La Fonchais, a naval officer who had participated in the American Revolution. The council for her defence was Tronson-Ducoudry, famous as the defender of Marie Antoinette before the Revolutionary Tribunal. He was a brother of Philippe-Jean-Baptiste Tronson-Ducoudry, who participated in the American Revolution and was drowned in the Schuylkill River while en route to join General Washington.

A history of their death on the guillotine says: "The twelve children of Brittany marched to the scene of their execution with heroic courage, * * * arriving at the foot of the scaffold, they embraced one another in that kiss of peace as the first Christians, a symbolic communion sealed in union and love." They were executed June 19, 1793, at Paris in the Place de la Revolution, now the Place de la Concorde. The same knife severed the twelve heads in thirteen minutes, to the enjoyment of hundreds of Revolutionary onlookers.

The nobleman, Marc Desilles, perished in a shipwreck while in flight to the Isle of Jersey; and his wife becoming hopelessly insane, was not molested by the Revolutionists except that her possessions were confiscated. Major Chafner escaped to England, but on returning to France enlisted in the ranks of the Vendeens and was made prisoner in a battle on the Loire and fell a victim of the wholesale drownings at Nantes. The Chevalier de Limoelan, of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, infuriated with the Revolutionists for the death of his father, threw himself with enthusiasm into the Vendeen Army and became one of their leaders and a major general. After the affair of 1800, he escaped Napoleon's wrath by fleeing to the home of relatives at Sapelo Island, Georgia; subsequently he became a Jesuit priest and founded the school of the Visitation Convent at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. He died there in 1826 and is buried in the crypt of the Chapel he had built, beneath the high alter with its decoration of a painting of Mary's visit to the home of Martha.

This painting can be classed among the valuable art works of America as it was



CHATEAU DE BOISFEUILLET.

painted at the command of Louis XVIII by his court painter and sent to the convent as a token of the esteem of the Bourbons for the Chevalier de Limoelan, whose romantic career has furnished material for famous French writers; while at the Chateau de Limoelan in France is treasured his bust in marble executed by the sculptor Gautier.

In childhood, the Chevalier's companions at Saint Malo and at the College of Dinan were Gesril de Papeau, Jean Vincent Moreau, and the writer, Rene Cha-

teaubriand, all of whom occupied a room together and who have a place in the latter's "Memoirs de Outre Tombe." Gesril de Papeau when a boy participated in the American Revolution, and afterwards in the Conjuration, was shot to death in 1795. He is surnamed the "Malouin Regulus" by his biographer, Monsieur Herpin, Laureat de l'Academie Francaise. Jean Victor Moreau became a famous general under Pichegreu. Though his father was guillotined, he was not of the Royalist party, but eventually became their sympathizer, was arrested and sentenced to exile by Napoleon. He came to America, bringing his family with him, and "lived in obscurity in New Jersey," and died of wounds in Russia in 1813. The famous artist, Saint Memin, also a French refugee in the United States at that period, made an engraving of him, reproduced in a former issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

General Pichegreu, under whom Moreau served, also participated in the American Revolution and was doomed for a tragic end. He was among those arrested with Moreau and thrown into the Temple Prison at Paris where he was strangled to death by secret orders of Napoleon's high police, who for some reason feared to give him a public sentence.



CHATEAU DE LA GUYOMARIAS
WHERE COLONEL ARMAND DIED AND IS BURIED.

Captain Picot de Boisfeuillet, more fortunate than some of his friends in the Conjuration, escaped arrest and fled from the old granite-towered Chateau de Boisfeuillet whose name has clung to him and became the surname of his family in America. Safely arrived at Savannah, Georgia, in the latter part of December, 1792, de Boisfeuillet's rejoicings were short lived. Being one of five investors in a project involving the purchase and cultivation of several islands on the coast

of Georgia, he retired to the one called Sapelo and established his home on the northeast point of the Island, calling his estate "Bourbon," in memory of his King.

Now was made the discovery that his nephew, to whom he had entrusted the management of his financial affairs, had squandered a considerable part of the the money. With this knowledge and viewing the confiscation of his property in France, de Boisfeuillet found himself a ruined man—an exile with a family dependent upon him. The result was a duel in which the nephew fell mortally wounded.

The heavy hand of a country that did not recognize a Frenchman's Code d'Honneur, next fell on him and he was promptly arrested. His friend, John Poullain du Bignon, whose estate in France neighbored that of Boisfeuillet, and who was also an exile in America and his copartner in the islands' project, went on his bond for ten thousand dollars. At the trial, the eloquence of his council, the Honorable Joseph Clay, of Revolutionary fame in Georgia, won for him an acquittal, and resulted in the romance of his elder daughter becoming the wife of Ralph Clay, son of his defender.

Alone among strangers in a foreign land—the country whose cause he served against tyranny, he now found himself harassed by debt, disappointed and heartbroken, his weakened constitution a prey to the fever that infests the low marsh lands. The archives of the Cathedral at Savannah record that he died at midnight the 13th day of August, 1800, and at five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day was interred on the premises of his estate—"Bourbon."

His will and that of his wife, recorded at the Court House at Savannah, name four children—two daughters, who were born in France: Jeanne Marie, wife of Ralph Clay; Servanne Angelique Charlotte, who afterwards married the Marquis de Montalet, a refugee from the revolution residing on Sapelo Island; and two sons: Michel and Charles Balthazar Joseph.

The Marquis de Montalet was a relative of Madame Cottineau, whose husband's death record appears in the archives of the Cathedral at Savannah and whose small, inconspicuous tombstone in the Colonial Cemetery in that city states:

"Sacred to the Memory of
DENNIS L. COTTINEAU
de Kerloguen
Native of Nantes
Formerly a Lieutenant in his late most Christian Majesty's Navy, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, Captain Commanding a Ship of War in the United States during the Revolution and a member of the Cincinnati Society."

Captain Cottineau was also a Breton, and had been in command of the *Pallas,* one of the five ships in the squadron of John Paul Jones in the memorable battle of the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis.* Another commander of one of these five ships, the *Alliance,* was the unfortunate Pierre Landais, a nobleman of Saint Malo, whose conduct during the battle and subsequently, proved him mentally unbalanced. He, too, became a refugee from the Revolution in France and lived in New York where he was a curious figure, for he "never appeared with his old-fashioned cocked hat in its legitimate position," but "carrying it forever in his hand as a mark of homage and respect to, and in commemoration of the death of his beloved sovereign, Louis XVI." Saint Memin has preserved for posterity the likenesses of both Captain Landais and of Captain Dennis L. Cottineau.

While John Paul Jones was engaged with the *Serapis,* Captain Cottineau was in combat with the British ship, the *Countess of Scarborough,* which he captured. It was for this gallantry that Louis XVI awarded him the Cross of Saint Louis; and John Paul Jones in a letter to Lafayette, dated 1779, said: "I have a very good opinion of Captain Cottineau and wish to be concerned with him in the future with better ships."

In time Captain Cottineau, like other nobles, was obliged to emigrate, and went to the West Indies and Philadelphia before coming to Savannah to reside while awaiting the Restoration and recall to France. One of Captain Cottineau's sons, Achilles, held a commission in the United States Navy, and was killed in a duel at Savannah with a brother officer. He is buried in the grave with his father, as is shown by an inscription added to the original.

With the long delayed Restoration in France, Captain Cottineau's widow returned to her native country and was honored with a position at Court as Lady-in-waiting to the sister of Louis XVIII.

Among other French refugees at Savannah Jean Baptiste Guenin and Petit de Viller appear in the collection of the Saint Memin engravings. There was also one named Chevalier in Savannah, at that period, but he was not the John A. Chevalier in the Saint Memin collection "who was French consul at Richmond, Virginia, through all the changes of governments from Louis XVI to Napoleon III, and who came to this country as the agent of the celebrated Beaumarchais, who furnished a large quantity of arms to the United States during the American Revolution."

Saint Memin also made an engraving of the French exile, Simon Chaudron, whose home at Philadelphia was the gathering place of many French refugees, including General Moreau. He lived at number 12 South Third Street, and at the time of General Washington's death, delivered a eulogy in French before the Masonic Lodge in Philadelphia.

Also in that colony of Frenchmen at Philadelphia was another bearing a Breton name, Monsieur Du Ponceau, who, with his daughter, Louisa, appears in the Saint Memin collection. Pierre Etienne Du Ponceau was born in 1760, son of an officer in the French Army. At Paris he was often at the home of Beaumarchais, and on one occasion was presented to the Baron Von Steuben. Von Steuben, then about to start for America, was in need of a secretary who could speak and write English, and Du Ponceau was given the position.

Upon their arrival in America, Du Ponceau was appointed captain in the Continental Army. He served with Washington at Valley Forge, and became major and aide-de-camp to Von Steuben. He came to Philadelphia with him, and later went with General Greene, then in command of the Army of the South. Ill health caused him to return to Philadelphia, and he was then appointed secretary to Robert Livingston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

At the end of the Revolution Du Ponceau studied law and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in June, 1785. President Jefferson offered him the position of Chief Justice of Louisiana, which he did not accept. "Thanks to several learned writings, he was elected in 1827 corresponding member of the Institute of France, Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1835 he received from this body the prize of linguistique founded by Volney." He died in Philadelphia in the year 1844 and left a very interesting biography.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDALS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15*

By Theodore T. Belote
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PART I

DURING the War of the Revolution the Continental Congress established the custom of awarding to distinguished officers of the Army and the Navy gold or silver medals in commemoration of notable victories won by these officers over the forces of the enemy. Thus at one and the same time the special services rendered by these commanders in the defense of their country were recognized, and an enduring memorial created of the various engagements signalized in that manner, since the dies for these medals were preserved in the United States mint and copies in bronze of the medals themselves were consequently made available for exhibition in museum and private numismatic collections. The medals of this type awarded in recognition of services during the Revolution, however, were but twelve in number and many conflicts of great importance to the patriot cause during that period, therefore, lack memorials of this character. The series of awards granted by Congress for distinguished military or naval services during the War of 1812–15 was far larger and, therefore, more representative of this conflict as a whole than was the corresponding series relating to the War of the Revolution.

The military medals awarded by Congress in recognition of services during the War of 1812–15, fall naturally into four groups: Medals awarded for services in the West; medals awarded for series of engagements in the East; medals awarded for individual engagements in the East; and the medal awarded for the single major engagement in the South, the battle of New Orleans.

The naval medals of the same period may properly be considered under two heads: the first, including those medals awarded for services in connection with engagements between fleets; the second, including those awarded for services in connection with single ship actions. As will be noted later, the medals belonging to the first of these categories are very closely related, so far as the sequence of events is concerned, with the medals awarded for military achievements during the same period. These naval medals are consequently described in connection with the military medals of the War of 1812–15 which form the principal subject of the present article. A later article will be devoted to a description of the medals awarded in connection with single ship actions which are on the whole, of more general interest than those awarded for military services during the period in question. This is due to the fact that the work of the Navy during the War of 1812–15 was exceptionally brilliant in character and partook of the romance of the sea life of that period, a feature of course entirely lacking in the military service of the time. The medals of the greatest interest of all are perhaps those connected with the fleet actions on the

* Photographs by L. C. Handy, Washington, of Medals in U. S. National Museum.

lakes which form a link between the two branches of the national service just mentioned and are in a sense both military and naval in character.

The outbreak of the War of 1812 found the United States ill prepared for the conflict, and particularly was this the case in the Northwest, where the Indians were ready and waiting to attack the Americans as soon as the British generals gave the word. The old British fort at Detroit, the key to the defense of Detroit his base for an attack upon Upper Canada. Compared to the difficulties with which he was faced Hull's capabilities were weak and puny. After invading Canada and making a half-hearted attempt to capture the British fort at Malden, he retreated to Detroit, and soon after surrendered the fort and his entire force to the combined army of British and Indians led by Major General Isaac Brock, one of the ablest commanders on the English side during the war.



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON, AUGUST 2, 1813.

this entire section, was garrisoned by a little over one hundred men, and invited immediate assault on account of its proximity to enemy territory. The task of striking the first blow in this vicinity on behalf of the United States was entrusted to Brigadier General William Hull, who had been civil governor of Michigan Territory since 1805. The choice was an unfortunate one as General Hull was incapable of realizing the hopes based upon him. In May, 1812, he took command of his troops at Dayton, Ohio, and proceeded northward with a force of about two thousand men with a view to making

The task of retrieving Hull's failure in the northwest and of reclaiming the territory which fell to the British through his surrender of Detroit was entrusted to Major General William Henry Harrison, the victor of the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, where the Indians of the Northwest had been temporarily subdued. General Harrison was placed in command of the American forces in the Northwest in September, 1812, and so popular was he and the public estimate of his military talent so high that immediate results were expected from this appointment. The difficulties which con-

fronted him, however, were enormous, consisting mainly in the problems of transporting and supplying his army and in overcoming the British naval force on Lake Erie. Not until these three problems were disposed of could he undertake an invasion of Canada with a fair chance of success, and more than a year elapsed after his appointment before his task was completed, by the invasion of Canada and the defeat of the British forces at the battle of the Thames.



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON FOR THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

Prior to this happy termination of General Harrison's campaign, however, the first engagement of the war to be commemorated by a medal of the same type as the ones awarded by Congress during the War of the Revolution had occurred. This was the medal presented to Colonel George Croghan in recognition of his defense of Fort Stephenson, August 2, 1813. The fort in question was a companion fortress to the one established by General Harrison on the Maumee in the spring of this year and was located at Lower Sandusky, later, Fremont, Ohio. Colonel Croghan, at this time aid to General Harrison, was in command of the garrison of 150 men when the fort was attacked by a strong force of British and Indians under the command of Colonel Henry Proctor. Colonel Croghan had been instructed by General Harrison not to attempt to hold the fort against a superior force but to withdraw his troops to a safer location in the event of such an attack. He judged himself capable, however, of making a successful defense and refused to surrender when called upon to do so by the British commander. The British thereupon attacked in force and were repulsed with heavy losses in spite of the fact that the assaulting party was supported by the fire of five six-pound guns and a howitzer. The defeat of this attack undoubtedly exerted a favorable effect upon the general military situation in the West so far as the Americans were concerned and contributed to the future success of their arms. The services of Colonel Croghan and his associate officers were, however, not recognized by Congress until February 13, 1835, when

the following resolution was passed: "That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Colonel Croghan, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson." The medal presented in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the bust of Colonel Croghan in military uniform to the right surrounded by the inscription "Presented by Congress to Colonel George Croghan 1835." The reverse bore a view of the attack upon Fort Stephenson with the inscription "Pars magna fuit" or "His service was great" and "Sandusky, 2 August, 1813," below. The designer of this medal was Moritz Fürst, who was engaged as die sinker to the United States Mint in 1807, and designed nearly all of the medals of the series now under consideration. The recipient of this medal was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1791, and graduated at William and Mary College, Virginia. In 1811 he was aid-de-camp to Colonel John P. Boyd during the battle of Tippecanoe. He became captain of the 17th Infantry in March, 1812, major in 1813, and aid to General Harrison at Fort Meigs. In 1814 he was made lieutenant colonel and resigned in 1817. In 1825 he was appointed inspector general with the rank of colonel, and in 1846 he served in Mexico under General Taylor. He died in New Orleans in 1849.

The second military victory during the War of 1812 to receive congressional recognition was that of the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, in connection with which two gold medals were awarded, one to Major General William Henry Harrison, and the other to Governor Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky. The battle of the Thames was the most important engagement of the war in the West. The success won on this occasion restored to American arms the prestige lost by the disgraceful surrender of Detroit in the preceding year and assured to the United States the continued possession of the territory in the Northwest.



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY FOR THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

General Harrison, as already stated, was placed in command of the American forces in the Northwest in September, 1812, and entered with his usual enthusiasm and energy upon his important task. Owing to difficulties, however, in transporting supplies, in repelling the attacks of the enemy and driving him from Lake Erie, it was more than a year before the long contemplated invasion of Canada could be attempted. Meantime, Harrison was perfecting his preparations and completing his lines of communication by the fortification of Fort Meigs and its defense against British attack. The victory of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, September 10, 1813, to which more detailed reference will be made later, cleared Lake Erie of the enemy and opened the way for the long-planned invasion of Canada. The Americans now crossed the lake and the British and Indians retreated before them. The fugitives were overtaken on the banks of the river Thames and defeated with heavy losses October 5, 1813. The British commander escaped by ignominious flight but the Indian Chief, Tecumseh, who had been the life and soul of the warfare upon the American forts in the Northwest, was killed.

By Act of Congress, approved April 4, 1818, it was resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British Army, with their baggage, camp equipage and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck emblematical of this triumph and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky."



SILVER MEDALS AWARDED THE PENNSYLVANIA NAVAL VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

The medal awarded to General Harrison bore on the obverse the bust of the General, to the right, in military uniform surrounded by the inscription "Major General William H. Harrison." The reverse design showed America personified by a maiden wearing a chiton, with her

right hand resting on the United States shield, and with her left placing a laurel wreath upon a trophy of arms from which hangs a shield inscribed "Fort Meigs" and "Battle of the Thames." Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress, April 4, 1818, and below "Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813."

The part played by Governor Shelby, both in the preparation for the battle and in the conflict itself, was a very important one and strictly in accordance admirably the part played by American troops in the West during the War of 1812. The engagements illustrated are typical of the warfare which disturbed this section of the country for a long period. The successful defense of Forts Meigs and Stephenson taught the British and their Indian allies a lesson which the victory at the Thames thoroughly drove home. The latter engagement closed the war in this section and the volunteer troops which formed a part of General



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.

with the brilliant services rendered by him during the War of the Revolution, when he served in the South in a number of campaigns, rising to the rank of colonel and displaying great gallantry at the notable battle of Kings Mountain in 1780. The medal awarded to him bore upon the obverse his bust to the right, surrounded by the inscription "Governor Isaac Shelby" and upon the reverse a spirited view of the engagement, with the inscription "Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813," above and "Resolution of Congress, April 4, 1818," below.

The medals just described represent

Harrison's command returned to their settlements. The Indians had entirely lost faith in the prowess of their British allies, and the death of Tecumseh was the final blow to an alliance between them and the British which had given the Americans their greatest trouble in the Northwest, an alliance destroyed through the military achievements of General Harrison, Colonel Croghan, and Governor Shelby.

The victory of the Thames, however, would have been impossible had the British naval force on Lake Erie not first been swept away by an American fleet.

This achievement, an essential prelude to Harrison's invasion of Canada and the defeat of the British army there, was accomplished largely by the energy, courage, and naval genius of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, who, in March, 1813, was placed in charge of the construction of an adequate fleet on Lake Erie. The commander of the British naval forces on this lake, Robert H. Barkley, was at this time straining every resource to accomplish the same result for purpose of coöperating with the army opposing General Harrison. The two fleets assembled as the result of the work of these two contenders for naval supremacy on Lake Erie met at Put-in-Bay on September 10, 1813. The American flotilla consisted of nine vessels, the British of six, and the armament of the contending forces varied in about the same ratio. The Americans were, however, unable, through some misunderstanding or negligence on the part of Captain Jesse D. Elliott, to bring their entire force to bear upon the British line and for a time there was danger that the enemy would succeed in defeating the American ships in detail as they came into close action. The American flagship *Lawrence,* commanded by Perry, was compelled to bear the brunt of the battle for a long period. She was so much injured that the Commodore transferred his pennant to the *Niagara,* commanded by Captain Elliott, a vessel which had previously taken little part in the action and by the use of the fresh broadsides thus made available, won the day. This transfer in an open boat from the one ship to the other has been featured as one of the most picturesque episodes in American history and has rendered the name of Perry familiar to every school boy throughout the country. The entire British fleet of six vessels was captured and Commodore Perry forwarded to General Harrison his famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop."



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN ROBERT HENLEY, 1814

By an act approved January 6, 1814, Congress resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Captain

Oliver Hazard Perry, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as such,* attached to the squadron serving under his command, for the decisive and glorious victory gained on Lake Erie, on the tenth of September, in the year 1813, over a British squadron of superior force," and "That the President of the United States cause gold medals to be struck emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and to present them to Captain Perry and Captain Jesse D. Elliott, in such manner as will be most honorable to them; and that the President be further requested to present a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers, either of the navy or army, serving on board, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters who so nobly distinguished themselves on that memorable day."





GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

The medal awarded to Commodore Perry in accordance with this act, of which the silver medals noted above were copies, bore on the obverse his bust in naval uniform to the right, surrounded by the inscription "Oliverus H. Perry princeps stagno eriense classim totam contudit" or "Oliver H. Perry, Commander in Chief, destroyed on Lake Erie an entire fleet." The reverse design showed a spirited view of the battle of Lake Erie with the American ships to windward breaking through the British line. Above appears the inscription "Viam invenit virtus aut facit" or "Valor finds a way or makes one" and below "Inter class. ameri. et brit. die x sep. MDCCCXIII" or "Between the American and British fleets, September 10, 1813." The medal awarded to Captain Elliott bore upon the obverse the bust of this officer to the right in naval uniform, with the inscription "Jesse D. Elliott nil actum reputans si quid superesset agendum" or "Jesse D. Elliott, considering nothing done if aught remained to be done." The reverse of the medal awarded to Captain Elliott was the same in design as that awarded to Commodore Perry.

In addition to the medals just described the State of Pennsylvania awarded a gold medal to Commodore Perry in recognition of his achievement on Lake Erie and a number of silver medals to the Pennsylvania volunteers

* Thus the army as well as the navy participated in this memorable engagement.

who served with the American fleet during this engagement. The medal awarded to Commodore Perry in this connection bore on the obverse his bust to the right in naval uniform with the inscription "Oliverus Hazard Perry pro patria vicit" or "Oliver Hazard Perry conquered for his country," above, and General Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," and below, "British fleet on Lake Erie captured September 10, 1813." The medals awarded in the same manner to the Pennsylvania volunteers bore upon the obverse the same design as that of the medal awarded to Commodore Perry and



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO LIEUTENANT JESSE D. ELLIOTT, FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.

"Presented by the Government of Pennsylvania" below. The reverse bore a view of the engagement between the two fleets with the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara* in the foreground and Commodore Perry in a small boat transferring his pennant from the former to the latter ship. An eagle hovers over the masts of the *Niagara* bearing in its beak a scroll inscribed "Victory." Above appears the inscription from the message of Perry to just described. Upon the reverse appeared in relief a laurel wreath encircling the words "To" and a blank space for the name of the recipient. Above appeared the inscription "We have met the enemy and they are ours, Perry," and below "In testimony of his (referring to the name of the recipient engraved within the wreath) patriotism and bravery in the naval action with the fleet on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813."



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY

COLONIAL WOMEN—THE NORTH

GENERAL.—The references already given for the general position of women in England and the Colonies apply here also. Two other forces, however, affected the position of women in the northern colonies: the influence of Puritanism and the influence of Holland.

WOMAN AND PURITANISM.—The Puritan ideals of thrift and self-restraint tended to confine the husband's interest to his family and make his authority there absolute. The Old Testament traditions of patriarchal authority and Eve's original transgression worked in the same direction. Woman was subject to her husband, her education, except in housewifery matters, was not considered important, and unmarried women found their least uncomfortable position as an adjunct to the family of a relative. This was more marked in the later days of Puritanism See Calhoun, *Social History of the American Family,* i, 39–43; Green, *Short History of the English People,* 463–464.

WOMAN IN HOLLAND.—In the Dutch Netherlands the position of women, legally and socially, was so far advanced that an Italian traveler could write: "The women govern all both within doors and without, and make all bargains, which joined with the natural desire that women have to bear rule, maketh them too imperious and troublesome." See Calhoun, *American Family,* i, 148–150; Van Rensselaer, *Goude Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta,* 10–17.

WOMEN AT PLYMOUTH.—Holland usages probably had some influence on the Pilgrims, in the matter of property rights, for example. Nevertheless, Dexter's statement that "the Plymouth Colony was the first in this country, if not in the whole world, to recognize and honor women" is rather too idealistic. Much of the objection to the communal arrangements of the first days of the colony arose from the labor "for other men than their husbands" imposed upon the housewives. Naturally the interest in Plymouth women centers in such individual cases as Mary Chilton and Priscilla Mullins. Goodwin's *Pilgrim Republic* gives much data of this kind and full lists of the first comers. See for the general subject: Griffis, *The Pilgrims in Their Three Homes,* 268–282; R. G. Usher, *The Pilgrims,* 245–248 and Index.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.—Here Puritanism and the patriarchal traditions of the Old Testament had full sway, modified, as was Puritanism itself, by the changed conditions that came with the Royalist government in the eighteenth century. For a general account see Calhoun, *American Family,* i, 83–103; Earle, *Colonial Dames and Housewives,* ch. 3 and 4; and Byington, *Puritan in England and New England,* 220–232. For the later period (including the story of Agnes Surriage) see Fisher, *Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times,* i, 189–204; and for many special instances, Weeden, *Economic and Social History of New England,* Index (under Women in New England). Much has been written on interesting individual cases, for example, Mrs. Hutchinson: Channing, *United States,* i, 368–377, or Brooks Adams, *Emancipation of Massachusetts,* 65–78. For the persecution of the Quaker women see ch. 5 of Brooks Adams' work, and for the witchcraft delusion in which women had such a prominent and involuntary part, see Channing, ii, 460–462, and Fiske, *New France and New England,* ch. 5. Fisher, *Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times,* i, 273–283, describes conditions in Connecticut.

NEW YORK.—The greater independence of women in New Netherlands was a reflection of their higher position in Holland. Both sexes were educated, but women rarely appear in purely intellectual fields. Their sphere was rather that of unquestioned mistress of the home, and in many cases an efficient partner in the business. With the English conquest and the introduction of the English law their position was more restricted. For a general account see Calhoun, *American Family,* i, 167–183; Earle, *Colonial Days in Old New York.*

THE OTHER MIDDLE COLONIES.—Here should be noted the large non-English population, and the influence of Swedish customs in Delaware and German in Pennsylvania. On the whole subject see Calhoun, *American Family,* i, 185–207. The dominating influence in eastern Pennsylvania was that of the Quakers, who "went far towards a recognition of woman's equality." For a picture of a Quaker housewife see Earle, *Colonial Dames and Housewives,* 258–275.



Chapline

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Pratt

CHAPLINE

The name "Chapline" is said to have had its origin in the highly prized flag of St. Martin's, the standard of the French nation for over six hundred years. It was made of one-half of the saint's blue mantle, which remained to cover him after dividing with the freezing beggar, at the gate of Amiens. This half of the cloak, as the legend runs, never showed any signs of decay, during the succeeding centuries, even the moths of the monastery never thinking of attacking so sacred a relic.

The oratory, in which the cloak was placed, was called "Chappelle" and the guardian "Chaplain," hence the origin of the name.

The English Chaplines, being of importance in Lincolnshire, derive their descent from Sir Francis Chapline, Knight Alderman of London, in the time of Charles II, and their Coat-of-Arms was granted in 1593.

His descendant, Isaac Chapline, who was born in England, was a member of the King's Council and ensign in the Royal Navy. He married, in England, Mary Calvert, a cousin of Lord Baltimore. They came to Virginia in 1610. Their son William, born 1623, near Leonard Creek, Calvert County, Maryland, married Mary Hopper.

Their descendants gave valued services in both the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars, their great-grandson Samuel Chapline being publicly thanked by General Washington for his bravery at the Battle of Cowpens.

The Chaplines intermarried with the Lees, of Virginia; the Catons, of Maryland, the Caldwells, descendants of the Bruces of Scotland, and with other distinguished families.

PRATT

This name is variously spelled Prat, Pratt, Pratte and is a surname, derived, like so many of the Norman and Saxon names, from a locality. Latin, Pratum a meadow, French, Preux prairie.

Pratt appears as the designation of several persons in France and in the south of Europe, one possessing the Barony of Pratella, near Rouen, in Normandy, whose Lord in 1066 is in the Roll of Battle Abbey, as accompanying William the Conqueror to the Battle of Hastings is designated "Le Sire de Preux."

Le Sire de Preux and the knights of his family were great and powerful persons, and ancient titles and large estates in France still attest the position of the descendants of these barons. In 1096 Le Sire de Preux accompanied Duke Robert Hare of Normandy, to the first Crusade.

The name of Pratt occurs among the earliest English surnames. John de Pratellis was a favorite minister of Richard Cœur de Lion, and he and his brother Peter, hereditary Standard Bearer, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, were witnesses to a Charter granted at Rodley in 1199.

In 1191 William de Pratellis accompanied King Richard to the Holy Land, and was knighted for his valor in saving the King's life.

The motto belongs to the Pratts of Ryston Hall, in Norfolk, alludes to the etymology of the name, "The flowery meadows smile."

Not only the New England Pratts use this Coat of Arms, but wax impressions of the letters dating 1724, of the Pratt family of Gloucester County, Virginia, also correspond with the Arms of Pratt of the County of Norfolk.

THE LAST WASHINGTON INAUGURAL FLAG

By Amelia Day Campbell

An event of national interest took place at the New York City Hall on May 26, 1921, when the 100th anniversary of the gift to the city of a regimental artillery flag, carried by its regiment at the inauguration of General George Washington on April 30, 1789, was celebrated.

To go back one hundred years to June 11, 1821, the day of its presentation by the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New York State Artillery, when at five o'clock in the afternoon this regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Manley, bearing the brilliant red silk flag with the insignia of artillery showing an American eagle mounted on a sphere and underneath a cannon on a green field, and with arms presented, paraded to the City Hall to the strains of martial music. They felt that if this, their dearest possession, should be in the safekeeping of the City Fathers here it would be preserved to posterity as a sacred relic of the first President of the United States. The impressive ceremonies included the following worthy speech of presentation by Colonel Manley:

"Sir: Conformable to a resolution of the regiment, I am charged with the duty of presenting this standard to the honorable, the corporation of our city. The service, sir, is as grateful to my feelings as it is honorable to the officers whom I have the pleasure to command. These colors are those which waved over the head of the late General George Washington at the time of his inauguration as the first President of these United States. Their intrinsic value, sir, is trifling, but the occasion on which they were used, the recollections which they are calculated to awaken, and the circumstances connected with their history have given them a claim to be considered among the memorials of those great events, which after having given birth to a nation, perpetuated the independence of an empire by consolidating the interests of every individual state composing it. The time will come when everything connected with our Revolution and him who under Providence guided the destinies of this now happy country will be held to be inestimable; and it is therefore that the Regiment has requested that this memorial be placed beyond the reach of ordinary accidents. Its acceptance will confer a lasting obligation."

The flag was accepted by the Mayor of the City in behalf of the Common Council, who said:

"Colonel: The Common Council accepts the proffer of this Standard by the officers of the Second Regiment of State Artillery, and I am instructed to inform you that they receive it as a gift of much distinction, and that it will be deposited among the archives of the City. The adoption of the Federal Constitution which consolidated the interests and combined the energies and resources of the Republic, and the inauguration of the immortal Washington as first President of the United States, connected with the happy results of our Revolutionary War, are events of the utmost importance to our beloved country; and as these colors were displayed on one of those occasions, and waved over the head of him whose fame is dear to every American citizen, they have acquired a value that must insure their preservation, both as a memorial of the great and good man who bore so conspicuous a part in those events, as well as of the events themselves. Permit me, sir, in behalf of the Common Council, to tender you their thanks for the handsome manner in which you have brought this subject to their notice, and at the same time to assure you of their sincere respect for yourself and the brave men under your command."

With these patriotic ceremonies and solemn promises, the Washington flag was furled, encased in canton flannel, and deposited in a glass case in the Alder-

manic Chamber, which proved to be its tomb for one hundred years. At least there it was found one day recently when Commander McCandless, of the U. S. Navy, applied to the Art Commission for permission to take a photograph of the that time revealed the details of the ceremonies.

The act of examining this long forgotten and neglected historical relic was a ceremony in itself. The flag was found to be a mere remnant of its former state,



FLAG OF THE SECOND REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY, CARRIED AT THE FIRST INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

"Washington Flag." Thus was it rescued from oblivion. The search for city records concerning it availed little, but at the New York Historical Society a copy of the *Commercial Advertiser* of and showed nothing at all of its past brilliant color except at the staff where it was fastened, and there it was found to be a firm, heavy texture of silk and the color a rich red, the customary color of

artillery flags. The records do not tell whether it was battle scarred, or whether time alone was the ravisher. If it was carried in the Revolutionary War it was nearly fifty years old at the time of its presentation, and the City Hall of that time, one hundred years ago, is the City Hall of to-day as the building was dedicated in 1812.

This treasured emblem of a period in our history dear to every American heart, was taken in its tattered state to Governor's Island and given into the reverent hands of Chaplain Edmund B. Smith, who attempted its restoration, or at least its future preservation, by mounting it between two heavy plates of glass in a wooden frame. Thus, on a day set apart with special features for its proper reception, was it escorted from Governor's Island by regular troops commanded by Major General Robert Lee Bullard, and headed by a military band playing martial music as they marched into City Hall Plaza. Carefully was it lifted from the flag-draped army wagon and carried by soldiers up the steps and deposited between the front pillars in view of thousands of people who had assembled in City Hall Park to see this ancient relic and witness the one hundredth anniversary ceremonies.

At the top of the steps stretched a line of the Veteran Corps of Artillery in the uniform of 1812, which acted as guard of honor. Representatives of many patriotic and municipal societies had been invited to participate, and they occupied the City Hall steps. Some of these Societies were: Foreign Wars, Colonial Wars of the State of New York, American Wars, Society of the Cincinnati, N. Y. Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion U. S., St. Nicholas Society, Holland Society, N. Y. Historical Society, Society of Mayflower Descendants, L. I. Historical Society, Orders of Founders and Patriots of America, Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, City History Club, Colonial Dames of the State of New York, Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Cincinnati, Daughters of the Revolution, and the Art Commissions and Associations.

The flag was received by Col. John F. Byrne, commanding the Ninth Coast Defense Command, the successor to the Second Artillery which originally donated the flag to the City, and which was quite fittingly the escort on this occasion. The presentation speech was made by Lt. Col. H. M. Bankhead. Mayor John F. Hylan, in accepting it, said:

> "We cannot have too many memorials commemorative of the most far-seeing of our early patriots who contributed so largely to the achievement of American independence and the founding of the glorious institutions which have been transmitted to us. This tattered standard, fragrant with Revolutionary memories, is gratefully received by the City of New York as the memento of a patriot and statesman whose greatness has defied the ravages of years, the greatest of Americans, the Father of our Country, General George Washington. When this precious relic is presented for public display it will at once become the Mecca of liberty-loving Americans, and ever remain a reverential shrine as long as life and memory are vouchsafed to man."

Then followed addresses by Hon. Henry H. Curran, president of the Borough of Manhattan, and Hon. Robert W. de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The history and association of this flag make it a *national* relic. It will be placed in the Armor Department of the Metropolitan Museum, where it will receive the just honor due to the only flag remaining used at Washington's inauguration.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Founder—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Mass.
National President—Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, 2110 O Street, Washington, D. C.
National Organizing Secretary—Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, 1767 P Street, Washington, D. C.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution was organized in 1895, and to date has approximately 17,000 members. All officers, State Directors and local Presidents are required to be members in good standing of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The official representative of the C.A.R. in each State is the State Director. All matters relating to the organization of local societies should be presented through and by its State Director to the National Organizing Secretary, for confirmation by the National Board. Where there is no State Director, application should be made direct to the National Organizing Secretary.

We feel it is so important for our children, descended from Revolutionary patriots, to know about their ancestors; to be taught patriotism and to be grouped together as true Americans that we urge Daughters of the American Revolution chapters to encourage the organization of Children of the American Revolution societies and thus prepare the children for future citizenship.

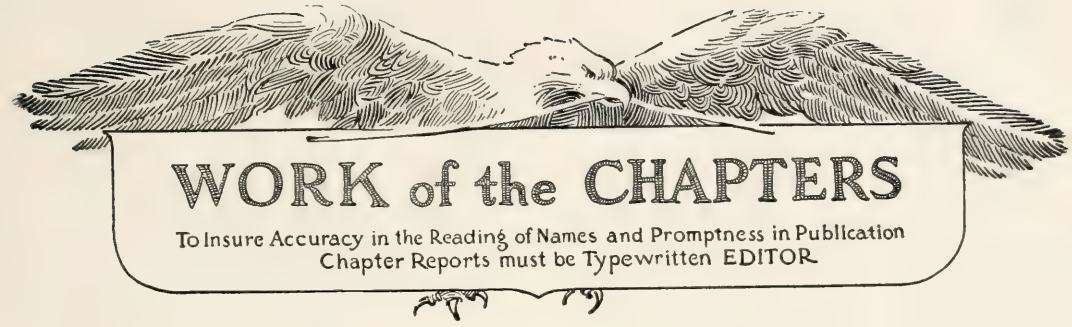
Girls who are Children of the American Revolution members and have reached the age of eighteen and boys who are twenty-one years old are granted transfers to the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution chapters without the regular initiation fee.

Annual dues in the Children of the American Revolution are fifty cents.

A campaign for 3,000 new members is now in progress.

Lelia D. Emig,
National Organizing Secretary.

State Directors of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution are: Ariz., Mrs. C. H. Davidson, W. Jefferson St., Phoenix. Ark., Miss Stella P. Hardy, Batesville. Calif., Mrs. Theodore Gray, 2540 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley. Conn., Mrs. Frederick Bostwick, 220 Lawrence St., New Haven. Del., Mrs. John Kerr, The Charlotte, Wilmington. D. C., Mrs. Helen M. Stout, 2627 Adams Mill Road, Washington. Fla., Mrs. M. W. Carruth, 412 W. Lafayette St., Tampa. Ga., Mrs. John C. Sage, 295 Gordon St., Atlanta. Ill., Mrs. Lewis Barrack, Effingham. Ind., Mrs. John D. Johnson, 20 E. 18th St., Indianapolis. Iowa, Mrs. Ned Young, Ft. Dodge. Kan., Mrs. George S. Linscott, Holton. Md., Miss Virginia Taylor, 922 N. Charles St., Baltimore. Mass., Mrs. William Rand, 31 Parker St., Newton Center. Mich., Mrs. James C. McDowell, 68 Erskine St., Detroit. Minn., Mrs. W. T. Mooreheart, 216 Grove St., Mankato. Miss., Mrs. Sue Stuart Brame, 528 N. President St., Jackson. Mo., Mrs. Arch McGregor, Springfield. Mont. Mrs. H. G. McIntire, 719 Harrison Ave., Helena. Neb., Mrs. G. E. Mickel, 110 S. 51st St., Omaha. N. Mex., Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, 707 Bayard St., Silver City. N. J., Mrs. G. W. Yeandle, 4 E. High St., Bound Brook. N. Y., Mrs. John P. Mosher, 334 West Ave., Rochester, N. C., Mrs. Thomas McGee, Goldsboro. Ohio, Mrs. F .S. Hoskins, 1944 E. 66th St., Cleveland. Okla., Mrs. Lee Clinton, Tulsa. Ore., Mrs. A. H. Workman, Portland. Pa., Miss Emma Crowell, Oak Lane. S. C., Mrs. H. B. Carlisle, Spartanburg. S. D., Mrs. E. E. Maynard, 308 S. Summit St., Sioux Falls. Tenn., Mrs. W. M. Berry, 1355 Agnes Pl., Memphis. Tex., Mrs. J. C. Canty, 1117 Ave. I, Galveston. Va., Mrs. J. E. F. Cassell, Staunton. Wash., Mrs. Howard Hanson, Seattle. Wis., Mrs. Wilson Masden, 292 38th st., Milwaukee. Wyo., Mrs. B. B. Brooks, Casper. Cuba, Miss Mary Springer, 70 Linea St., Havana.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Pittsburgh Chapter (Pittsburgh, Pa.). The unveiling of a bronze tablet in honor of Major Daniel Leet by the Pittsburgh Chapter took place on Flag Day, June 14, 1921, at Leetsdale, Pa.

We had the honor to have as our guest on this occasion the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

Leetsdale is a town on the edge of a large mill district, about thirteen miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the Ohio River. The town and borough are named in honor of Major Daniel Leet. His descendants have occupied many acres of this district since the time of the Revolution.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1921, the Pittsburgh Chapter journeyed to this spot and unveiled a tablet which occupies a prominent place on the front of the new schoolhouse. The removal of the veil was accomplished by two of Major Leet's descendants, Captain David Shields, a great-grandson and veteran of the Civil War, in his uniform of Union Blue, holding one cord, and Lieutenant Leet Bissell, a great-great-great-grandson, in the Khaki uniform of the World War, holding the other. At a signal from our Regent they both pulled the cords to withdraw the veil from their grandsire's tablet, on which were inscribed these words:

In Memory of Daniel Leet
Soldier and Patriot 1748–1830
Commissioned Surveyor 1769
by William and Mary College
Personal Friend and Assistant
to General Washington, who
Commissioned Him Major
in the Revolutionary Army
Quartermaster, Paymaster and
Brigade-Major in the Virginia Line
Staff Officer and Member of the
Commander-in-Chief's Official Army Family
With Washington at Trenton
at the Capture of the Hessians
and at Valley Forge
One of the First Justices of
the Washington County Courts
In 1782 in Command Under
Col. Crawford in the Sandusky
Expedition Against the Indians
Mentioned for Gallantry June Fourth and Fifth
The Borough of Leetsdale is a Small
Part of the Extensive Tract of
Land Owned by Daniel Leet
Erected by the Pittsburgh Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Te Deum Laudamus.

MARY B. CHESS,
Historian.

Taliaferro Chapter (Georgetown, Ohio) has a membership of thirty-seven members, eighteen being non-resident members. Seven members have been admitted during the year. The ten regular meetings constituting our Chapter year begin on Constitution Day, September 17th, which was celebrated at the home of our Historian in Russellville. The program was in keeping with the day, and copies of the Constitution were left to be placed in the public schools. The year closes June 14th.

A memorial service was held the first Sunday in June at the home of our Chaplain for our departed members. Taliaferro Chapter will make this a yearly custom.

We have given, for the best grade made in American history, to a pupil in the eighth grade of the Russellville High school, and a pupil in the graduating class of the Georgetown High school, each a $5 gold piece. These were presented on the evening of Commencement. Twenty-five flag posters were placed in public schools, and the State Flag Law and Flag Code were published in county papers. A Boy Scout has been given charge of a flag placed on public school building by D.A.R., and instructed in his duties by the Flag Chairman. At the December meeting plans were formulated to celebrate the Pilgrim Tercentenary by instituting a campaign for new members. As a result six new members have been added to our roll and six others have papers pending.

A benefit movie was given under the auspices of the Chapter and, together with the sale of home-made candy, added $87 to the exchequer.

We have given our annual contribution to a French orphan, $36.50; the Berry school, $10; the Hindman school, $1; a Philippine scholarship, $1; the Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, $1 ;for Americanization work, $12.75; also purchased $75 worth of War Savings Stamps.

At our May meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. L. P. Pobst, Regent, and Mrs. S. Walker, Vice Regent, were re-elected; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Lieberman; Treasurer, Mrs. Gus Fisher; Registrar, Mrs. F. A. Spencer; Historian, Mrs. S. C. Gordon; Parlimentarian, Mrs. W. A. Waters; Chaplain, Mrs. J. W. McTamany; Flag Chairman, Mrs. Fred Vorder Bruegge, the last two also being re-elected.

Flag Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Jessie Thompson Wirwick. The devotional was led by the Chaplain. Mrs. Vorder Bruegge led in the new salute to the flag. "America," "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs added to the impressiveness of the occasion.

Mrs. Alice Criswell gave a talk on the life of Francis Scott Key, telling how and when he wrote the "Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Spencer gave a complete history of the origin and evolution of our flag. We had with us two new members, Mrs. M. Lizzie Campbell and Mrs. J. E. Neu, both responded very graciously to the welcome given them by the Regent. Our organizing Regent, Mrs. McTamany, brought with her a cousin, Mrs. Cochran, of Washington, D. C., who is also related to the ancestor for whom our Chapter is named. At the request of the Regent she gave a synopsis of her work in the D.A.R.

(Mrs. S. C.) Olivia Marshall Gordon,
Historian.

Francis Wallis Chapter (Cherrydale, Va.). On Saturday, June 18, 1921, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, "Ellenwood," Cherrydale, Va., an oak tree was planted for the Francis Wallis Chapter in honor of the Regent's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Wallis Schutt. This Chapter was organized in honor of Mrs. Schutt last February.

Rev. George C. Shears, rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church, opened the exercises with prayer, followed by the Salute to the Flag. A recitation of "Old Glory" was impressively given by Miss Eleanor Brooke Perry, Historian of the Chapter, and all sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Rev. Mr. Shears made a stirring address on the work awaiting the Daughters of the American Revolution, and paid a beautiful tribute to the life and character of Mrs. Schutt. Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair, State Regent of the District of Columbia, gave a most interesting talk on "Americanization" and the work being carried on by the chapters in different parts of that city.

A beautiful poem composed for the occasion by Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard, President of the National Pen League and International Literary Association, entitled "Trees and a Life" was read by Mrs. Stoddard. This was in memory of the first memorial tree-planting in Virginia to those who lost their lives in the war, it being planted in honor of Mrs. Schutt's grandson, Frederick Wallis Schutt, U. S. N., on May 25, 1919. Following this, the Regent, Mrs. Wallis, told briefly of Lieutenant Francis Wallis and his part in the Revolution, and spoke feelingly of the noble character of her mother as an example for present day emulation.

A recitation of Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" was given by Wallis Schutt, grandson of Mrs. Schutt, and the exercises closed with prayer by Mr. Shears.

Five new members were sworn in and presented with flags.

(Mrs. Thomas Smythe) Ellen S. Wallis,
Regent.

Captain William Hendricks Chapter (Marion, Ohio). Our Regent, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, started the year in September by giving a lovely luncheon for the Chapter at her beautiful country home. We have held ten regular meetings, five meetings of the Board of Management and many meetings of the various committees.

Mrs. Warren G. Harding is a distinguished member of our Chapter, while the names of twenty more have been acted upon. Eight of these go in on verified records; we have placed the names in our new Year-book, and when the papers have been returned this will raise our membership to sixty-eight. We have twelve organizing members, twenty-five charter, one life (Mrs. Harding), and five non-resident.

The Chapter has met all obligations, both national and state, and voted appropriations for the following purposes. Immigrants' Manual Painting and Fountain, $36; Schauffler Training school, $25; Martha Berry school, $1; Philippine scholarship, $1; Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, $1; Guernsey scholarship, $3; Caroline Scott Memorial, $50; City School Nurse Fund, $50.

The Chapter was represented at the State Conference at Toledo by the Regent, Vice Regent and three other members, and at the Continental Congress by the Regent and the second Vice Regent.

The work of the Committee on Revolutionary soldiers' graves has progressed rapidly during

the year, and the records of eight soldiers buried within the county have been verified. The names of these men are Nathaniel Wyatt, Frazer Gray, James Swinnerton, Barnabas Otis, Ebenezer Ballentine, Joshua Van Fleet, Joseph Gillette and Andrew Hyde. On the same lot where James Swinnerton is buried, in beautiful Brush Ridge Cemetery, seven miles north of Marion, are the graves of Major Samuel N. Titus, veteran of the Civil War, and Major Fred Swinnerton Titus, second lieutenant in the Spanish-American War and captain in the World War. These three soldiers are the great-grandfather, father and brother of Katherine Titus Baumert, a member of our Chapter. Thirteen of our members have relatives who served in the World War, and the work of collecting these records is nearing completion.

The MAGAZINE Chairman reports thirty-two subscriptions up to the present time to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. At a meeting of the Board of Management our Constitution and By-laws were revised and the Chapter has had a number printed in booklet form and one placed in the hands of each member. We have also had a copy of the Flag Code framed and hung in the Public Library.

In February we entertained about three hundred guests at a reception. The table in the dining-room had as a centerpiece a miniature *Mayflower* on a mirror banked with ferns. Music added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

On Flag Day, our annual guest day, a garden party was given at the home of Mrs. Alice Conklin McMurray. Mr. Bradford Hunt, of New York, sang several selections, among them Kipling's "Recessional." Mrs. Florence Shaw Rutherford, a member of our Chapter, sang "Stand Up, America" and "A Song to the Flag."

A luncheon, charming in all its appointments, was also given by Mrs. Harriett Webb McMurray, our organizing and honorary Regent, in honor of our Regent, Mrs. Robinson, and including all officers of the Chapter. Armistice Day was fittingly celebrated by a musical program. Some very interesting papers have been read on the topic for the year, which was "The Eve of the Revolution."

Our Chapter is justly proud of the spirit of harmony which has always been its keynote, and every member wishes heartily to coöperate with our able Regent in good work for the coming year.

(MRS. FRED) GRACE G. HOCH,
Historian.

Enid Chapter (Enid, Okla.). The unveiling of the marker at Government Springs Park by the members of Enid Chapter took place on July 4, 1921. The program was opened by invocation by the Rev. A. G. Smith, pastor of the Central Christian Church of Enid, after which the speaker of the morning, Judge J. B. Cullison, was introduced by the Regent, Mrs. John Curran. Judge Cullison spoke at length of the work being accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and he also gave a brief history of the park. Following Judge Cullison's speech, the Woman's Relief Corps gave



BOULDER UNVEILED BY MEMBERS OF ENID CHAPTER AT GOVERNMENT SPRINGS PARK, OKLAHOMA, JULY 4, 1921.

an impressive Flag drill. Troop 1 of the Girl Scouts sang a group of scout songs, while the Boy Scout Band furnished the music. Miss Margaret Kruse and Miss Margaret Krantz unveiled the marker.

The marker, in the form of a huge boulder, bears the following inscription: "Government Springs, a camping place on the Old Chisholm Trail, Before and after 1865; erected by the Enid Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, July 4, 1921." Below is written: *"Though the pathfinders die, the paths remain open."*

It was through the generosity of the Pellow Brothers, of the Granite Monument Works, Granite, Oklahoma, that the Daughters were able to obtain such a beautiful marker. Mrs. Carl Kruse and Mrs. John Curran as representatives of the D.A.R., selected the boulder with the assistance of Charlie Campbell, a former resident of Enid, who now resides at Granite. After the marker arrived in Enid, the Pellow Brothers took it in charge and placed it at the entrance of the park at their own expense.

In addition, a beautiful flag staff has been placed south of the marker, which was given by V. E. Bolen. It stands fifty-two feet above the ground and is placed in a seven foot concrete foundation. The flag was donated by John R. Clover, of Enid.

Havana Chapter (Vedado, Havana). The first social meeting of the season was celebrated by the Havana Chapter at the residence of U. S. Vice Consul Springer on December 8, 1920.

The Historian, Miss Ines Virginia Springer, had prepared an interesting program and propounded three historical queries. The prize was awarded to the Secretary, Mrs. Edward Gibson Harris, and consisted of the Regent's last work, "Dolly Madison." Copies of the "Apostrophe to the Flag," by Maria Sanford, delivered before the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, April 19, 1920, were given as souvenirs to members and guests. The Registrar, Mrs. Adolf Horn, read a paper entitled, "The Wives of the Presidents of the United States."

On Washington's Birthday a social meeting was held at the residence of the Regent, Miss Springer. The souvenirs were cards with a picture of George Washington and of Fort Washington at Washington Heights.

The annual prize for the best essay on George Washington was won by Miss Elvira de la Vega, the twelve-year-old daughter of the Cuban Minister to Argentina, who is a student at the Cathedral School in the Vedado. The Salute to the Flag was rendered in a spirited manner by both the American and Cuban pupils.

Marion Field in the name of the Cathedral School, thanked the Regent for having selected their school for the annual George Washington prize. An excellent program was ended by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Bayames Hymn." Dean Myers, of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, pronounced the benediction. And all withdrew, greatly pleased with the patriotic spirit evinced by the teachers and pupils.

This was the ninth year the Chapter awarded the George Washington prize on our national holiday.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER,
Regent.

Major Hugh Moss Chapter (Modesto, Calif.). Our membership is complete, and our meetings have been filled with interest and pleasure, the distinctive social meetings of the year being held on Washington's Birthday and Flag Day.

Our observance of Washington's Birthday in 1920 was the customary annual Colonial breakfast. This was also the last official meeting of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Katherine Evans, who was soon to leave for Washington as our delegate to Continental Congress, Mrs. Mary Sanders presented her, in behalf of the Chapter, with a basket of beautiful spring flowers, at the same time expressing the feelings of all present when she spoke of the faithful and sincere work of Mrs. Evans as Regent.

An issue of the New York Herald (Paris Edition), was brought to the meeting, which contained an account of the ceremonies held in Paris by resident Americans in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, when they gathered around his statue in one of the public squares and paid gracious homage to his memory. Among the many flowers and wreaths of greenery reverently placed that day on the base of the monument, was a bunch of violets presented in the name of Major Hugh Moss Chapter, D.A.R. For this distinction we are indebted to Mrs. Georgia Ferris, one of our members, then sojourning in France.

The first serious work of the year was the compiling of the Honor Roll by the Historian. This roll contains fourteen names, and the war record of each is given in detail and will be carefully preserved.

In June, 1920, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Estella F. Smith; Vice Regent, Mrs. Georgia M. Ferris; Recording Secretary, Miss Wilma McFarland; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Blanche L. Steele; Treasurer, Mrs. Mabel P. Stone; Registrar, Mrs. Genevieve E. Cressey; Historian, Mrs. Ella G. Chamberlain.

The following is a list of our principal accomplishments:

Contributed to the Tomassee Industrial school, $10; contributed to the aid fund of an ex-service man, $10; to the Herbert Hoover Near East Relief Fund, $55; to the Chinese Relief Fund, $10.

We have placed in the public schools 250 American Creed Cards and we have given a gold medal to the eighth grade pupil who received the highest marks in American history.

We have met all our small obligations to the "Memorial to the Mayflower Mothers," the painting of the ship *Mayflower,* the International College and the Manual on Americanization.

The end of the war found us with a depleted treasury as the result of our war activities, but while meeting every demand with all possible generosity, by conserving our resources reasonably, we find an encouraging balance in the treasury, and are hoping to be able to meet all future obligations and to undertake some new work along the line of our society's regular activities.

(Mrs.) Ella Gilkey Chamberlain,
Historian.

The Arkadelphia Chapter (Arkadelphia, Ark.). The Arkadelphia Chapter, organized in 1916, always observes Flag Day; the Flag Day Committee is appointed at the first meeting in September in order that there may be ample time in which to prepare a suitable program which will do honor to the occasion.

The program for June 14, 1921, was unusually impressive and instructive, much time and thought having been given as to the choice of speakers and musicians, and to decorating and costuming. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Dougald McMillan, at 8.00 P.M. On the lawn, directly in front of the entrance, chairs were placed for the large audience, facing the beautifully decorated porch, which was an improvised stage, fitted up with roll curtains and stage lights. The town orchestra furnished excellent music while the audience assembled.

The meeting was called to order by a bugle call by Dougald McMillan, Jr., after which he escorted the Chaplain, Mrs. J. J. Kress, from the front row of seats up the steps to the stage, and presented her with Old Glory. Mrs. Kress gave the formal salute, took the flag and signaled the audience to stand as they pledged anew the impressive Allegiance to the Flag on this occasion of the 145th birthday of the Star Spangled Banner. Dr. C. E. Dickens led in prayer, after which all joined in singing "America." Mrs. J. B. Moore, Regent, presided graciously, gave greetings and read a beautiful tribute to the flag—the one written by Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Mayor of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. James Flanagin sang "An Old Fashioned Garden." Miss Ladosca Jones held a large U. S. flag as she gave the popular reading, "Your Flag and My Flag," accompanied by the piano and violin.

The address of the evening was then delivered by the Rev. J. V. Johnson. His talk was patriotic and forceful, explanatory of the flag as a symbol of all that is best in America and the duty of every citizen toward it, in reverence and in deed, upholding the ideals for which it stands.

Historic tableaux or living pictures furnished the second part of the program. Each picture was preceded by a short talk or explanation as to the time and circumstances of the event, as well as the name of the artist. While the poses were being held colored lights were burned



MISS ELIZABETH SLOAN AS "AMERICA" IN THE HISTORICAL TABLEAUX HELD BY THE ARKADELPHIA CHAPTER ON FLAG DAY, JUNE 14, 1921.

and appropriate music was played. The first tableau was the Indian princess Pocahontas, charmingly impersonated by Miss Elizabeth Graves, while "Red Wing" was softly played on the piano. The next three group-tableaux were posed from the historic paintings by J. L. G. Ferris. Colored prints of these paintings came out in the *Ladies' Home Journal* a few years ago, which were copied as nearly as possible in color, style of dress, pose, and furnishings. The second pose was "John Alden and Priscilla," by Mr. Jo Sloan and Miss Emma Doane. A Revolutionary spinning-wheel was used in this picture, as it was impossible to pro-

cure one of earlier date. "Betsy Ross Making the First U. S. Flag" was the next picture, which was posed by Mrs. Jack Ross as Betsy Ross, and Mr. James Flanagin as Washington. The fourth was "Washington Bidding Farewell to his Mother" by Mr. James Flanagin and his mother, Mrs. Duncan Flanagin. The last picture, and perhaps the most beautiful was "America," posed by Miss Elizabeth Sloan, granddaughter of the Regent. The accompanying picture shows the pose with the electric torch of Liberty. At the close of the program brick ice cream and cakes were served.

(Mrs. Thomas) Anna Lumpkin Sloan,
Historian.

The Golden Spike Chapter (Ogden, Utah) was organized in October, 1919. The year 1919 was the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, and on May 10th of that year, 1869, the Golden Spike was driven at Corinne, Utah, a small town near Ogden, which connected the East with the West. In commemoration of this —the most important railroad wedding in the world—the Golden Spike Celebration was held in Ogden May 9, and 10, 1919. As this was the year of the organization of our Chapter we selected this name.

On September 23, 1920, a State Conference for Utah was organized in Salt Lake City, which included the Golden Spike Chapter of Ogden, and the Spirit of Liberty Chapter of Salt Lake City, with Mrs. George H. Dern, of Salt Lake City, as State Regent.

On March 29, 1921, the First State Conference convened in Ogden, at the Weber Club, with Mrs. Frank N. Bletcher, of the Golden Spike Chapter, as hostess.

On April 5, 1921, an oratorical contest was held at the new Central Junior High school, in Ogden, when the Golden Spike Chapter awarded two prizes of $15 and $10, respectively, to high school students for the best oration on some patriotic subject, the students choosing their own subjects. The subject of the first prize was "The Adjusted Compensation Bill," and of the second prize, "Theodore Roosevelt."

Eleven War Record blanks have been distributed among our members, to be filed with the Smithsonian Institute.

Our membership to date is thirty-one, with twenty-eight applications yet to be completed.

We meet the second Friday of each month, opening with prayer, singing "America," followed by the Salute to the Flag. After the business session a short program is given and refreshments served by the hostess. The Chapter board of management meets a half hour previous to the regular meeting. In the program outlines we have included the study of history.

On May 12, 1921, new officers were elected to succeed those elected at the organization meeting, Mrs. Arthur D. Barber succeeding Mrs. John Edward Carver as Regent.

Nan A. Williams,
Secretary.

Nathaniel Greene Chapter (Greenville, S. C.). The year just ending has been the banner year in the Chapter's history, having led all Chapters in the State in membership (representing $2000) in Chapter Foundership for Tomassee, South Carolina's D.A.R. Industrial School in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Credit for this is due Mrs. John Carey, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and to her Tomassee quilt.

It was decided to send this quilt to Tomassee to be kept there. The quilt is a copy of one of the quaint patchwork designs of by-gone days; the colors are deep blue and white, making a most attractive covering. Mrs. Carey hopes it to be the cornerstone of the Arts and Crafts Building; these quilts are to be made by the Chapter, each member making a square and getting interested members to cover the squares with twenty-five cent pieces. The Chapter raised $114 on its quilt; one member, Mrs. Frank Martin, getting $31 in 25-cent pieces. The money for these foundership was raised by bridge tournaments, a sale of flowers and shirts, etc. The Chapter also contributed $10 to Georgetown Industrial school, $5 to the French orphans, and paid $1 per capita on seventy-five members for the Liberty Loan, thus acquiring a place on the State Honor Roll. We aided the Red Cross in the sale of Anti-Tuberculosis Christmas seals, taking in on that day $145.42.

Nathaniel Greene Chapter was the first in the State to celebrate Flag Day. This year the program was unusually interesting. The opening number was the song "America," after which every one present responded with a quotation relating to the flag, followed by the Salute to the Flag. The Regent then explained the origin of Flag Day. The feature of the afternoon was a scholarly and patriotic address by Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, President of Furman University. In his address Dr. McGlothlin paid a beautiful tribute to George Washington, William Pitt, LaFayette, and Arthur Balfour, the latter during the recent war having made a pilgrimage from England to Mt. Vernon for the purpose of placing a wreath on Washington's grave.

Two recommendations of the Regent were unanimously passed upon: first, that a letter be written to Mrs. Duvall, retiring State Regent,

thanking her for many kindnesses, and expressing regret at her leaving us; second, another letter to Mrs. Cain, incoming State Regent pledging to her our loyalty and support in her administration.

The Chapter has eighty-three members.

(Mrs.) Marie Gilreath Richardson,
Regent.

Susquehanna Chapter (Clearfield, Pa.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on the evening of June 21st at "Wayside," the beautiful home of Mrs. Frank B. Reed on Old Town Road. The house and grounds, lavishly decorated with flags and flowers, made a perfect setting for such an occasion and Master Fred B. Reed, Jr., a diminutive George Washington in complete Colonial costume, greeted the guests at the door as they arrived.

The Chapter, which was formed in March, 1896, through the earnest efforts of Mrs. A. B. Weaver, its first Regent, has expanded from an original membership of 14 to a flourishing organization of 73 names upon its roll, and a record of patriotic service both locally and throughout the State of which its founder may well be proud.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Brookville, Vice President General, and Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, State Regent of Pennsylvania, were the honor guests.

Mrs. J. Frank Snyder, Regent of the Chapter, welcomed the visitors, brief but entertaining responses coming from Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Sparks, and Mrs. J. P. O'Loughlin, Vice Regent of the Chapter.

Miss Virginia Bigler, Corresponding Secretary, read a number of communications from various absent "Daughters." Among these letters was a graceful message from Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, a former State Regent and Vice President General. Much of the Chapter's success is due to the unflagging interest and whole-hearted devotion of Mrs. Patton, and it was deeply regretted that she was unable to be present to take a leading part in its anniversary celebration.

Following the preliminary formalities the "Marseillaise" was sung by Mrs. E. C. Reeve and the Chapter and its guests were delightfully entertained by a one-act play entitled "George Washington's First Defeat." The three members of the cast, Miss Laura Fulford, Mrs. G. B. Reed and Mrs. E. C. Reeve, acquitted themselves admirably, and amply deserved the generous applause which greeted their interpretation of the spirited dialogue.

Refreshments, plentiful and palatable, of which the crowning feature was a sumptuous cake radiant with the glow of twenty-five candles, brought a highly successful birthday party to a close.

Jennie Betts Hartswick,
Historian.

Chief Taughannock Chapter, (Trumansburg, N. Y.) began a series of social gatherings on November 16th, with Mrs. Anna Staples as Organizing Regent. On January 15th, we held our organization meeting. Mrs. Charles W. Nash, New York State Regent, was with us and outlined the duties and responsibilities of the officers. Another guest at this meeting was Mrs. Theron C. Brown, a past Regent of the Gan-e-o-diga Chapter, who presented us with a gavel. It is to her untiring efforts that we owe our initial enthusiasm. We had twenty-two names on our organization papers; in addition to these, there were several accredited members who were not present. We think about thirty-three papers have been accepted, and over seventy papers have been sent to Washington. Three of these are real granddaughters. We were represented at the 30th Continental Congress by our Regent, Mrs. Staples, who gave an interesting report at our May meeting. The large membership in a village of only 1200 inhabitants can be partially accounted for. This section, opened up by Sullivan's army in 1779, was later surveyed into lots of 600 acres each and became a military tract. This tract was largely taken by Revolutionary soldiers, who received grants of land in lieu of bounties. Many of our members are descendants of these first settlers, some still living on the farms developed by their ancestors.

A short distance from Trumansburg is a deep ravine and waterfall, the highest sheer fall east of the Rockies. This is known as Taughannock, and is noted alike to the tourist, the geologist and the geographer. Taughannock is situated in the heart of the territory occupied by the Cayuga Indians when the Iroquois Confederacy was at the height of its power. The name, curiously, is a Delaware name meaning "the great fall in the woods." It was the name of a race of chieftains who ruled the Delawares long before they were overthrown by the Iroquois. In time a controversy arose between the Governor of Pennsylvania and some remaining Delaware chiefs over the transfer of land. When the Iroquois were appealed to in order to settle the dispute, Canassatego, a chief of the Onondagas, was sent to Philadelphia with the decision. He denounced the Delawares with taunts and rebukes and commanded them to deliver the land to the white people. A young chief of the ancient line of Taughannock who was in the company was roused to vengeance by the sarcastic, haughty scorn of the Onondaga chief. He collected a

small band of warriors and traveled with them through mountains and forests to raid the canton of the Cayugas, one of the strongest of the Six Nations. Avoiding some of the larger Indian settlements, these warriors reached the country between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Here they met resistance from a small community, the Ganunguenguch (Senecayuga). This was the name of the chief, the settlement, the people, the stream and the falls. When the Ganunguenguch found themselves unable to stop Chief Taughannock, they sent messengers to their friends and allies. Assistance gathered from all sides, even Chief Canassatego from the Onondago country, helped to push the Delawares back. They were driven to the stream and down the left bank to the falls. Here the last encounter took place. Young Chief Taughannock and his band fought desperately, but were finally overpowered; not, however, until he had killed Chief Ganunguenguch and revenged himself on Canassatego. Tradition says that Taughannock was tortured on the brink of the falls—but sang his death song, defied his tormentors, rejoiced that he had killed so many enemies, and died with a bravery as savage as that of his torturers. He and most of his followers were thrown over the precipice which still bears his name—a Delaware name in the heart of the conqueror's country.

FLORENCE KING,
Historian.

Milford Chapter (Milford, N. H.). In April, a talk was given by Mrs. Herbert Gurney on the thrift question. It was on "How to Spend the Family Income." The presence of many guests as well as D.A.R. members, showed that the interest was shared. In May, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General of Massachusetts, and our District Superintendent of schools, gave constructive talks on Americanization.

During the year 1920, the following contributions were made.. Thirty-six dollars for French orphan for one year; $15 for Near East relief; $50 scholarship to the American International College.

Following the annual custom of the Chapter, the graves of Revolutionary soldiers were decorated on Memorial Day. This means care in several cemeteries that lie far apart. Seven yards are visited each year.

The June meeting was an all-day gathering at the home of Mrs. Nellie Jennison. There was much interesting business attended to, and the new officers were inaugurated. A little play and several songs were in the afternoon's program and the Chapter separated to convene in October (1920) for a birthday party on the Chapter's twenty-fifth anniversary.

We gave as birthday gifts $100 to the Foundership Fund to the Industrial School at Tomassee, and $50 to the American International College. The Tomassee gift was made in the name of the founder of the Milford Chapter, D.A.R., Mrs. Susan A. Bartlett. Our hostesses were Mrs. Clara Patch and her niece, Miss Annabell Secombe. A stimulating talk was given by Mr. Charles W. Tobey on the "Challenge of Today to American Women."

The new officers are Mrs. Grace M. Rotch, Regent; Miss Fanny S. Guild, Vice Regent; Mrs. Gertrude G. Wilkins, Treasurer; Mrs. Louise R. Powers, Secretary.

In November, 1920, we celebrated the Tercentenary with an address by the Rev. Charles A. Reese on our "Pilgrim and Puritan Ancestry." Old hymns were sung by the Chapter; old time dainties were served. Old time dresses of the Puritan fashion were worn, and it was a profitable meeting, socially and spiritually.

Another interesting meeting was one held in December and devoted to "The Mountain Whites." Appeal was made for "Lisbeth" by Miss Berry, of the Berry school, and the result of that appeal was a gift of $10 sent to aid that little helpless child. Dialect poems were read by several members, and a description of the mountain music written by Winifred Kirkland opened the program. The history of the dollars saved in various ways by members was told brightly, and netted us $45 for the work planned at the October meeting.

Valiant service was given on "Doughnut Day." We think of setting a brass plate into the floor commemorating the patience, courage and fortitude of the women who fried and sold doughnuts that day.

In January, a public meeting was held and all women's organizations were especially invited and did attend to hear Mr. Maro Brooks on "America for Americans." He talked on the new school law and the necessity of such a law as the one now being tried out. He spoke of the need of the true spirit of America in dealing with aliens and our own countrymen as well.

We have held a well patronized food sale and added enough money to pay the 25 cents per capita tax for the Manual for Foreign Women.

GRACE M. ROTCH,
Regent.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.). This Chapter reports a membership of 220, with seven papers in Washington. On December 7th, the Chapter will mark its twenty-third birthday. Meetings have been held on the third

Friday of each month from September to May, inclusive.

Funds have been distributed as follows:

Americanization (Mrs. John M. Stein), $4; Stille Testimonial, $5; support of French orphan, $36.50; support of one Armenian child, $60; Boy Scout flags, $50; Meade Post Memorial Day, $15; Lora Haines Cook scholarship, $5; Girl Scout Fund, $10; Pennsylvania Branch Shut In Society, $5; Navy Yard Christmas, $5; Martha Berry school, $50; Sarah Thatcher Guernsey scholarship, $25; Americanization Committee, Germantown, $10; Immigrant Manual Fund, $53.75; painting for War Museum, Paris, $22.10; memorial to Pilgrim mothers, $55.25; Near East relief (No. 4679), $60.

Various members of the Chapter have engaged in the following post-war activities: Red Cross work, general; Red Cross work, home service; Child Welfare work; Municipal Court Work; Housing; Salvation Army drive for funds.

Our Service Flag at this date has forty patriots to its credit. A letter from the French orphan adopted by the Chapter was read at the September meeting, its quaint, stilted language of grateful appreciation being very appealing. The history of the Chapter to date has been written by Mrs. H. H. Fisher, Honorary Historian.

Committee chairmen have read papers at Chapter meetings on Patriotic Education, Desecration of the Flag, Old Trails, Philippines scholarship, Conservation, Preservation of Historic Spots.

An effort has been made to have well-known speakers address the members on subjects approved by the National and State Societies, as follows: "Women in War Work," Mrs. E. A. Cassavant, in charge of the Aircraft Factory at League Island and Club Editor of Philadelphia Record; "Conservation and Future Foods," Mrs. Nevada D. Hitchcock, State Chairman, Home Economics of the National League of Women's Service; "Women's Service," Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, widow of the reform Mayor of Philadelphia and well known throughout the U. S. as a leader in women's works; "Americanization," Mrs. George P. White, State Treasurer, D.A.R.; "Y.M.C.A. Work in France," Mr. John L. Craig.

During Continental Congress week in Washington last year, "The American's Creed" was shown upon the screen in several moving picture houses through the courtesy of Mr. A. J. Van Buren, of the Timely Films Company, Inc., of New York. The Quaker City Chapter records this as its greatest work during the year 1920. Through its Chairman of Committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. John J. Stein, three slides, supplied by the National Committee, were procured. Thus armed, Mrs. Stein, on March 15th, visited Philadelphia's leading "movie" theatre and was directed to the office of Mr. F. W. Buhler, of the Stanley Booking Agency, who became enthusiastic over her plan. Through Mr. Buhler, Mrs. Stein was placed in communication with Mr. Van Buren, who wrote that it was "a privilege and honor to send this Creed, like a good sermon, all over the nation to assist in the making of thorough Americans." With fine spirit and generosity the films were made without cost to the Quaker City Chapter and sent broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the United States on the Stanley and Keith circuits

The Chapter is still "carrying on" its campaign, and acknowledges with grateful thanks all who have so nobly assisted.

MRS. JOSEPH M. CALEY,
Regent.

Mt. Sterling Chapter (Mt. Sterling, O.). The year's work began October 10, 1920, with an Autumn luncheon at the country home of Mrs. Arthur Dunlap. Our Chapter numbers 107, with six applications before the National Board.

We have seventeen subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The Chapter contributed $50 to Schauffler school; $1 per capita was given to Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial scholarship, Philippine scholarship and Epiphany Mission; a Chapter member gave $10 towards Americanization work, and $10 was given to the Washington Memorial. Twenty-five cents per capita was sent to help defray the expense of "Manual for Immigrants to the United States." The latter part of March Mrs. C. A. Holton, of London Chapter, accompanied by a little mountain girl, gave a talk on Pine Mountain schools; $35 was given this school.

January 3, 1921, the Chapter presented a birthday cake decorated with one hundred blue and buff candles, to Mr. John Durham on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The cake, which had three layers, was baked by Miss Myrtle Young. Mr. Durham is the grandson of John Durham, a young musician of North Carolina during the Revolutionary War, and a soldier from Virginia during the War of 1812. He was born five years before our town was founded, so remembers this community from its infancy.

Mount Sterling Chapter placed a bronze marker upon the grave of John Durham, the grandfather, who is buried in a country burying ground in Pickaway County, Ohio. Martha

Durham Walters, a daughter of Mr. Durham, was a charter member of Mount Sterling Chapter.

On February 22nd, a community meeting, largely attended, was held. On June 14, 1921, the Chapter members and their families celebrated Flag Day and our sixteenth anniversary with a picnic at the country home of Mrs. R. Tipton Dennis.

STELLA MILLER,
Historian.

Kinnikinnik Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.). Kinnikinnik Chapter has had a successful year under the leadership of Mrs. Justus R. Friedline, Regent.

The first meeting of the year, on October 9th, was a luncheon given at the Elks' Club House, at which a group of the members entertained the entire Chapter. Mrs. Russell Hunter acted as toastmistress and toasts were responded to by Mrs. W. H. R. Stote; State Regent, Mrs. Justus R. Friedline, Regent; Mrs. Frank L. Stevens, Mrs. Robert B. Wolf, and by Mrs. Edward L. Preston.

At the November meeting an interesting talk on "Social Life in China," was given by Clarence K. Young, an honor student sent by the Chinese Government to Colorado Springs. "American Wit and Humor," by Mrs. Russell P. Hunter, was a feature of the December meeting. Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge read a paper entitled "Colorado Pioneer Days," at the January meeting.

The play, "Betty's Ancestors," given on February 22nd, was a joint celebration of the Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnik Chapters. The members were assisted by several from the James Noble Chapter of the C.A.R., and critics considered it one of the best amateur plays ever held in the city.

In March, Kinnikinnik and Zebulon Pike Chapters entertained the State Conference.

A framed copy of the Constitution was given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club on Constitution Day. Editorials were given in the local papers, and the public schools, Boy and Girl Scouts, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. were asked to observe the day by suitable programs.

In the Community Celebration of the Tercentenary Landing of the Pilgrims, a group of our daughters in Colonial costume gave the Salute to the Flag.

On Flag Day, Kinnikinnik Chapter and the James Noble Chapter, C.A.R., enjoyed a picnic luncheon in Monument Valley Park, which was followed by an appropriate program, the leading feature of which was the "History of the Flag," read by Dr. Fred Staff.

On July 4th Kinnikinnik and Zebulon Pike Chapters joined forces and served ice cream and cake at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening. A musical program was given in the afternoon.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Preston has given a series of six talks on United States History at the regular Chapter meetings. The leading musicians of the city have contributed to our pleasure at these meetings.

During the year the following gifts and contributions have been reported: $50 for a scholarship in the International College at Springfield; five cents per capita toward the Guernsey scholarship has been paid; a payment of sixty cents per capita for the Manual for Immigrants, the "Fountain," and the "Painting"; $10 for milk for underfed children in the schools; $20 toward the Pueblo relief fund.

At this date, July 1, 1921, the Chapter has a total of 101 members.

(MRS.) MARGARET ANDERSON,
Historian.

John Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Mass.) has had a year of activity and accomplishment and has responded to all calls from the National Society and for State work. It has admitted twenty-five associate members, chiefly regents or ex-officers of other chapters, who bring to the meetings valuable contributions regarding the work in their respective chapters.

In the Fall of 1920 at the suggestion of the Regent, it was voted to present its relics relating to the Revolutionary or Colonial period to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall, and the Regent took these to the Continental Congress in April. They included a cane made of wood from the ship *Alliance,* built by Congress and once a part of the fleet of John Paul Jones. The cane, made in Essex, where the ship was launched, was presented to Captain Shillaber, who in turn presented it to his brother, P. B. Shillaber, who willed it to his family, a member of which presented it to Miss Brazier. She gave it to the Chapter. Among other relics are buttons worn on a naval officer's coat in 1776; replica of the bronze medal given to Jones by Congress in recognition of his nine years' service without pay; a piece of the Charter Oak; nails from Faneuil Hall; and a piece of oakum from the Constitution.

Several open meetings of a patriotic nature have been held with many guests. Annually the Chapter contributes to the International College at Springfield, Mass. Its membership is small, several residing in distant States, but has increased in numbers during the past six months. During the World War the Regent sent more than 5,000 Books of Cheer for the very ill in the hospitals in France and elsewhere, and she still continues that work for the Army of Occu-

pation in Germany. She gave one hour to the making of each book, and has received countless letters of appreciation from army and navy men of several nationalities. A framed certificate was presented to her signed by former President Wilson and heads of the Red Cross, as this work was unique. She was made honorary member of one of the American Legion posts of Boston. Other members contributed along lines where service counted.

The Chapter has several honorary members, the latest being Mrs. Warren G. Harding, who has sent a letter of appreciation. On this list are Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Librarian General; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. William Cumming Story, and Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, present State Regent. The Chapter was formed on Flag Day, 1898, but was re-named and reorganized in 1907, changing its name from Paul Jones to John Paul Jones.

MARION HOWARD BRAZIER,
Historian.

Ladies of the Lake Chapter (Spirit Lake, Iowa) has a membership of fifty-seven. We have taken in six new members this year—four by application and two by transfer.

We keep our official magazine in the Public Library. Five members take the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

We sent $100 to Tomassee Industrial school for Foundership fund, in memory of our deceased members. We sent clothing and shoes to Piney Woods school.

The most important social event of the year was the luncheon given by our Chapter in honor of our State Regent, Mrs. Frederick E. Frisbie, and our State Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh S. Greig, at the home of our Regent, Mrs. John H. Deibner. Mrs. Frisbie gave a splendid talk on the work of our organization.

We sent $2.25 to the Lincoln Memoral University in Tennessee, and we have offered $7 in cash prizes to the pupils in our high school and in junior high school for the best original plays laid in the time of the Revolution.

Last Decoration Day our Chapter helped decorate the graves of the old soldiers and the veterans of the World War. Every Memorial Day our Chapter gives a dinner to all of the Old Soldiers, their wives and widows.

Our Chapter signed the State flag resolutions and had them signed by the War Mothers and the Service Star Legion and sent to our Senator and Representative.

To make money for our year's work, we put on the New England play "Shore Acres" at the movie theatre, at which we cleared $110. Shortly before Christmas we had a Japanese exhibit and sale, invited our friends and served tea and wafers. We are planning now to have a sale of baskets, coverlets and rugs from Hindman Industrial school, as well as chairs and stools from the Frenchberg school.

(MRS. J. H.) MAUDE B. DEIBNER,
Regent.

The Governor William Paca Chapter (Bel Air, Md.) bears the name of Maryland's son, William Paca, born in Harford County, October 31, 1740, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Maryland, and at the time of his death, Judge of the District Court of Maryland. Organized September 13, 1916, with 12 loyal charter members, the Chapter has grown to an active one of 30 members, and now offers its first report to the Magazine.

The Chapter's first work was to erect a suitable enclosure for the preservation of a boulder on the Post Road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, marking the spot on which stood the old Court House of Harford County, Md. Here the resolution known as the "Bush Declaration" was signed March 22, 1775. The next work was to present a large American flag to the county's own Co. D, 1st Md. Regiment, Maryland National Guard. Garments have been made by the members for the French, Red Cross and Near East Committees. Forty-five dollars have been contributed for the Belgium Relief and a donation made to the Tilloloy Fund.

Many members subscribe to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and a yearly subscription is given to the Harford County Public Library, thus placing the Society's official publication in the hands of the public.

During the past year the Chapter's work progressed under what might be termed four definite lines: Educational, benevolent, historical, and patriotic. Contributions have been made to the Elizabeth Guernsey scholarship, the Maryland State scholarship at Springfield for the education of an Italian girl; fund for D.A.R. work among the aliens; $5 gold piece was presented for the best essay on Americanization written by a senior high school scholar in the county; $10 to the Near East fund; $5 to the State Bed at the University of Maryland Hospital.

George Washington's Birthday was observed, and on this occasion the Chapter announced its purpose of erecting a memorial tablet to the boys of Harford County who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

L. GOLDIE M. SMITH,
Historian.

Commodore Richard Dale Chapter (Albany, Ga.). The April meeting of the Chap-

ter was held at the home of Mrs. M. M. Shaw, with Mesdames George Gardiner and J. P. Champion as joint hostesses. The meeting marked the first birthday anniversary of this Chapter, and the birthday idea was emphasized by each member bringing a penny for every mile-stone passed in her own life. The Regent, Mrs. John D. Pope, presented the Chapter with a scrap-book for the preservation of the memoirs of the organization. After the regular routine of business the Regent read the report which she made at the recent State meeting at Dalton, which report was selected as the model for the State. She also presented to the Chapter the $10 in gold awarded for the largest percentage of new subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Feeling the wonderful success of the Commodore Richard Dale Chapter was largely due to the untiring efforts of the Regent, coupled with her uniform generosity, she was given a rising vote of thanks and also the Chautauqua salute.

The Chapter is one year old, has 32 members, 2 life members, 7 non-resident members and 6 applicants' papers in Washington, with one transfer to organize in Sylvester.

Dues from organizing members amount to $29; dues for 1921, $36; cash for entertainments, $568.95; cash donations, $238.45; State dues, 15 cents per capita, $4.80; to Memorial Scholarship fund, Athens, Ga., $32; to Meadow Garden, Augusta, Ga., $2; to Georgia Bay, Valley Forge, $25; to Near East Fund, $14; to French orphan, $36.75; to Immigration Manual, Pilgrim Mother's Memorial and Convoy Painting, $19.20; to St. John's Haven, home for little boys, St. Simons, Island, Ga., $10, and two boxes of clothing (valued at $50); to State Librarians, The Biography of Patrick Henry, $1; to books for Everybody Committee, $5; box of jellies and magazines sent to State Chairman of Hospital Work, Fort McPherson, Ga.; bought 13 Lineage Books, $7; scholarship, Freeman Business College, Albany, Ga., $60 (Have voted to put aside an annual scholarship loan fund of $60 a year); furnished maternity room in hospital, Albany, Ga., $463. (We have an annual contribution of $25, known as the "Hospital Fund.")

The Chapter combined the Americanization and Welfare of Women and Children work, have established a Sunday-school in the Community House, where the American's Creed is taught, as well as the Bible. To this work the Chapter has contributed for the first year, beginning February, 1921, $80. Have contributed seventy-five books to circulating library at Cotton Mill.

We have twenty-six subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

(MRS.) CLIFFORD BLUE FREEMAN,
Historian.

Joseph Spencer Chapter (Porstmouth, Ohio), celebrated Flag Day with a picnic-dinner at the summer home of one of our newest members. This home is picturesquely situated on a branch of the Sciota River, about ten miles from Portsmouth. The trip was made by motor early in the afternoon. On the spacious lawn croquet,



REGENT AND MEMBERS OF THE JOSEPH SPENCER CHAPTER, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

quoits and horse-shoe were enjoyed, and the picnic dinner was served on the large veranda overlooking the river.

Early in the afternoon Old Glory was lifted to the breeze and looked down upon the merriment throughout the afternoon.

GOLDIE LANTZ WENDELKEN,
Secretary.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10124. SNEED.—Wanted, any information of Stephen Sneed, who fought in Rev, lived in Granville Co., N. C., supposed to have come from Hanover Co., Va., s of Samuel Sneed. Also wanted parentage of Albert Sneed, b in Granville Co., N. C., 1799, & m Frances Maria Bullock.—J. J. P.

10125. LUKENS.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Wm. Lukens, of Horsham Twp., Montg. Co., Pa., who m Mary Nelson abt 1780. Their ch were Jesse, Hiram, Aaron, Joseph, Asahel, Asa, Wm., Andrew, Nelson & Jane. Wanted also, parentage of Mary Nelson. Wanted also, list of ch of Wm. Lukens, s of Abraham Lukens, s of the immigrant Jan.—L. R.

10126. ROBERTSON OR ROBINSON.—Wanted, name & dates of w of Ephraim Robinson or Robertson, of Md., whose s Samuel was b in Md. 1770. Wanted, proof of Ephraim's Rev serv.

(a) FARROW.—Wanted, proof of any act of Rev serv of John Farrow, of Spartanburg Co., S. C., who d in 1776. His sons Thomas, John, Landon, Samuel & Wm. fought in Rev.—S. A. R.

10127. LITTLE.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Joseph Little, b 1732, d at Sudbury, Vt., 1817, also name & parentage of his w. Their ch were Joseph, b 1765; Rufus, b 1772, d 1854; were there other ch? Joseph, Sr., was supposed to have served in Rev as Lieut & Capt. Wanted, proof of this serv.

(a) LUFER–LUPHER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Casper Lufer or Lupher, of Perry Co., also name & dates of his w.—I. L. F.

10128. EARNEST.—Wanted, Rev rec of Jonathan Earnest, who m Jane Johnson. Their ch were Johnson, b Jan. 8, 1800, m 1836 Bethony Dix, b 1815; Sarah Earnest m James McCain. Fam. traditions say that the Earnest fam. were in Amer. at the time of the Rev & that Jonathan, a lad, joined the Amer. forces, while his father, whose sympathies were with the British, became so angry with his s that he took his dau Dorothy & returned to Eng. Is there proof of this?—B. E.

10129. BOND–THACKER.—Wanted, Bond & Thacker gens of the following: Mary & Elizabeth Bond, sisters, m Wm. & Ransom Thacker, bros. They were b in N. C. or Va., later moved to nr Oxford, Miss., where Ransom Thacker d 1846, aged 93 yrs. Eliz. Bond Thacker d several yrs later. They had sons, Hiram, James, Ransom & Richard.

(a) DAVIDSON.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of the father of Robert Davidson, b 1799, m 1828 in Ky., Rebecca Landis. His bros were John, b 1804; George W., b 1808, and Daniel, b 1810.—A. D. R.

10130. CHASE–LAMAS.—Abial, dau of Wm. & Anna Green Chase, b 1764, m James Lamas. Wanted, Green, Chase & Lamas gens, also Rev rec in these lines.

(a) SWAIN.—Wanted, gen. of Mary Swain, who married Elihu Chase, Dec. 9, 1730.—L. McC. G.

10131. KELLOGG.—In May Mag. No. 9944, Mr. Watt, New Orleans, states that Samuel Kellogg (Feb. 1, 1739), of Harris' Co, Simond's Regt, marched to reinforce army at Bennington.

Mass. Soldiers & Sailors says that Kellogg that was in Harris' Co enlisted Oct. 12, 1780, which was three years after the battle of Bennington. Can he or anyone else furnish documentary proof that this Samuel Kellogg actually had Rev. serv, for I have been for several yrs trying to establish this fact & have been unable. It is traditional that this Kellogg was one of sixteen who arrived at Bennington after the battle was over. Can this tradition be established by proof?—C. F. P.

10132. Sturman.—Wm. & Martha (Cridle) Sturman lived in Bedford & later in Campbell Co., Va. Their ch were John, Vintner, Anne, Wm., Jr., b abt 1784; Valentine, Frankey, Thos., Joel & Nancy. Wm., Jr., m Sarah, dau of John & Nancy Hancock Dabney, abt 1810. They settled in Nashville, Tenn. Their ch were Nathan Dabney, Wm. Mathison, Martha Cridle, John, Nancy Hancock, Alex Martin, Sarah, James Richey, Andrew Jackson, Anne & Mary: Prior to 1830 the fam moved to Ill. Wm. Sturman, Jr., served in Black Hawk War there. Did his father have Rev rec?

(a) Phillips.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of father of Eliz. Phillips, b in Md. Oct. 22, 1762. Had a bro Thomas. Her father m 2nd time. He came from Eng. before the Rev. About 1780 Eliz. m Robt. Allison, a soldier in the Rev.

(b) Davis.—Wanted, Rev rec & name of w of Nehemiah Davis who had s Nehemiah, b 1778, prob in Maine or N. H., m Mary, or Polly Allison, dau of Robt. & Eliz. Phillips Allison, & had 12 ch.—A. B.

10133. Hyde.—Wanted, Rev rec & name of w of John, s of Jonathan Hyde, b 1707, d 1807, Canterbury, Conn. He & his fam moved to Wilkesbarre, Pa. His oldest child, Wm. Hyde, was b 1764, m Oct. 9, 1822, Catherine Hurlbut, dau of Deacon John Hurlbut, of Hanover, Pa. Was he a Rev sol.?—C. R. LaB.

10134. George.—Wanted, the name of father of Ann George, who m Michael Courtney. Her mother was Susanna Roy George, & she was a slave holder in Va.—C. S. D.

10135. Baxter.—Wanted, names of w & ch of Col. John Baxter, who was in Marion's Brigade.

(a) Terry.—Wanted, name of w and ch of Col. Joseph Terry, who was killed at Battle of Kings Mountain. His dau Sarah m David Smith.—M. E. G. W.

10136.—McLean.—Wanted, name of w and date and place of m of John McLean, Rev sol, b 1748, d 1841, m Sarah —. Also data of their s Wm., b 1770.

(a) Steely.—Wanted, Rev rec of Gabriel Steely.—G.. S.

10137. Dietz.—* * * Wanted, dates of b & m & name of w of Johannes Dietz, of Schoharie Co., N. Y., who d 1782. Their ch. were Jacob & Wm.

(a) Patchin.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of father of Charles Patchin, of N. Y., b 1802, m Laura Barney in Ohio, formerly of Vt.

(b) Barney.—Wanted, Rev. rec & name & dates of w of Solomon Barney, of Vt.—M. P. D.

10139. McCabe.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Oakey McCabe, of Warren Co., O., who m — Horner. They had dau Ann, b in Warren Co., May 3, 1828, d Lewisville, Ind., Jan. 9, 1864, m Wm. Brinkley Gray.

(a) Hopper.—Wanted, Rev rec of Levi Hopper, of N. J., & of his s Samuel, who m Ruth Ward. Their dau Mary, b Apr. 3, 1797, d Apr. 8, 1847, m James Gray, b Jan. 16, 1794, d Oct. 21, 1875.

(b) Elwell.—Wanted, parentage of Eli Elwell, b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1789, d in Milton, Ind., m Elizabeth Decamp, Onandago Co., N. Y. She d 1887, Milton, Ind.

(c) Forgason.—Wanted, gen. of James or Samuel Forgason, b June 9, 1758, d in Butler Co., O., Feb. 20, 1814, m Eliz. Crooks 1787–8, d Cumberland, Ind.—O. E. H.

10140. Freeman.—Wanted, places & dates of b and d of Alexander Freeman, Rev sol, of N. J. —A. C. K.

10141. Thomas.—Wanted, gen of both Notley Thomas, b 1722, d May 26, 1767, & his w Rebecca Thomas, b Dec. 25, 1729, d Oct. 13, 1810. Their s Anthony Thomas was in Rev. Was Notley Thomas from Pa.?—M. E. W.

10142. Miller.—Wanted, given name of Miller or Mueller, & maiden name of his w, who lived in Orange or Westchester Co., N. Y., abt 1775. Their ch were Aaron, m Sophia Point; Moses, m Ann Compton; Isaac, m Polly Hurley; Morris, m Luker or Looker or Lucas; Sally, m Reuben Compton; John d unmarried. These people were in Thomkins Co., N. Y., abt 1800 & in Summit Co., O., aft 1809.—L. H. R.

10143. Morgan.—Wanted, information of John Morgan & fam. He m Lucy Woods. In 1783 there were no Morgans in Chesterfield Co., Va. Later John Morgan & fam lived there. His ch were Sallie, Nancy, Rebecca, one of whom m — Paul; Lucy, m — Adkins; Wm., m Nancy —; Keturah, b 1792, in Chesterfield Co., Va., m 1812 Major Horner; Eliz. Richerson, b 1795, m Jonathan Crawley.—L. H.

10144. Ayers.—Wanted, gen & place of birth of Seymour Ayers, b 1802, d 1867, in Argenta, Ill., where he is buried. He lived in Essex Co., N. Y., till abt 1835, & in Marion, O., abt 1849. Had bros John & Wm. & sis Lucy. He m Alzina Slater & had ch Nathaniel, Martin, Seymour, Andrew, Curl, Jane, Sallie, Ruth, Millie, Elizabeth, Lucy, Maybelle & Luhana Lavina. When & where were they m?—J. O. M.

10146. Carr.—Wanted, name of w & dates &

place of m & d of Peter Carr, b 1747, served in Rev from N. J. His s Wm. was b Aug. 8, 1801, in Newark, N. J.

(a) EVERHART.—Wanted, places of b, m & d & date of m of Frederick Everhart, b Feb. 7, 1753, d Sept. 7, 1832, m Nelly Lyst, b Feb. 28, 1757, d Aug. 13, 1831. Wanted also, Rev rec of Frederick.

(b) ARMSTRONG–MCCORMICK. — Wanted, dates of b, m & d & Rev rec of Wm. Armstrong, who m Ann —, in Bedford Co., Va., 1783. Their dau Fannie, b Aug., 1785, Northampton Co., Pa., d Dec. 26, 1843, m George McCormick. Their dau Fannie, b Feb. 19, 1818, at Columbus, O. Wanted, gen with dates of George McCormick, one of the earliest set. of Columbus, O.

(c) DEFFENBAUGH OR DIEVENBACH.—Wanted, gen with Rev rec of ances of Jacob Deffenbaugh, b 1799, Bedford Co., Pa., m Weirick.—N. G. C. D.

10147. TURNER–PATTERSON.—Wanted, gen back to the founders of Wm. Wyndham Turner & w Anne Patterson. Their ch were John, Thomas, Philip & others. They lived in Md. prior to Rev & later moved to Va., perhaps Fauquier Co. His s John moved to Yadkin Valley, Rowan Co., N. C., & served from there in Rev. He m Rebecca Patterson & moved to Madison Co., Ky., abt 1786, where he d 1813.—R. M. T.

10148. CLEMENS – CLEMONS – CLEMENTS.—Wanted, dates of b, m & d & names of w & ch of Casper Clemens, who served as F. L. R. in Va. Militia under T. Rankin, Augusta Co., Va., & was mustered out May 8, 1779. His s John Douglass Clemens, m Susanna Slagle at Weyers Cave, Augusta Co., Oct. 16, 1815, & left for Ohio next day.—M. G. P.

10149. DAVENPORT.—Wanted, given name of w & date of m of Chas. Davenport, of Canterbury, Conn., b 1717, d 1779, m — Waitstill. Their dau Mary Davenport, b Sept. 14, 1751, d 1838, wanted name of her husband. Tradition is that she m a Davenport. Wanted also, dates of Thirza Davenport & husband, Benj. Cheney.—E. F. G.

10150. WINNE.—Cornelius Winne, b Aug. 15, 1762, at Kingston, N. Y., d 1842, m Elizabeth Martha Motte, b 1768, in Carlsruhe, Baden, d 1828. Cornelius Winne was a Deacon in the Shokan Dutch Reformed Church, Ulster Co., in 1808, & some of his ch were bapt there. The ch were Hannah, Polly, Cornelius, Christian, Annetje, Henry, Benjamin & Sally. Wanted, date of their m and name of church in which the m took place. Cornelius Winne served in Rev & was given a pension for services.—F. S.

10151. PARSONS.—Wanted, Rev rec & name of 2nd w of Capt. James Parsons of Hardy Co., Va., who m 2dly Sarah —. Their ch were Isaac, Solomon Johnothan, James, Betsy Amanda, Rebecca & Diana Hyder. Wanted, all dates of Capt. Parsons & his w.

(a) UNDERWOOD.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Underwood, b May 1, 1780, & of his w, Hannah Willis, b Oct. 19, 1780. They were m May 23, 1805, & set in Tyler Co., W. Va. Did either father give Rev ser?

(b) PRATT.—Wanted, Rev ser, dates & name of w of Wm. Pratt, who came from Va. & set nr Annettsville, Monongalia Co., W. Va. His ch were Wm., Thomas, John, Mary & Fanny.—S. A. P.

10152. WILLIAMS.—John (3) Williams (Peter 2 John 1), of New London, Conn., b Oct. 29, 1715, d Aug. 12, 1796, father of Capt. John (4) slain at Fort Griswold, Conn. Did this John (4) Williams have Rev rec?

(a) BAILEY.—Wanted, proof that Obadiah Bailey, b Aug. 23, 1750, d 1843, served in Rev from New London, Conn. & was sent home with an injured hand.—S. B. C.

10153. CARLIN–OWEN.—Any information of the Carling or Owen families greatly desired. Annie Dewey Carling, of N. J., m 1842 John D. Naisby, of Phila. She was the dau of John Carling & his w Atlanta Owen. John Carling, a Quaker, was the owner of a button factory in N. J., place unknown.—E. F. G.

10154. PENNY.—Wanted, parentage of James T. Penny, wounded in the battle of New Orleans & also of his w Martha Ann —, whom he m at Lebanon, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1836.

(a) PAYNE–BRITTON.—Information wanted of Lewis Green Payne & of his w Charity Britton, of N. or S. C.—T. M. T.

10155. MCMURTRY.—Wanted, gen of Sarah Ellen McMurtry, who m Samuel Jenings abt 1814, nr Nashville, Tenn., later moved to Clay Co., then to Woodford Co., Ill., abt 1840. The McMurtrys, Scotch-Irish, are said to have emigrated to Pa. or N. J.

(a) LEWIS–MALEVIUS.—Wanted, parentage of Messenger Lewis, b Aug., 1762, nr Greenwich, Conn., & gen of his w, Miss Malevius, of Maine. He volunteered in Rev 1778 under Capt. Jeremiah Nap, in Conn., later he was a Highland Ranger under Col. Phillips. Was disch. at end of War, moved to Clay Co., Ky., where he was pensioned for services in 1833.

(b) LONG–FUNK.—Wanted, gen of Capt Wm. Long & name & gen of his w & names of their ch. One s, Jacob Long, b Chester Co., Pa., enlisted in Rev at Tawneytown, Berks Co., Pa., he m Eve Funk, Sept., 1794, in Loudon Co., Va. Wanted, parentage of Eve Funk.

10156. JOHNSON.—Wanted, gen of Phoebe Johnson Clark, b at Middletown, Conn., m Rhuben A. Clark. Their daus were Kate Clark & Julia A. Whipple. Wanted, gen of Wm. Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., in later life a farmer in Erie Co., Pa., d aged 86.

(a) OSTERMAN.—Gen of John Osterman, whose mother's name was Shannon, greatly desired.—L. W. F.

10157. MATHERS.—Wanted, parentage & date of d of Joseph Mathers, who m Melinda Cowgill, in Howard Co., Ind., in 1854.—E. E. P.

10158 ARNOLD–RICE.—Parentage wanted of Elizabeth Arnold, b Jan. 24, 1792, d Feb. 10, 1828, & of Jacob Rice, b 1787, d Feb., 1830. Lived in counties west of Harrisburg, Pa.

(a) ERFORD–KUNTZ.—Wanted, parentage of Henry Erford or Ehrford, b Feb. 14, 1781, d March 3, 1832, m Barbra Kuntz, b Nov. 22, 1790, d Oct. 6, 1830. Had 6 ch. Barbra's father, thought to have been George Michael Kuntz, who lived nr Harrisburg, Pa.— R. E. L.

10159. BOUGHNER.—Wanted, Rev rec & names of wives of Peter & Wm. Boughner Also parentage of Anne Rittenhouse, who m Martin Boughner & lived 1st in N. J. then in Northumberland Co., Pa. She d at Redstone, old fort nr Brownsville, in 1799. Her ch were Daniel, Pamilla & Anne.

(a) MYER.—Wanted, name of w of Peter Myer, who was stationed at Pittstown, N. J., in 1779 as Waggoner, Wagon-Master, General's Dept. He was a Quaker. Their ch were John, Peter A., Jacob, & Eliz. John m Orpha Gregg Peter, Jacob & Eliz. m Corbleys.—T. E. B.

10160. JOHNSTON.—Samuel Lafayette Johnston m Mary Garrett Keener & their ch were Harriet, m — Peguese; Julia, m — Scott; Phoebe, 1825–1900, m Thomas Mooney, & after her m moved from Telfair Co., Ga., to Barbour, Ala., & later to Texas. Samuel Lafayette Johnston or his father lived in Loundes, Autauga, Macon Co., Ala. Wanted, Johnston gen with proof of any Rev ser.—M. D. P.

10161. CURTIS.—On a tombstone in Middlebury, Vt., is the following inscription: "Axa (or Aba) w of Wm. Hurd, dau of Elijur (or Elizur) & Marcy Curtis, d Jan. 25, 1815, aged 43 years." Is this the Elijur Curtis who was b 1740, s of David, 1709–1776; s of David, 1682–1768; s of Joseph, b in Wethersfield, Conn., Mar. 31, 1644, d Dec. 31, 1683, m Mercy —, Feb. 8, 1674, s of Thomas Curtis, b in Eng. 1598, set. in Wethersfield, Conn., 1639, & d Nov. 13, 1681?

(a) RUBLEE.—Wanted, gen & dates of Wm. Rublee, of Lanesborough, Mass., also maiden name of his w Catharine —, 1737–1835, buried in New Haven, Vt. Catherine m 2nd Stephen Haight.—H. S. P.

10162. LOCKWOOD.—Wanted, parentage with Rev rec of father of Elizabeth Lockwood, who m Nathan Hoyt, April 9, 1741.

(a) MARSHALL.—Wanted, parentage of Allen Marshall & his w Mary or Euphemia McNeal, whom he m 1818–19. They lived in Crawford Co., Ga., & had 12 ch. One s lived in Eatonton & was Chaplain for the Putnam Guards, 1861–65.

(b) CRANE.—Wanted, gen of Clarissa Crane, w of Asa Hoyt, who d in Brooklyn, 1865—S. B. M.

10163. LITTLE.—Wanted, gen of Jerusha Little, who m abt 1780–2 Isaac Van Buskirk, in Monroe or Hampshire Co., Pa. Wanted also, gen of Isaac's mother.—A. H. Y.

10164. JOHNSON.—Wanted, parentage of Mary Johnson, who d in Ashford, Conn., July 4, 1822. She m June 6, 1770, in Ashford, Conn., Wm. Snow, & had ch: Freeman, b Apr. 20, 1771; Clarissa, b Oct. 10, 1772; Salome, b July 14, 1775; Rhoda, b Jan. 28, 1777; Benj., b Oct. 27, 1778; Alva, b May 16, 1781; Sallander, b Dec. 2, 1782; Wm., b July 12, 1784; Molley, b Apr. 22, 1786. Wm. Snow was the s of Benj. and Keziah Freeman Snow, of Mansfield, Conn.—S. B. C.

10165. MATTHEWS.—Wanted, parentage & information of Luke Matthews, of Brunswick Co., Va., 1739–1788, a Rev sol, was said to have had a bro who was Lt. Col. in the Eng. army.

(a) BARNES.—Wanted, Rev ser of John Barnes of Brunswick Co., Va., also maiden name of his w Elizabeth.

(b) POYNER.—Wanted, Rev rec of John Poyner, of Dinwiddie Co., Va.—A. R. W.

10166. COTTON.—Wanted, gen of James Cotton, b Dec. 25, 1749, & maiden name & gen of his w Achsa, b Apr. 13, 1759. One s, Robt. Hutchinson, b Mar., 1792, in Va., m 1st Ruth Arnold, & 2nd Blanch Cleland, who came with her parents to America in a sailboat, sailing from Belfast, Ireland, May, 1819, and landing at Cape May, July, 1819.—E. G. H.

10167. CRIST.—Wanted, gen & any information of George Crist, who removed from Pa. & set in Ind.—E. C. H.

10168. COLE.—Wanted, Rev rec of Job Cole, b in Newport, R. I., 1758, d 1840, m Nancy Martin, of Boston, Mass. Did he serve from Mass or R. I.?

(a) BABCOCK.—Simeon, s of Samuel & Bethiah Babcock, b in South Lingston, R. I., Jan. 6, 1731–2, m Elizabeth Cahoon, of Norwich, & lived in Exeter in 1774. Their s Simeon, b in South Kingston, May 14, 1760, d in Kingsbury, N. Y., May 15, 1824, m Rhoda Smith, of Washington Co., R. I., May 18, 1782. Wanted, Rev rec for each Simeon Babcock.—

10168. HEATH.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of father of Jonathan Heath, 1764–1831, who m Rebecca Stoddard.—H. W. G.

10169. CARMICHAEL.—Wanted, history of Maj. James Carmichael, of 1st Bat. Washington Co., Pa. Militia, 1782. He is supposed to have m Mary Cole.

(a) QUAINTANCE.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Joel Quaintance, who ser in War of 1812 from Pa.—W. J. C.

10170. BELDEN.—Wanted, parentage of Orrin

Belden, who lived in Berlin or East Berlin, Conn., & m Mary Lewis, Dec. 24, 1823, & d Mch. 30, 1833, aged 36. He had a sister Polly & Bros John, James & Wm. Some of these bros went to Ky.

(a) GOFF.—Wanted, any information of Lydia Goffe, of Wethersfield, Conn., who m as his 3rd w, John Taylor, abt 1725, d 1734.—E. W. B.

10171. HADEN.—Wanted, names of ch & Rev rec of Joseph Haden, of Va.

(a) MARSHALL.—Wanted, names of ch of Col. Wm. Marshall, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., who is buried at Henderson, Ky.

(b) PORTER.—Wanted, parentage of Nancy Ann Porter, who was b in Va. & removed to Bowling Green, Ky., & d abt. 1810.—X. Y. Z.

10172. WILLIAMS.—Wanted, Rev ances of Nancy Ann Williams, w of Wm. Cantwell, b 1779 & m in Brooke Co., Va., now W. Va., Nov. 30, 1797.

(a) CANTWELL.—Wanted, information & Rev recs of the following. Barney Cantwell, a res of Bart Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., 1792; Matthew Thos. Cantwell & of his w Mary Pugh, who set in Cecil Co., Md., in 1800, & left 5 sons; Thomas Cantwell, 1790–1830, m Jemima Kelley. Would like to correspond with anyone who knows abt the Cantwell fam. Can give some details of their Irish hist back to 1172.—E. H. C.

10173. PALMER.—Wanted, gen & any information of Tirzah Palmer, b 1802, in Vt., m Peter Dorset in 1830. She was an orphan & lived with her sis Huldah, who m Osee Allen. Was she a desc of Walter Palmer, of Stonington, Conn.?

(a) DORSET.—U. S. 1790 Census lists Joseph Dorset, w & 5 ch in Hampton, Wyndham Co., Conn. Wanted, any information of this fam.—H. D.

10174. WRIGHT.—Was Richard Wright, of Antrim Twp., Franklin Co., Pa., who d 1786 & is buried in Brown Mill Graveyard, nr Greencastle, Pa., the father of Frederick Wright who was killed in the War of 1812?—H. W. D.

10175. WARREN.—Wanted, any information of the Warren fam. for whom Warrensburg is named, and all dates. Emma Warren m Col. Alonzo W. Morgan, Jan. 7, 1799–May 29, 1889, & lived at Glen Falls, N. Y. Her father was killed while handling logs on the river & his wid raised her fam & conducted a tavern at Warrensburg, known as "Widow Warren's Tavern." Wanted, her Rev ances.—E. O. W.

10176. KIRKPATRICK.—Wanted, gen of Francis Kirkpatrick, b Apr. 9, 1734, m Robt. Dixon. Their ch, Sarah, b Sept. 9, 1750; Rebecca, b Sept. 21, 1752, m John Graham, Rev sol.; Ann, b Dec. 15, 1754; Margaret, b Mar. 15, 1757.

10177. PICKENS.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Wm. Pickens, whose dau Margaret m John Morrison in 1788.

(a) HASSEBERGER.—Wanted, gen & proof of Rev ser of John Hasseberger, who m Maria Magdalene —. They lived in Lincoln Co., N. C., migrating from N. Y. or Pa.

(b) KITCHELL–FAIRCHILD.—Aaron Kitchell, of N. Y., 1774–1820, m a dau of Abraham Fairchild, 1754–1843. Wanted, Rev rec of either line.—E. W. L.

10178. THORNBURGH.—Wanted, parentage of Thomas Thornburgh, b 1765, in Lancaster or Berks Co., Pa., m Rebecca Arbuckle, b 1770. Was he the s of Joseph Thornburg who m Rebecca Miller, & was Major of Berks Co. Battalion of Foot, Pa. Militia?—J. M. M.

10179. BURKETT–BONNER.—Joseph Burkett comes of old Swiss Huguenot family named Burckhardt–Burkhart–Burkart, from Canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, which settled in N. C. some time prior to the Rev. His s John, b Dec. 17, 1780, m Mary Bonner, dau of Lewis Bonner & Anna, b Aug. 31, 1779. Wanted, birthplace of John Burkett & Mary Bonner, & place of m, somwhere in N. or S. C., also any Rev rec.

(a) WAGGONER – WAGGINER – WAGNER.—Wanted, parentage of John Wagginer, b Jan. 22, 1775, m 1801 Mary Magdalene Mast, b Mar. 20, 1772, dau of John Mast & Barbara —. Wanted also birthplace of John Wagginer & surname of his mother, Mary —. Prob all res of Randolph Co., N. C., until Quaker exodus in Miami Valley, O., 1800–1805.—X. P. B.

10180. GORE–GARDINER.—John (2) Gager, of New London & Norwich, Conn., m Eliz. Gore, dau of John & Rhoda Gardiner Gore. Information wanted of the Gore & Gardiner families.

(a) STREET.—Wanted, patriotic rec of James (4) Street, b Feb. 10, 1708, m Kesiah Haynes.

(b) THURBER–LEWIS.—James Thurber, b 1680, m Dec., 1706, Hepsibah Lewis, dau of Thomas Lewis, of Swansea, & later of Bristol, R. I. Was he a s of Thomas (2) John (1) of Swansea, Mass.? Further information of these families desired.

(c) LESTER–ALLYN.—Thomas Lester, bapt. Oct. 10,, 1731, d Jan., 1788, m Mary Allyn Feb. 8, 1754. They lived in Groton, Conn.—I. M. L.

10181. STEVENSON–HONEYWELL.—Can it be proved that Mary, w of Isreal Honeywell, of Westchester Co., N. Y., was the dau of Edward (Thomas 1) Stevenson & his w Charity Jennings, of Newtown, L. I.? Isreal Honeywell, 1660, m 1684, & his dau, Mary Honeywell Baxter, gave her ch the names of Stevenson & Charity Stevenson, & both these names were repeated in following generations. Was David Honeywell, living at Fredericksburg, N. Y. (Dutchess Co.) the father of Rice Honeywell, b there Jan., 1760? Was Marie Bullock Bernard m by Thomas Stevenson in 1745, the

mother of his ch John, Thomas, Edward, Abigail & Sarah? If he had an earlier w, what was her name?

(a) DAMON.—Wanted, name of 1st w of Noah Damon whom he m abt 1780 nr Milton, Mass. They removed after the war to Woodstock, Vt., & later to Eaton, Canada, where she d. When an old man Noah m Esther Sumner, at Bridgewater, Vt.—H. J. M.

10182. RANDALL.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of father of Elijah Randall, of Easton, Mass., b Nov. 25, 1772, d June 30, 1850, m 1st 1802, Bathsheba Shepard, their ch. Bathsheba, b 1805; Isaac, b 1805. He m 2nd Betsey, b, 1787, dau of Jesse & Sarah Briggs Smith. Ch, Lemuel, b 1810; Mary Blake, b, 1813, & Elijah, b 1817.—B. A. S.

10183. DUNCAN.—Wanted, Rev rec & any information of George Duncan, whose dau Eliza m Rev. James Cofer, of Buckingham Co., Va.—A. V. D. P.

10184. THOMAS.—Wanted, Rev rec of Nicholas Thomas, of Eden, Maine, supposed to have been a sol under Col. Jno. Allen.—M. E. L.

10185. SPENCER–AYERS.—Wanted, parentage of Moses Spencer & his w Judith Ayers, whom he m in Buckingham Co., Va., Jan. 5, 1786.

(a) HOBSON–EVANS.—Wanted, parentage of John Hobson & of his w Susanna Evans, who lived in Cumberland Co., Va.—J. A. H.

10186. HUEY–FORD.—Wanted, parentage of Robt. Huey & of his w Katherine Ford. Their dau Rebecca Huey, b Bedford Co., Pa., June 6, 1819, m Jacob Ruffner, b 1820, son of Daniel, b 1794.

(a) HUFFMAN.—Wanted, parentage of Eliz. Huffman, b Huntingdon Co., Pa., June 10, 1798, d Indiana Co., Pa., 1882, m Daniel Ruffner, b 1794, s of Henry, b 1722, s of Philip, who d 1784. Wanted also, Rev rec of Philip.—R. E. L.

10187. ROBINSON.—Wanted, parentage of Jacob Robinson, of New Haven, who m 1690 Sarah Hitchcock. Their dau Sarah, b Dec. 24, 1695, m Samuel Bradley, Jan. 27, 1715.—I. A. B.

10188. FARNHAM–FARNAM.—Peter Farnam, of Killingworth, Conn., was Lieut. of the Killingworth, Mil. He d 1777. Wanted, date of his commis. His 2nd w was Mercy Wright, wanted her parentage. Peter Farnam was the s of Sergeant Peter Farnham & Hannah Wilcox of Wilcoxson. Lieut. Peter dropped the "h" from Farnham.—J. H. F.

10189. RODGERS.—Wanted, ances with Rev rec of James Rodgers, b May, 1773, in Va. or Md., d July, 1842, in McMinnville, Tenn. Mar. 2nd 1811, Margaret Campbell, in Tenn. Had 2 sons by his 1st m & 3 daus by his 2nd. He was a surveyor in Va. & afterwards practised law in Tenn. Was related to Com. Rodgers of the War of 1812.—A. N.

10190. BRANDENBURG.—Henry Brandenburg m Eliz. Gornier at Fredericktown, Md., July 11, 1793. They moved to Montgomery Co., O., 1816, & he d there 1824. When & where was he b, & did he have Rev rec?

(a) GORNER.—Eliz. Gorner Brandenburg was the dau of Paul & Margaret Gorner. In 1771 they were living in Georgetown, D. C. Paul d & was buried in Bankstown, where the City of Washington now stands. Was he a sol in the Rev? Where & when was he b & when did he die.—I. O.

10191. GLADISH.—Wanted, Rev rec & all dates of Richard Gladish, b in Eng., who came to America bef. the Rev & set in N. C., a carpenter by trade. His ch were John, James Wright, Richard, Gilane, Isaiah and Jeremiah, who moved to Ky., m & lived nr Bowling Green, Ky., removed to Pike Co., Ind., & d there.—A. E. H.

10192. MURRAY.—John, bro of Gen. Francis Murray, came from Ireland & set in Pa. or nr Elkton, Md. He d Apr. 16, 1790, abt 50 yrs old. He m Elizabeth Syng, b Feb. 20, 1739, d Mar. 16, 1788. Both are buried on banks of Big Elk Creek nr Elkton, Md., tombstones still in good condition in 1832. Ch, Abigail, b Mar. 28, 1773, in Pa., d Oct. 29, 1866; James Syng, one of the Signers of a Declaration of Sympathy & Protest, antedating by more than a yr the Declaration of Independence. Wanted, Rev rec & date of m of John Murray.

(a) RUDULPH.—Col. Michael Johannes Rudulph, b on Prussian part of Rhine, ser 7 yrs in army of Frederick the Great, emig. with w Anna, to Amer. & set at Elkton, Md. Ch, Tobias, Zebulon & Jacob, b Sept. 8, 1726, at Elkton, d July 18, 1800, m 1st Rachel Johnston & had ch Thomas, Rebecca, Michael, who was Capt. in "Lee's Legion," Mary & John, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Lucretia Garfield. Jacob m 2nd Frances Broom, nee Jacob, b July 2, 1739, d Dec. 16, 1814. Ch, Zebulon, Jacob, David, Tobias. Wanted, Rev rec of Jacob Rudulph & date of m with Frances Broom.—C. M. G.

10193. JETER.—Wanted, parentage & places & dates of b, m & d of Wm. Jeter & also of his w Margaret —. They lived in Amelia or Caroline Co., Va. during Rev. Their s Cornelius m Sarah Lovelace & lived in Ga. nr Conyers or Social Circle; & James, b Jan. 15, 1759, enlisted from Chester Dist., S. C., & d Aug. 12, 1840, in Union Co., S. C., m Mary Crosby, of Fairfield Dist., S. C. Jesse Lovelace Jeter, s of Cornelius, m Sarah Crosby, dau of James. Wanted, names & dates of other ch of Wm. Jeter.—V. J. W.

10194. BUSHNELL.—Wanted, names of ch of Alexander & Chloe Wait Bushnell. They were m in 1761–7, he fought in Rev. Their grandson Thos Bushnellmar. Betsy Spencer.—E. M. S. P.

10195. HUFF.—The records of Mass. soldiers who served in the Rev show one Moses Huff, pvt in Capt. John Blunt's Co., Mar. 6, 1780–Sept.

6, 1780, raised for the defense of eastern Mass. He also served in Capt. Lemont's Co. from July 1, 1781–Dec. 1, 1781, in the vicinity of the Penobscot River. Was he the s of George Huff? He moved to Bowdoin, Maine, & raised a large family. Wanted, any information on this subject.—F. H. W.

10196. MARSHALL–DIGBY.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of ances of Wm. Lucky Marshall, who m Miss Digby bef the Civil War. Wanted also, Digby gen.—F. F.

10164. HAMILTON–PAYNE.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of father of Sally Hamilton, who lived nr Sedalia, Mo., & m Wm. Payne or Paine, whose father moved from Va. to Ky. Wanted, his parentage. They had dau Sarah Ann, who m 1st Wilbur Baldwin. Did he have Rev ances? 2nd, John Loomis Smith. Wilbur Baldwin had dau Elizabeth Ann, who m Wm. Lewis.—E. B. K.

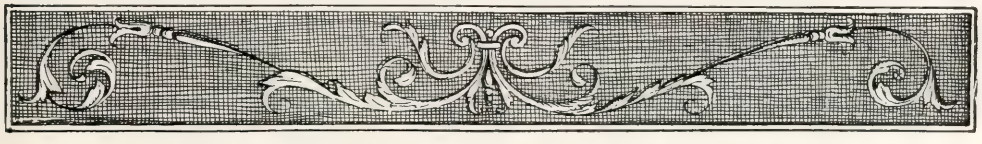
ANSWERS

10008. TERREL.—Robert Terrel was the s of Sir Timothy Terrel, Gent. of the privy councils of Charles I, born, 1696. His s Edmond Terrel, to whom he willed large tracts of land in Culpepper Co., Va. lived there & raised 7 or 8 ch. according to Landrum's History of South Carolina. His dau Elizabeth Terrel m Wm. Wilkins & settled on Goncher Creek prior to Rev. The King having given him a large tract of land, of course, he did not take up arms against the King. His house is still in a good state of preservation & is situated abt. 12 miles from Gaffney. Wm. & Eliz. Terrel Wilkins & their 16 ch are buried near the house & their graves are marked & still cared for. For possible further data on the Terrel family would suggest you write to "Editor Genealogical Department." c/o The State. Columbia, S. Car.—*Mrs. W. J. Wilkins.* Gaffney S. C.

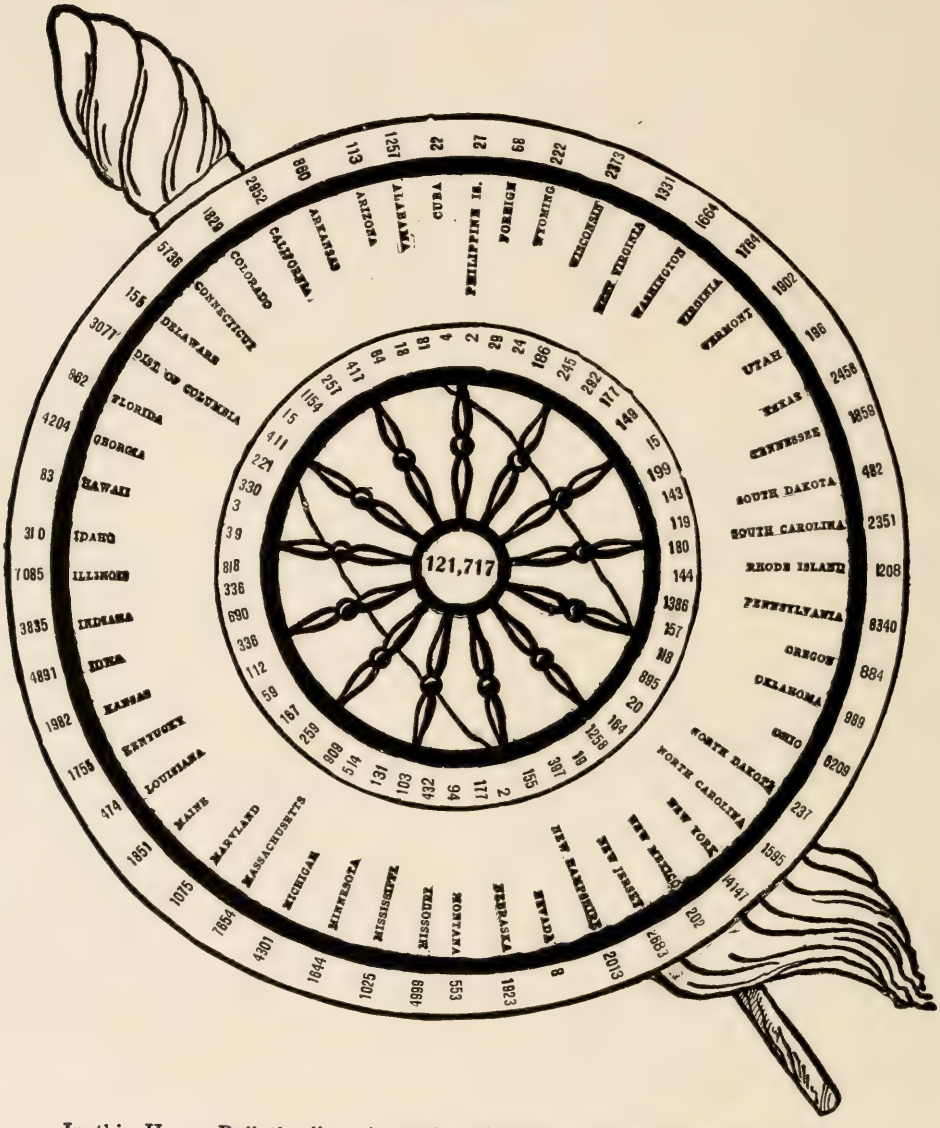
10018. INGRAHAM.—Nathan Ingraham, Sr. m Mary Pitts, Apr. 17, 1744 (Hebron V. R. vol. 1, p 50) ch Mary b Aug. 20, 1745; Waitstill b March 12, 1747; Sarah b May 9, 1749; Nathan b Aug. 23, 1751; Samuel b Apr. 2, 1754; John b June 22, 1756; Hannah b Oct. 3, 1758; Joseph b Sept. 15, 1760; Rhoda b May 2, 1763; Lidea b May 4, 1765.—*Mrs A. W. Mann.* Onawa, Iowa.

10009a. MEYER.—John Jacob Meyer b at Muhlbach, Lancaster Co., Pa. d nr Jersey Shore 1815 & is buried in Pine Creek grave yard where his grave has been marked by Fort Antes Chapter D.A.R. He was the 4th ch of Jacob Meyer b Muhlbach 1732 d Freeburg 1807 who m Susan Ream, & had 8 ch John Jacob Meyer m Julia Morr, dau of Andrew Morr or Moor of Lancaster Co. who was a soldier in Capt. Thomas Militia 1781; also in Capt. Boggs' Co. 1782. Robinson's Co. 3rd Co. 7th Bat. Lancaster See Pa. Arch. vol. 7 series 5, pp 687, 700, 738 John Jacob Meyer served in 3rd Co., and Bat. Lancaster Co. 1782. His father, John Jacob, Sr. also served, See 7th Co. Pa. Arch. 5th Series p 140, of Central Pa. Commemorative Record, pub. 1898, gives a good history of Meyer fam. The will of John Jacob, is on the probate record of Lycoming Co. It bequeaths to "loving w, sons Jacob & George." Will made 5 Nov. 1815, rec. Nov. 18, 1815. Will Book 1, p 97. These notes are correct as far as they go, but merely came to my knowledge in locating the grave of John Jacob Meyer as a Revolutionary soldier.—*J. C. P. Krom Regent,* Fort Antes Chapter, D.A.R.

10011. STROTHER–EVANS–COLEMAN.—French Strother d 1800, of Culpeper Co., Va. was, for his patriotic services & utterances during the Rev. called by Grigsby "The Fearless." He was for more than thirty years a representative of his Co. He was also County Lieutenant, Member of the Committee of Safety etc. during the Rev. I do not find that he actually bore arms during the War but his other services would entitle desc to membership in the S.A.R. & D.A.R. See Croziers "Buckners of Virginia"; Publications of the Southern History Association,vol. 2, number 1898; List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, issued by the State Library, Richmond. Eliza (beth) French Strother, dau of French & Lucy Coleman Strother m Nimrod Evans but d without issue, according to the records of Judge P. W. Strother of Petersburg, Va. an authority on this family. Commander French Chadwick, U. S. N. is a gr s of Capt. John Evans & Gillie Coleman Strother, dau of French & Lucy Coleman Strother.—*J. B. Nicklin, Jr.* 516 Poplar St. Chattanooga, Tenn.



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PHILADELPHIA

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1921 WHOLE No. 351

THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.,

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THE development of the mechanics of a civil government to meet the necessities created by the struggle for political liberty is the most interesting of all the interesting phases of the American Revolution. In this development the committees of Correspondence, of Observation, of Inspection, of Intelligence and of Safety were most important organisms. They formed the bridge by which the colonists passed over the morass of political destruction from the ruins of a repudiated, paternalistic tyranny to the firm ground of self-administered government beyond.

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes," wrote Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, but "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends [life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness] it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Accustomed to the obligation of meeting the difficult and oftentimes harsh demands of frontier life; practiced in devising means of handling unusual situations the colonists, as naturally as they built and assembled in their blockhouse forts to repel the Indian attack, rallied in communal groups to resist the aggressions of the Mother Country. Hampered in their legislatures by the dominating power of the royal governor, who, by mere fiat checked or nullified the actions of the provincial assemblies and, when he saw fit, prorogued or dissolved them, the colonists, with the natural confidence of self-reliant men, were not long in devising a substitute for their thwarted legislative powers. The New England

Province of Massachusetts Bay May 20th 1774

Gentlemen

By order of the House of Representatives of this Province, we inclose you an Act passed in the late Session of the British Parliament intitled "An act to discontinue in such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned the landing and discharging, lading or Shipping of Goods Wares and Merchandize at the Town and within the Harbour of Boston in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in North America".

We think that the Archives of Constantinople might be in vain Searchd for a parallel — To reason upon such an Act would be Idleness. You will doubtless judge every British American Colony deeply concernd in it, and contemplate and determine upon it accordingly.

We are with great Regard
Your Friends & fellow Countrymen

Thomas Cushing
Samuel Adams
Jas. Warren
Joseph Hawley
Thos Gardner
Wm. Heath

Committee of Correspondence

To the Gentlemen the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the Hon^ble House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia

Photo by L. C. Handy, Washington.
ORIGINAL LETTER IN MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON.

In Committee of Safety

Gent.ⁿ

Philadelphia November 7th 1775

We have considered your respectful answer to our application for the Public Arms in the County of Lancaster, and are fully satisfied with the Reasons you assign for obtaining them for the use of the poor Associators in said County, and have only to acknowledge your Zeal in the Public Cause and to desire you will send to us, the names of the persons in whose hands the Arms are left, that it may be known where to apply for them on any Emergency, and that Public Property may be taken care of. We also acknowledge your care in carrying our Resolves, respecting Kearsley & Brooks into execution, and we are, Gentlemen

Your most obed.ᵗ and
humble Servants —

To the Committee of Lancaster County

Signed by Order of the Board

B Franklin Presᵈ.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON.

teemen of 1773 are to be found the names of nearly every Revolutionary patriot most familiar to us. The Massachusetts' list shows three signers of the Declaration of Independence, a delegate to the Continental Congress and a major general of the Continental Army; Rhode Island's a Signer and two delegates to the Congress; Connecticut's a major general, a commissary general and a commissioner to France; Maryland's two Signers and three delegates to the Congress; Delaware's three Signers; North Carolina's two and Virginia's seven Signers, one of whom was the author of the Declaration itself.

In the natural and justifiable exultation over their victory the colonists again relaxed their efforts to some extent and Governor Thomas Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, wrote to the home government in 1773 that: "I had the fullest evidence of a plan to engage the colonies in a confederation against the authority of Parliament. The towns of this province were to begin; the assembly to confirm their doings and to invite the other colonies to join."

The so-called Tea Act and Declaratory Act were next enacted by a Parliament intent upon enforcing entire submission to its will and, hard upon their heels, the Boston Tea Party flaunted its defiant opposition in the face of the royal government just as the burning of the *Gaspeé* had flashed the selfsame warning a year before. But the *Gaspeé* were merely a mob assault upon an unpopular policeman; the Tea Party was open defiance of the law itself. The punishment was swift and drastic! The Boston Port Bill closed the harbor of Boston to all commerce; a British squadron blockaded the port and British regiments were landed in the town. Immediately the Committee organization commenced to demonstrate its value. The Boston Committee held conference with those of the neighboring towns and addressed a circular letter to all the Colonies. The one sent to the Virginia Committee is shown in illustration herewith. The armed pressure imposed upon Boston was a fatal misstep. The Committees worked feverishly and the First Continental Congress was the result.

Up to the time of the calling of this Congress the Committees had been those of Correspondence, of Observation, of Inspection and of Intelligence, or a combination of these titles such as Intelligence and Observation, of Correspondence and Inspection, or of Correspondence, Intelligence and Inspection. Their functions were to write to the other Colonies; report conditions; keep watch over the non-importation resolutions and see to the punishment of violations; discuss and initiate protests and remonstrances to be forwarded to Parliament through the Colonial Agents in London, where such action, through the provincial assemblies, was blocked by the royal governors. By 1774 a new type of Committee was coming into existence; that of the Committee of Safety. This Committee rapidly became the most important of all. The titles now changed again and there were Committees of Safety and Correspondence, of Safety and Observation, of Safety and Inspection; but in all the combinations the word "safety" took precedence. There was something ominous in the appearance of this word. It seemed to assume that the danger of a resort to force of arms might not be far distant.

The method of forming these committees was not always uniform in the different colonies. The central, or main Committee of Correspondence of the Colony was generally elected by the pro-

vincial assembly; the town and county committees by open convention of freeholders and inhabitants; these local committees, in turn, sometime elected delegates from their membership to the main or central committee. In most cases, however, the central Committee of Correspondence of the province was chosen by the assembly and the personnel of the Committees of Safety well-nigh universally so. As they were to act for the assembly, when prorogued, or between sessions, the membership was, invariably taken from that of the assembly itself. For this reason and also because the tenure of office of the Committee was limited to the interim when there was no legislature, there was never any conflict of power or question of authority between the Committees of Safety and the legislatures.

Of the twelve colonies represented in the First Continental Congress, four of them—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Maryland—chose their delegates through their Committees of Correspondence; in one—Delaware—the delegates were chosen by a convention of inhabitants, called by the Committees and all the rest were either elected or appointed by the legislatures or at a general meeting of the inhabitants. This First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and its non-importation resolution, adopted September 22, 1774, drew forth opposition which is of value to an understanding of the committees' work. Certain anonymous publications, entitled "Free Thoughts of a Westchester Farmer," asked: "Will you submit to this slavish regulation? You must. Our sovereign lords and masters the high and mighty delegates in Grand Continental Congress assembled, have ordered and directed it! They have directed the committees in the respective colonies to establish such further regulations as they may think proper for carrying the Association * * * into execution. If you like it better, choose your committee or suffer it to be chosen by half a dozen fools in your neighborhood; opening your doors to them—let them examine your tea canisters and molasses jugs, and your wives' and daughters' petticoats—bow and cringe and tremble and quake—fall down and worship our sovereign Lord, the Mob!" This was the production of the rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Westchester county, New York. He declared he would not submit to any such domination and if "any pragmatical committee gentleman come to my house and give himself airs, I will show him the door, and if he does not soon take himself away, a good hickory cudgel shall teach him better manners." This excited author, the Reverend Mr. Samuel Seabury, was shocked and horrified at a people taking matters into its own hands. The Declaration of Independence had not then been written and he could not, evidently, conceive of the principle, laid down therein by Jefferson, that "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise." And their exercise, in Massachusetts, where the Ministerial troops held the provincial capital by the throat, was directed in a fashion succinctly displayed by the printed circular letter sent out from the Boston Committee of Correspondence to the Committees of the nearby towns, February 25, 1775, two months before the battle of Lexington: "The following proceedings and votes of the joint Committees of this and several other towns are conveyed to you by their unanimous request. The importance of the subject at this critical time when our enemies are aided by some of our deluded fellow-

citizens, must strike you forcibly. We do not doubt but you will adopt the following or some similar plan as your salvation depends upon it. What you must do must be done soon, or it will be ineffectual. The army [British in Boston] by the number of wagons which they have engaged must be in want of a number of horses and cattle, it is wholly with our friends in the country to prevent their supply, but we need not dictate to them the mode. The cannon and baggage of the army must remain here unless you supply them with horses and cattle, but on your firmness and resolution we depend. We have a good cause, the thought is animating, take courage, and rely upon a kind Providence for protection and success in your resistance, in case it becomes necessary by your being attacked." This was signed by William Cooper, Clerk of the Committee. Below it was printed the proceedings of the meeting referred to:

"At a meeting of the Committees of Correspondence of, the several towns of Boston, Charleston, Cambridge, Medford, Lexington, Watertown, Brookline and Concord—

"Whereas the representative body of this Province in Congress, in Cambridge, considering that certain persons were employed in diverse kinds of work for the army, in order to enable it to take the field and distress the inhabitants of the country, did strongly recommend to the Committees of Correspondence and Inspection in the several towns and districts in this province, to see their resolves of the 7th instant, relative to supplying the troops now stationed in Boston, with timber, boards, spars, pickets, tent poles, canvas, bricks, iron, wagons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools or any materials for making any of the carriages or implements aforesaid, strictly and faithfully adhered to.

In compliance with the above recommendation and from a conviction of its being our duty to prevent such supplies. Voted, That the following methods, if strictly adhered to will, in our opinion, be effectual, *viz.* That no teams be suffered to load in, or after loading to pass through, any town in this province for Boston, if their load in whole or part, consists of any of the above mentioned articles, or oats, except the teamster can produce from the Committee of Correspondence for the town, where he loaded, an instrument, certifying his name, place of abode, the particulars of his load, the person who sends, and to whom to be delivered in Boston, and that said certificate ought to be delivered to one or more of the Committee of Correspondence for Boston before the teamster presumes to unload."

It is impossible to withhold admiration from action such as this. It was sabotage; but sabotage boldly and publicly recommended in the face of the bayonet.

The memorials, petitions and addresses to the King, Parliament and the people of Great Britain, of this First Continental Congress went for naught and the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia a few weeks after the first shots of the war had been fired at Lexington. It recommended, on July 18th, to the various Colonies that each one appoint a committee of safety to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defense of their respective Colonies in the recess of their assemblies and conventions. This was placing the seal of approval of the United Colonies upon the Committee of Safety system. Hostilities had begun and a war demands continuous and sustained effort that cannot wait upon the established routine of peace time custom. Early in 1775 Joseph Galloway, of Pennsylvania, came forward in his "Candid Examination of the Mutual Claims of Great Britain and the Colonies" and paid his respects to the committee system with the bitterness of excited toryism. He labelled the Congress illegal and called upon the people to dissolve their inferior committees—their instrument to trample on the sacred laws of their country and its invaluable rights. It was plainly evident to Galloway that the committees were engines of power and accomplishment sufficient in themselves to overturn the royal government in the Colonies. The fact that these

committees were working in harmony with the regular provincial legislatures and that no conflict or question of authority had developed made the matter, from the loyalist viewpoint, most serious. He did not see that because there was no conflict, because there was no question of authority, the movement possessed the greatest of all sanctions, that of unity of purpose of an entire people. The royal governor could muzzle or dissolve the legislature at will, whenever it appeared to him that it was becoming too independent and unyielding in its antagonism to the measures of the home government; yet here was an organization, in which were to be found the most influential men of the Colonies, which could not be reached or controlled by any royal officer or crown power and through which the legislature, though securely fettered by the established royal practice, continued to function freely in its rebellious attitude. It was both disconcerting and alarming.

The central Committees of Safety became, from their composition and character the most important and powerful of all the committees. During the transition period before the royal government fell to pieces and before the Revolutionary legislatures could begin to function, they held for a time, almost dictatorial power. But it was always wisely used and quietly wielded in coöperation with the local town and county Committees. Together these Committees held firm to the heavy, everyday work of massing the resources of the country behind the fighting forces. It was not spectacular work, but exacting and unceasing. A break in the lines of supplies, a check or delay of men or equipment, a need for wagons, for arms, for blankets for animals and fodder and the Committee of Safety was appealed to for aid. It called out the militia, collected arms and accoutrements, handled desertions, received, managed and guarded prisoners of war, arrested tories, adjusted accounts, settled claims and performed hundreds of other tasks of a minor nature, but nonetheless necessary, which, unattended to would have increased immeasurably the burdens and difficulties of the War. Yet, important as were these Committees and this Committee system, after the advent upon the scene of the Committee of Safety the career of all became comparatively brief. Few of them continued in existence beyond the year 1777. Only the New Hampshire and Connecticut Committees continued throughout the War; the Vermont, New York and New Jersey Committees continued to 1778 and Rhode Island's lasted until 1781. All the others ceased functioning as soon as the Revolutionary legislatures took firm control of affairs; this was usually as soon after the Declaration of Independence as the different States could adopt new constitutions and put them into operation. The Committees of Correspondence had virtually merged with the Committees of Safety after the war commenced and the entire committee organization, as a part of the Revolutionary War machine, had dissolved by January, 1778. A good picture of the way in which the Committees functioned is furnished in the letter from the Commander in Chief to the New York Committee, July 22, 1777:

"Gentlemen,

I am informed by General George Clinton that you have vested him with powers to call out the Militia of the Counties of Ulster, Orange, Dutchess and Westchester until the 1st August, at which time the New Legislature of the State is summoned to meet. As it will probably be some time before the wheels of the New Government can be put in motion, I am fearful, that unless this Power is extended to a further time, there will be a vacancy between Genl. Clinton's present Commission, and the enacting new Laws by the Legislature, a circumstance, which at this time may prove most fatal in its consequences, because from the present appearance

of matters, the enemy are upon the point of making some capital move. I would therefore wish, if it can be done with propriety, that before your Board is dissolved, you would extend this power of calling out the militia to Genl. Clinton, or some other person, till such time as you may reasonably expect the New Legislature will have met and proceeded regularly to business.

I mention Genl. Clinton or some other person, because as he will enter into his office of Governor of the State upon the 1st of August, he cannot probably attend to the Business of calling out the Militia. If you are of opinion that he can, I would prefer him to any other.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Most Obdt. and Humbl. Servt.

Go. Washington.

In studying the history of our Revolutionary War it is but natural that our attention should first be caught by the high lights and brilliant color of the exciting events of the military conflict, or the romance of the diplomatic scenes to the exclusion of the commonplace, everyday efforts of the average citizen; but a closer study of such phases of that struggle as this committee organization suggests will well repay the effort involved. For here and elsewhere we will find in the picture that unrolls before our eyes, the practical workings of a democracy at its best, which holds for all of us the inspiration that is so valuable a part of our great heritage from the American Revolution.

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Eva V. M. Bissell,
Chairman Magazine Committee.

The attention of the organization is again called to The American's Creed. This concise and eloquent statement of American principles should be in use in our schools all over the land. Copies of the Creed tastefully printed are available for distribution at the price of $4.00 per hundred and $30.00 per thousand. The Book of The American's Creed has been tastefully printed and can be furnished at 35 cents per volume, if ordered in lots of three or more. The book amplifies the teaching of the Creed and explains the circumstances under which it was adopted. Compatriots are requested to coöperate in placing the book in the hands of teachers and the Creed in the hands of students in our schools. Any child who has learned to recite this Creed from day to day as a part of his school curriculum will in all probability be and remain a good American to the end of his life. Full information on the subject can be secured from Compatriot Matthew Page Andrews at 849 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

IN this month of November all eyes are turned to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, which convenes in Washington on Armistice Day.

Our Society has again had the opportunity to be of great service to our Government by placing Memorial Continental Hall at its disposal for this momentous occasion. Our offer has been accepted, and the meetings of the Conference will be held in our Hall which will thus go down in history linked with an event which may be epochal in its issues. It would be most appropriate at this time for our chapters to follow the proceedings of the Conference closely, in order to gain an intelligent grasp of the questions at issue. Public opinion will need careful and wise guidance, else it may befog the issues by bringing ill-considered pressure to bear upon the deliberations of the Conference. Organizations are already planning their "nation-wide demonstrations." Let us try to keep cool heads and a sane, calm attitude ourselves, and impart them to others. Let us trust the members of the Conference to handle their business with wisdom. There is likely to be a great deal of sentimentality let loose by those who make hue and cry for "peace and disarmament," without an intelligent consideration of the hard facts of the situation. Our hearts cry out for the end of the war; we know that the next war would probably mean the wiping out of our civilization, and perhaps the extinction of the race. Every argument there is, is against war, yet we cannot argue war out of existence, nor end it by disarmament. Nations may agree on paper not to fight, but as long as even one predatory nation with a "will to power" remains unchanged at heart, these arguments may be worth only "scraps of paper."

Peace must come before disarmament, and peace cannot come without a renewal of confidence and the birth of friendly feelings between the nations. Behind any conference of this kind there must be education of the nations. Nations must be taught that in the long run justice and right and the "square deal" are the best policies, and lead to those most enduring and permanent settlements that go toward making a lasting peace.

Sir Auckland Geddes, The British Ambassador, in addressing our last Congress, said very truly, "there is no question that can arise between our nations that cannot be settled by sensible men sitting around a table to talk it over." If this can be true—and it is true of England and America—it can be true of all other nations. We must help to make them think it is true. We must bring about this change of heart through education, for we cannot expect any nation to disarm, or even to reduce its armament, in the face of a deadly peril across its borders. There can be no safety or security while one nation—there is no need to name it—breeds hatred in its children for another and lives and plots for the coming "war of revenge." And, without security there can be no real end to wars, for the right of self-defense is born in us all. Pacifist sentimentalism will not solve the problem. Education and mutual understanding, will go a long way toward its solution.

In this crisis, for it is a crisis, as acute, perhaps, as that which faced the Peace Conference at Versailles, America has a grave responsibility. She has also a splendid opportunity. She can settle and stabilize the world, not by "entangling alliances" that bugbear of irreconcilables, but by letting it be thoroughly well-known that her full power and influence would stand arrayed against any repetition of the crime of 1914. I found in talking with many abroad, that safety, security against aggression or world-revolution, is all that Europe longs for; she longs for a chance to work and live in peace. If America can but awaken to her duty in an association of nations against war she can guarantee Europe that chance: she can stabilize Europe and the world. Then, and then only, the nations can disarm to the minimum. No robber nation or fanatic Bolshevik would dare start war or world revolution in defiance of America. Without the power and influence of America this security cannot be attained.

We can lead American thought into these channels. We can help America to realize that "splendid isolation" is a thing of the past; that it cannot and will not secure the peace of Europe with which we, also, and our own interests, are indissolubly linked.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

THE INDIAN PLAY AT KINGS MOUNTAIN

By J. P. Cranke

A STEER'S horn and an old gun, minus its flintlock, under a glass case in the home of the proud owner, George Fitzhugh, of McKinney, Texas, handed down from his great grandfather, John Abston, one-time private soldier in the regiment of Colonel William Washington, both played an important part in the battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780. The horn is from the steer that furnished Colonel Washington's men their breakfast and the gun was the weapon used by Abston with deadly effect upon Ferguson's men in the battle.

John Abston died in Collin county, Texas, about the time of the Civil War, at the age of 109 years. His remains rest in the cemetery at the little town of Lavon in the southeastern part of the county and a monument, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, marks the spot.

After the Revolution, like myriads of other empire builders from the Atlantic States, he turned his face toward the West. He first went to the region of what is now Missouri, and then dropped down to Kentucky. Kentucky becoming too thickly settled for him, according to the ideas of the time as to the proper amount of space a gentleman's estate should occupy, he came to Texas about the time Sam Houston was carving out that virile and ambitious Republic from Mexico. It was a land after his own heart, boundless in space and teeming with game. It was to support his family, largely by hunting, that the flintlock was taken from the old rifle and the percussion cap lock substituted, as shown in the photograph of the horn and gun. Here he lived and died, full of years and honor, the neighbors always according him a place of supreme distinction, not only because of his great age, but rightfully belonging to the hero who has done and dared greatly for the welfare of mankind.

The following is from the pension records of the United States of America:

JOHN ABSTON—Only soldier of the Revolutionary War by name of Abston. Date of enlistment—1779. Length of service—two years. Rank—Private. Captain—John Ellis Rose. Colonel—William Washington. State—Virginia. Battles engaged in—Kings Mountain. Residence of soldier at enlistment—Pittsylvania county, Virginia. Date of application for pension—February 4th, 1857. Residence at date of application—Collin county, Texas. Age at date application—96 years. Born January 2nd., in Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

REMARKS—He was son of Joshua Abston, captain of Virginia militia. This claim was rejected on the ground that the claimant was unable to furnish documentary evidence or testimony of comrades in proof of his service, as required by the act of June 7th, 1832, under which he applied.

(Signed) J. C. Davenport,
Commissioner.

September 27th, 1911,
Mr. George Fitzhugh,
McKinney, Texas.

Documentary evidence after the seventy-seven years! Testimony of comrades when a man has reached the age of ninety-six!

The story of the incidents before and during the battle, handed down in the Abston family, and which were listened to by men still living in Collin county as the tale was unfolded by the old revolutionist himself, is as follows:

The detachment of Colonel Washington had marched steadily for two days and nights with the balance of the mountaineers from the slopes of the Alleghe-

nies. They had very little to eat during this last forty-eight hours, having already consumed the rations with which they had supplied themselves before starting from their homes. The morning they came up with the enemy they were all but famished, and Washington, knowing the necessity of having his men fed before going into action, was much concerned. It was the good fortune of John Abston Then, with much dignified ceremony, there in the presence of the enemy which they were about to assail, William Washington presented to John Abston one of the horns of the steer as a memento of the occasion and the signal service he had performed. He carried it with him through the battle, and after the close of the struggle, preserved it as a remembrance of his gallant colonel.



PHOTOGRAPH OF HORN PRESENTED TO JOHN ABSTON BY COLONEL WILLIAM WASHINGTON ON THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE OF KINGS MOUNTAIN. THE RIFLE IS THE WEAPON MINUS ITS FLINTLOCK, PERCUSSION CAP LOCK SUBSTITUTED, USED BY ABSTON IN THE BATTLE.

to save the day and relieve the anxiety of his commanding officer.

He was scouting in advance of the main body and luckily ran upon a fat steer in the woods, one of the few that had escaped the British foragers. He immediately transformed himself from scout to commissary and drove the steer back to his command, where he was received with shouts of delight by the men. The beef was quickly butchered and the men cooked and ate their breakfast.

There were but few trained soldiers in the detachment that went into the battle of Kings Mountain. John Abston was one of the few who had received the training of a soldier, he having enlisted in 1779, and engaged in a number of skirmishes, marches and manœuvres before this action that was to have such far-reaching effects on the final outcome of the Revolution. However, the men were trained to fight Indians, if not British

soldiers, and their Indian tactics proved sufficiently effective.

Cornwallis had detached Colonel Ferguson with 1200 men for a foray of destruction and to rally and enlist the Tories. Ferguson first encountered Macdowell, who had only 160 militia, and pursued him to the foot of the Alleghenies. Having no other line of retreat save across the mountains, the small detachment scattered and, once upon the Western slopes, they found a temporary asylum from further pursuit. They brought to these backwoodsmen, who had heretofore lived in safety beyond the outer fringes of the war, the stories of burnings and murder, and crimes unspeakable which stained the name of British soldiers in all these forays throughout the Carolinas and Georgia. These same stories roused the mountaineers to the imminence of their own danger, for there was a threat that Ferguson would cross the mountains and visit upon their heads the outrages he had heaped upon other portions of the country. In fact, he had the effrontery to send them word he was coming with fire, sword and halter. Here was the wolf howling at their very door.

Macdowell's men proved to be eloquent recruiting officers. Along the Watauga a regiment was quickly assembled under Isaac Shelby and John Sevier. Shelby sent word of Ferguson's threat to his friend, William Campbell, at the forks of the Holston. He also dispatched a messenger to Colonel Cleaveland to bring on his followers to the hunt, the hunting being good just at that time. The rendezvous was the Burk county court house on the Catawba. These spurring messengers, "fiery red with haste," this rapid rallying of armed men, remind one of the assembling of the powers of the lords and dukes in the Wars of the Roses.

Shelby, Campbell and Sevier assembled their men at the Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga, September 25th. An old Presbyterian minister, who was, doubtless, anything but a pacifist, prayed over these fighting backwoodsmen as they stood in a great grove, bowed over their rifles, and conjured them vehemently, by all they held sacred, to smite the foe with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. Old John Abston used to say there was an iron grin on the faces of these men as they listened to the prayer of the good, old preacher. It was not irreverence but a smile of amusement at the idea that they needed any urging.

When they joined Colonel Cleaveland the little army numbered 1500 men. Colonel Campbell was chosen commander over the whole, each chief being left in immediate command of his own followers. There was no such thing as military discipline, as known in regular armies, but the mountaineers were trained in a school that fitted them in an eminent manner to accomplish the mission on which they had started. They had been inured to hardship and danger incident to a frontier existence from their earliest years and they had learned to track and hunt down the savage warrior and best him at his own game.

As for leadership, the names of their chieftains is a roll of the early statesmen and warriors who founded Commonwealths and carved an empire out of the wilderness: Campbell, Macdowell, Shelby, Sevier, William Washington, Cleaveland. The latter was, perhaps, the coolest and most astute Indian fighter that ever lived, and now he was smarting under private wrongs perpetrated by the British.

Colonel Shelby made a speech to the

assembled mountaineers in which he urged them to fight Indian fashion, "give them Indian play," as he expressed it. Until victory, utter and absolute, no man was to leave the field under any circumstances. Then the march was resumed toward Gilbertown where they expected to come up with Ferguson.

The British leader suddenly realized he had kicked over a hornet's nest with his maraudings, burning and killing, for now he learned from his scouts that this band coming up like a cyclone was composed of the very men to whom he had sent his message of vengeance. He had aroused the natives as the advance of the British had done at Concord and Lexington. He appealed to Cornwallis for reinforcements and then began twisting and doubling and turning to gain sufficient time for the new troops to reach him and also for the local Tory militia to assemble. He was familiar with this guerrilla warfare of the South and his manœuvres would, doubtless, have enabled him to elude a regular force; but when he began these antics they were perfectly understood by the Indian-tracking backwoodsmen and they followed his trail like hounds upon a fresh scent.

At Gilbertown it was discovered that many of the horses were broken down by the terrific march and Campbell selected the men with the freshest horses, to the number of seven hundred and fifty, and resumed the pursuit.

The pursuit lasted until October 6th, when the American scouts reported Ferguson halted on a spur of Kings Mountain, and already intrenched. This was joyful news to the pursuers. The scouts described the camp as fixed on a rocky ridge some seven hundred yards long, with three sides sloping away from the summit and the hillsides covered with an open forest glade while the fourth side on the north was a steep declivity, not easily assailable. From prisoners they secured further particulars about Ferguson's encampment, and the next morning a neighboring hillsman came into camp and gave them an exact description of the lay of the land. He also described Ferguson and the uniform he was wearing.

When within a mile of the mountain Campbell halted his command and made his dispositions. Ferguson was entrenched in a naturally strong position, easily defended, and with a force of considerable superiority in numbers, but Campbell never hesitated for a moment. He and Shelby took the centre to make the frontal attack, while the right wing was under Sevier and the left led by Cleaveland. The two latter were to pass on by the sides of the ridge until they uncovered and then wheel to left and right, respectively, and advance, thus attacking on three sides at once.

Campbell gave the word, "Buford," as the countersign, a thing sinister to Ferguson had he known it. It was the name of the commander at the Waxhaw whose men had been massacred by Tarleton after they had surrendered. The orders were simple: "Follow their officers; fall back when pressed by the bayonet, but never leave the field. All the time let the foe have Indian play."

The movement of the Americans had been so swift and silent that Ferguson was surrounded and rifle balls singing about his ears before he realized his situation. Suddenly the three hillsides blossomed with a crop of armed men and a deadly fire poured into his entrenchments. Quickly his silver whistle was heard by the mountaineers and a formidable body with fixed bayonets drove down against Campbell's men. There was not a bayonet within the American ranks. Campbell's men promptly fell back be-

fore the British onslaught and the latter pursued eagerly. A few strides further and their flank was uncovered and now was Shelby's opportunity. His men poured in a brisk fire and the British, obedient to Ferguson's whistle, turned to give Shelby the bayonet and Shelby, perforce, gave way. But this turn of the British again exposed their flank and Campbell was not defeated by any means. He again quickly advanced and poured in his fire. The mountaineers were doing it "Indian fashion" as abjured by Shelby before the battle opened. The whole battle, which lasted hardly an hour, was waged by these charges and countercharges of the combatants. But at every fresh advance the Americans gradually came nearer the summit and on a level with Ferguson's entrenchments, picking off their victims with deadly accuracy.

Ferguson directed his men from horseback but owing to the contour of the ground he could not be spotted while the Americans were still far down the hill. Now, Sevier was mounting from the right and no sooner had his men reached the crest than they caught sight of Ferguson's gallant figure galloping madly about encouraging and directing his men. The whole line fired almost simultaneously and Ferguson fell dead from his horse. De Peyster, next in command, did all that an able subordinate could to stem the tide of defeat. He commanded, implored and endeavored to lead the British forward again; but they had had enough for one day. Quickly the white flag was hoisted and the detachment surrendered. There were nearly four hundred dead and wounded British soldiers. The balance of the command, about eight hundred men, surrendered unconditionally. The Americans had lost in killed and wounded one hundred and twenty patriots.

Although the battle of Kings Mountain was a small engagement and fought in an obscure region, it yet proved to be one of the decisive actions of the Revolution. It turned the tide in the South.

The spirits of the patriots everywhere in the South rose to a high pitch of enthusiasm, while those of the British correspondingly sank. The loss of Ferguson was a grievous loss. It had wiped out the only force Cornwallis had for this guerrilla warfare and it had sent to the grave his ablest subordinate. It stopped instantly his movement northward against Virginia and he began that sullen retreat that was to end only with the sea coast and the surrender at Yorktown.

George Bancroft says:

"The victory at Kings Mountain, which in the spirit of the American soldiers was like the rising at Concord, in its effects like the successes at Bennington, changed the aspect of the war. The loyalists of North Carolina no longer dared rise. It fired the patriots of the two Carolinas with fresh zeal. It encouraged the fragments of the defeated and scattered American army to seek each other and organize themselves anew. It quickened the North Carolina legislature to earnest efforts. It inspired Virginia to devote her resources to the country south of the border. The appearance on the frontiers of a numerous enemy from settlements beyond the mountains, whose very names had been unknown to the British, took Cornwallis by surprise, and their success was fatal to his intended expedition. He had hoped to step with ease from one Carolina to the other, and from these to the conquest of Virginia, and he had now no choice but to retreat."

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDALS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15

By Theodore T. Belote
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PART II

AMERICAN military movements in the East, during the War of 1812–15, centred in the efforts of the American forces to invade Canada along the Niagara frontier. Little was accomplished in this connection during the first two years of the war and the victories gained in this section in 1814, while greatly influencing the course of the war as a whole, were of small permanent value in the above connection on account of the fact that the British were constantly receiving reinforcements which fighting on their own ground nullified the attempts of the Americans to advance into the interior. The medals awarded in recognition of services during this campaign may be divided into two classes: the first including those awarded for the most notable engagements of the entire campaign; the second those awarded for individual engagements. These were all awarded in accordance with an act of Congress approved November 3, 1814. Medals for engagements of the entire campaign were awarded to Major General Jacob Brown, the commander in chief during this period; to Major General Peter B. Porter; to Brigadier General Eleazer W. Ripley, and to Brigadier General James Miller. Medals for individual engagements were awarded to Major General Winfield Scott and to Major General Edmund P. Gaines. During the campaign four major engagements were fought in the following order. The Americans having crossed the Niagara river and captured the British defences opposite Buffalo, known as Fort Erie, on July 3rd defeated the enemy two days later in the battle of Chippewa after a severe struggle. The next engagement which occurred at Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, from which it has also been termed the battle of Niagara, was fought on July 25th. Neither of these engagements was decisive and the Americans withdrew to Fort Erie, where they were assaulted on August 15th by the British who were, however, repulsed with severe losses. Learning that the enemy were about to repeat their attack, the Americans made a sortie on September 17th and repulsed them to the neighborhood of Chippewa. This contest virtually closed the campaign in this vicinity and as the result of these successes by an act approved November 3, 1814, Congress resolved "That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Brown, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army, and of the militia under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the successive battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie in upper Canada in which British veteran troops were beaten or repulsed by equal or inferior numbers; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of these triumphs and presented to Major General Brown." The same act provided for the award of medals to the generals

mentioned above who had participated in the campaign under General Brown's leadership.

taught school and later engaged in surveying public lands in Ohio. He settled in New York State in 1798, where he





MEDAL AWARDED TO COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH

During the entire progress of this campaign the central figure was the Commander in Chief, Major General

conducted a school, studied law, and wrote articles for the press. In 1809 he was made colonel of militia, and in the





MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN ROBERT HENLEY

Jacob Brown, one of the prominent military leaders during the War of 1812, who was born of Quaker ancestry in Pennsylvania in 1775. In early life he

following year was advanced to brigadier general. After having conducted a number of minor military undertakings with success, in January, 1814, he was

given command of the American forces on the Niagara frontier, with the rank of major general. At the close of the War of 1812 he was retained in command of the Northern Division of the Army, and in 1821 became commander in chief of the army. The medal awarded to General Brown bore on the obverse his bust to the right surrounded by the inscription "Major General Jacob Brown." The reverse bore a design showing a trophy consisting of a column surrounded by British arms and standards with the American eagle in the foreground crouching over the Union Jack. The column is encircled with a laurel wreath from which depends three tablets inscribed, respectively, Niagara, Erie and Chippewa. Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress November 3, 1814," and below "Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; Niagara, July 25, 1814, and Erie, September 17, 1814."





MEDAL AWARDED TO LIEUTENANT STEPHEN CASSIN

By the same act which provided for the award of the medal to General Brown it was resolved "that the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck with suitable emblems and devices and presented to Brigadier General Ripley, Brigadier General Miller, and Major General Porter, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their gallantry and good conduct in the several conflicts of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie."

The first mentioned of these officers was born in New Hampshire in 1782, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1800, and began the practise of law in Portland, Maine. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature 1810–12, and in the latter year received an appointment as lieutenant in the twenty-first United States infantry. Showing great military ability he was soon promoted, and in April, 1814, was made brigadier general and placed in command of the second brigade of General Brown's army on the Niagara frontier. He served throughout the campaign just described with the greatest gallantry and was twice wounded. The part played by General Ripley in the various engagements will be mentioned later in connection with the description of these engagements. The gold medal awarded to him in accordance with the act of Congress quoted above bore on the obverse his bust to the right in

military uniform surrounded by the inscription "Brigadier General Eleazer Wheelock Ripley." The reverse design showed a winged female figure of Victory, standing, holding in her right hand a trumpet and a crown of laurel, and with her left hanging upon a palm tree a shield inscribed "Chippewa, Niagara, Erie." Below the design appeared the inscription "Battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; Niagara, July 25, 1814; Erie, Aug. 15, Sep. 17, 1814." In addition to this medal the recipient received the brevet of





GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL JACOB BROWN, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, JULY 5, NIAGARA, JULY 25, AND ERIE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814

major general in 1814. He resigned from the Army in 1820.

The act already quoted provided also for the award of a gold medal to Brigadier General Miller, who was perhaps the most picturesque figure of the Niagara campaign. General Miller entered the





GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, JULY 5, AND NIAGARA, JULY 25, 1814

army in 1808, served under Harrison in the West and commanded the Twenty-first Infantry at both Chippewa and Niagara. During the latter engagement the efforts of the Americans to break the British centre were being nullified by a battery of artillery at this point. When General Miller was asked by General Scott whether he could take this battery, he replied "I'll try," and led his men to the attack with such energy and courage that the British were thrown back in confusion and the guns captured. The gold



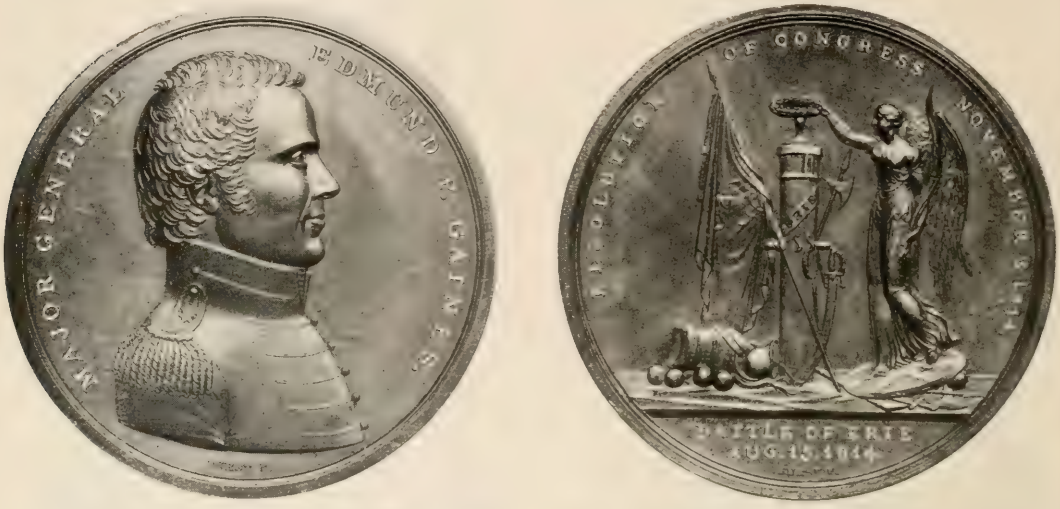
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES MILLER, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, JULY 5, NIAGARA, JULY 25, AND ERIE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814

medal awarded to him bore on the obverse his bust to the right in military uniform, surrounded by the inscription "Brigadier General James Miller," and immediately below "I'll try." This brief phrase has become proverbial in American military history and the flags of the Fifth regiment now carry the inscription. The reverse of the medal awarded to General Miller bore a spirited and stirring view of the charge of his command upon the British guns at Niagara and the same inscriptions as those used on the medals just described.

The Niagara campaign was practically closed by a sortie of the Americans from Fort Erie on September 17th and on this occasion one column was led by Major General Peter B. Porter. Under cover of a heavy rainstorm this force numbering about sixteen hundred men, surprised a blockhouse which protected the British line and captured a battery of artillery. A second column, led by General James Miller, also penetrated the British lines and joined the forces of General Porter in the attack. The British line was now reinforced at this point and a sharp engagement followed before the American troops could be reinforced by General Ripley's reserve and withdrawn.

In recognition of his services on this occasion and his previous achievements during the campaign Major General Peter B. Porter received the medal awarded to him by the act of Congress of November 3, 1814, already quoted. General Porter was a member of Congress when the War of 1812 commenced and resigned to become a participant in the struggle. He figured prominently in the entire Niagara campaign and distinguished himself particularly in the bat-

tles of Chippewa, Niagara and Fort Erie. The medal awarded to him bore on the obverse his bust to the right in military uniform, surrounded by the inscription "Major General Peter B. Porter." The design on the reverse showed a winged female figure of Victory standing before the muse of History with three flags upheld in her left hand inscribed, respectively, "Erie, Chippewa, and Niagara," and with a spray of palm in her right. Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814," and below "Battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; Niagara, July 25, 1814; Erie, Sep. 17, 1814."



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES, FOR THE BATTLE OF ERIE, AUGUST 15, 1814



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL ELEAZER W. RIPLEY, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, NIAGARA, AND ERIE, 1814

The two medals awarded by Congress for individual engagements during this campaign were awarded, respectively, to Major General Winfield Scott and Major

General Edmund P. Gaines. General Scott, who was to win even greater renown in a latter conflict, the War with Mexico, was born near Petersburg, Virginia, in 1786, and for some time after his graduation from William and Mary College engaged in the practice of the law. He was appointed captain of Light Artillery in 1808 and for a time served in Louisiana. In July, 1812, he became lieutenant colonel of the Second Artillery and brigadier general March 9, 1814. In recognition of his services in the latter



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL PETER B. PORTER, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, NIAGARA, AND ERIE, 1814

capacity he received a gold medal commemorating the first two engagements of the Niagara campaign, Chippewa and Niagara in accordance with the following clause of the act quoted above: "That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck with suitable emblems and devices and presented to Major General Scott in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States." Before describing the medal awarded to General Scott it may be well to outline very briefly the progress of the battles which were thereby commemorated. The battle of Chippewa opened on the part of the British and their Indian allies with an attack on the American left. They were driven back by General Porter's forces nearly to the Chippewa river, but a British movement against the right flank of Porter's command, coming as a surprise attack, his troops were forced to retreat in some confusion. General Ripley's command was at this time in the rear, and the brunt of the engagement now fell upon the troops of General Scott, who advanced to the attack with the steadiness and precision of veterans. Before this assault the British forces melted away, leaving the Americans in possession of the field after a sharp engagement, which lasted less than an hour. It had been fought by two bodies of hostile troops, face to face, on an open plain, and the Americans had emerged victorious.

The British forces now retreated to Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara

river, and the Americans advanced in that direction as far as Queenstown, where they passed the next two weeks, awarded to General Scott for his part in the battle, although the conflict is commonly called by the name of the lane near



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB, FOR THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG, SEPTEMBER 11, 1814

withdrawing to Chippewa, July 24th. On the same date Major General Riall, the British commander, with about a thou- which it occurred. During the progress of this encounter General Riall was reinforced by General Drummond and their



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, FOR THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1815

sand men, advanced to Lundy's Lane, a mile below the fall of Niagara. The latter location gave the name to the engagement which ensued, as used on the medal combined commands numbered about three thousand men. In this engagement, as in the previous one, General Scott's brigade played a very prominent

part attacking the British forces and pushing them back with heavy losses. In spite of Scott's utmost efforts to break the British centre, however, it seemed impossible to do so, and by nine o'clock at night his troops were almost exhausted by their labors and yielded place to General Ripley's brigade, which came into action on the run. Under the command of the latter the British centre was broken and thrown back with the loss of several guns captured by the troops of General Miller. When a lull came in the battle Ripley's brigade held the eminence upon which the British guns were located and the entire length of Lundy's Lane to the highway on the east. At this juncture a small reinforcement of fresh troops would have enabled the Americans to win a decisive victory. These were not available, however, and after a long interval the British reattacked and were driven back three times in succession. General Scott was severely wounded, as was also the commander in chief, General Brown. The American troops were exhausted and had met with heavy losses. Under these circumstances it was deemed best to retreat, a movement which was executed in good form and absolutely without molestation by the enemy. The battle had been fiercely fought on both sides, and the Americans had exhibited the greatest bravery and steadiness under the most trying circumstances, and all the danger of the field had been faced by the generals in common with their men. General Scott's wounds proved so serious as to prevent him from resuming his command during the war. The British generals, Riall and Drummond, the latter of whom had commanded toward the close of the battle, were also wounded.

The medal awarded to General Scott in recognition of his part in these two engagements bore on the obverse the bust of the General to the right in military uniform, surrounded by the inscription "Major General Winfield Scott." The reverse bore within a circle formed by a serpent swallowing its tail, the emblem of immortality through glory and victory and draped within a wreath of laurel and palm the inscription in eight lines "Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814. Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; Niagara, July 25, 1814."

Following the battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane as it is more commonly called, the American troops fell back to the defenses of Fort Erie on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, nearly opposite Buffalo. Here they were attacked by the enemy in force on August 15th, but so well had the Americans fortified their positions and so careful were they to guard against surprise that under the leadership of Major General Edmund P. Gaines and Major General Eleazer W. Ripley they repulsed the British attack with heavy loss to the enemy. In recognition of his services on this occasion the act of Congress already quoted resolved "That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Gaines, and through him to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Erie on the fifteenth of August, repelling with great slaughter the attack of a British veteran army superior in numbers; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of this triumph and presented to Major General Gaines." The medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the bust of General Gaines in military uniform to the right surrounded by the inscription "Major General Edmund P. Gaines." The reverse bore a winged female figure

of Victory standing upon the British shield and placing a wreath upon a cannon standing upright and inscribed "Erie." Surrounding the cannon are shown a British standard, a sword, and helmet, a mortar, and cannon balls. Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress November 3, 1814," and below "Battle of Erie August 15, 1814."

In many respects the most remarkable engagement fought during the War of 1812 was the battle of Plattsburg, New York, during the progress of which occurred in full sight of both armies the engagement between the British and American fleets, known as the battle of Lake Champlain. The battle of Plattsburg was the outcome of one of the most important British invasions of the United States during the war in the northern section of hostilities. Sir George Prevost, Governor General of Canada, with a formidable army of about eleven thousand men, in 1814, planned the invasion of New York along the same route pursued by Burgoyne during the Revolution. Having crossed the line the first of September and captured the town of Champlain, he impressed all the available wagons and teams for use in his march south, at the same time issuing proclamations urging the inhabitants of the county to furnish his army with supplies. To oppose him Major General Alexander Macomb, in command of the American troops at Plattsburg, had only about fifteen hundred men. He set to work, however, with a view to making as strong a defense as possible, fortified the town of Plattsburg to the best of his ability and waited for the British attack. With the arrival of the British fleet on September 11th the battle raged on land and lake. The American flotilla was victorious and the American land forces no less so. The British fleet was destroyed or captured and the British army, although largely outnumbering that of the Americans, was unable to make any headway against the American defenses. A number of desperate attempts to cross the Saranac river, which flows into Lake Champlain just south of the town, were repulsed by the Americans under General Macomb. With the defeat of the British fleet the hope of a successful invasion of the United States at this point was at an end and General Prevost began a precipitate retreat.

The medal awarded to General Macomb by Congress in recognition of his services on this occasion was struck in accordance with the act so often quoted which granted the medals for the Niagara campaign. The clause awarding the medal to General Macomb read as follows: "Resolved that the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Macomb, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army under his command, and to the militia and volunteers of New York and Vermont, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg on the eleventh of September, repelling with one thousand five hundred men, aided by a body of militia and volunteers from New York and Vermont a British veteran army greatly superior in numbers; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of this triumph and presented to Major General Macomb." The medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the bust of General Macomb in military uniform to the right surrounded by the inscription "Major General Alexander Macomb. The reverse design showed a spirited view of the battle with the American fortifications in the foreground, the town of Plattsburg in flames

on the left and the naval engagement in progress on the right. Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress November 3, 1814," and below "Battle of Plattsburg September 11, 1814."

The defeat of the British fleet on Lake Champlain by the American fleet, commanded by Commodore Thomas Macdonough, coincidently with the battle of Plattsburg, may logically be compared in a military sense with the defeat of the British fleet on Lake Erie a year before. In both cases the naval victory was the deciding factor in a campaign of great importance to the American nation. Perry's victory of 1813 enabled General Harrison to regain possession of the Northwest for the United States and Macdonough's victory of 1814 resulted in the discomfiture and retreat of an invading British army which threatened serious injury to the American cause. Had the British been able to maintain a naval force on Lake Champlain there is every reason to believe that ultimate success might have crowned the efforts of General Prevost and rendered far more severe the peace terms which the British commissioners were willing to accept later on in the same year. The importance of the services rendered by Macdonough and his associates were realized by the American public and by an act approved, October 20, 1814, Congress resolved "That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Captain Thomas Macdonough, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines,* attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory gained on Lake Champlain, on the eleventh of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, over a British squadron of superior force" and "That the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck, emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and to present them to Captain Macdonough and Captain Robert Henley, and also to Lieutenant Stephen Cassin, in such a manner as may be most honorable to them; and that the President be further requested to present a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers of the Navy and Army serving on board and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters, who so nobly distinguished themselves in that memorable conflict."

The obverse of the medal awarded to Commodore Macdonough in accordance with this resolution bore the bust of this officer to the right in naval uniform with the inscription "Tho. Macdonough stagno. Champlain clas. reg. Brit. superavit" or "Thomas Macdonough defeated the royal British fleet on Lake Champlain." The design of the reverse showed the engagement between the two fleets with the inscription "Uno latere percusso alterum impavide vertit." or "Beaten on one side he fearlessly turns the other." and "Inter class. ameri. et brit. die XI Sept. MDCCCXIIII" or "Between the American and British fleets September 11, 1814." The first inscription on the reverse referred to the skill and foresight of Macdonough in so mooring his flagship the *Saratoga* as to be able during the height of the engagement to warp her around and thus bring fresh broadsides to bear on the enemy.

By the act quoted above gold medals were also awarded to Captain Robert Henley and Lieutenant Stephen Cassin in recognition of their services during the

* Thus in the case of this naval engagement as in that of Lake Erie the Army as well as the Navy participated.

engagement. The reverses of these two medals were the same as that of the one presented to Commodore Macdonough. The obverse of the medal awarded to Captain Henley bore his bust to the right in naval uniform surrouned by the inscription "Robert Henley Eagle praefect. palma virtu per aeternit florebit" or "Robert Henley commander of the *Eagle*. The palm of bravery will flourish forever." The obverse of the medal awarded to Lieutenant Cassin bore the bust of this naval officer to the right, surrounded by the inscription "Stephanus Cassin Ticonderoga praefectus. Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris" or "Stephen Cassin, commander of the *Ticonderoga*. What region of the earth is not full of our works."

The most famous battle of the War of 1812 and in many ways one of the most famous in American military history, was the engagement before New Orleans on January 8, 1815, when an attacking force of eight thousand British veterans, commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham, were defeated by three thousand Americans under the command of Major General Andrew Jackson. The Americans were very strongly entrenched and the British essayed a frontal attack in close formation which ended in their being repulsed with terrible losses in killed and wounded. Among the former were the commander of the expedition and many other officers of high rank. This victory was due largely to the energy and foresight of General Jackson in preparing an almost impregnable position and to the extraordinary confidence with which his personality inspired his men. New Orleans was the last major engagement of the war. It was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, and had the Atlantic telegraph cable been in existence at the time it might have saved the bloodshed in the attack and defense of this very important portion of American territory. The victory, however, was joyfully received by the American public, keenly disappointed as they had been with the lack of success in other fields of American military endeavor during this trying period. In recognition of his services in connection with the defense of New Orleans, Congress, by an Act approved February 27, 1815, resolved as follows: "That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, given to Major General Jackson, and, through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia and of the volunteers, under his immediate command, and to the officers and soldiers charged with the defence of Fort St. Philip, for their uniform gallantry and good conduct, conspicuously displayed against the enemy, from the time of his landing before New Orleans until his final expulsion from the State of Louisiana, and particularly for the valor, skill, and good conduct on the eighth of January last, in repulsing, with great slaughter, a numerous British army of chosen veteran troops, when attempting by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New Orleans, and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy with a disparity of loss, on his part, unexampled in military annals;" and "that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Jackson, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

The medal awarded to General Jackson, in accordance with this resolution, bore on the obverse his bust to the right,

surrounded by the inscription "Major General Andrew Jackson." The design on the reverse showed two female figures, the one seated, the other half kneeling upon a stone pedestal. The seated figure representing Victory holds a laurel wreath in her left hand and has just inscribed upon a tablet at the dictation of the second figure representing Peace the word "Orleans." Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress February 27, 1815," and below "Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815." The War of 1812–15, as already stated, practically closed with the event commemorated by the medal.

The series of medals awarded by Congress in recognition of services during the War 1812–15 was exceptionally complete. Scarcely a victory of any consequence was overlooked and the medallic record of this conflict is therefore more perfect than in the case of any of the other wars of the United States. The medals awarded for single ship actions on the ocean form a parallel series to the ones just described, and outline in an excellent manner the work of the Navy during what has been termed our second war for independence. These naval medals form a unit in themselves and will be described in a later article in this MAGAZINE.

MANUAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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The English edition of the *Manual for Immigrants* is now ready. Italian and Spanish editions are in process of preparation.

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

By Nelson McDowell Shepard

A TINY bit of gold suspended from a laurel-entwined Red Cross has played its part in American history, particularly during the recent World War, no less than armies and navies. Now that peace has returned with its scarcely less urgent demands for service, the influence of the little Florence Nightingale Medal is just as potent as ever upon the profession of nursing, made noble by the humanly inspired woman for whom the award is named.

In this instance, peace has its rewards no less than war. Synonymous of self-sacrifice, the Florence Nightingale Medal is the supreme award of merit within the reach of a trained nurse and it is possible of achievement by any young American woman who wears the blue and white attire of service to suffering humanity.

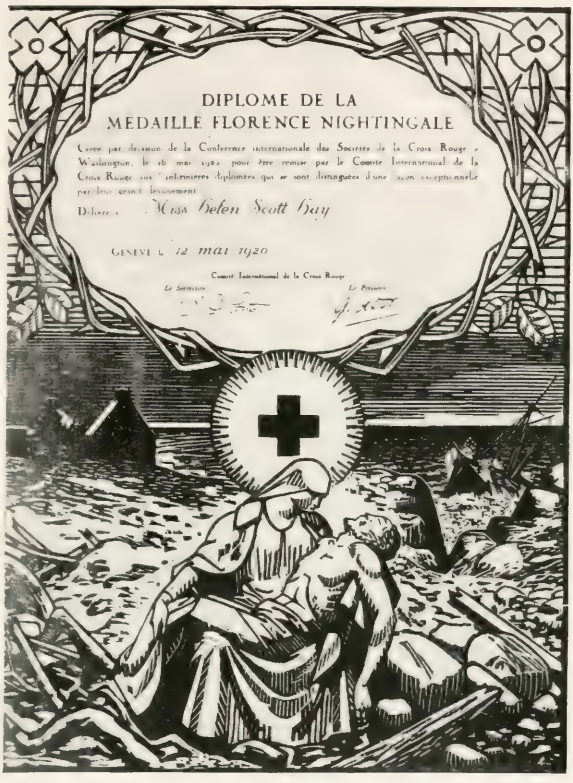
The United States has emerged from the World War with an honor roll of six nurses decorated with the Florence Nightingale Medal. Their records on the devastated fields of Europe bear lasting testimony of the services of American womanhood in the struggle so recently ended. Only one nurse each year from any country, in normal times, can receive this coveted distinction which corresponds to the bestowal of the Victoria Cross on British soldiers for unusual valor in action; but in war time this quota may be doubled. As there have been no prior grants since the medal was authorized, American women thus were able to win half a dozen of the honors awarded recently by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

Despite its background of war service, the Florence Nightingale Medal is dedicated impartially to nurses "especially distinguishing themselves by great and exceptional devotion to the sick and wounded in peace or war." The origin of the medal which has recently had its first presentation, is exceedingly interesting. In 1912, before the peace of nations was disrupted by war, the Red Cross societies of the world agreed to raise a fund to be known as the Florence Nightingale Foundation. It was the first



THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL, WHICH WAS INSTITUTED BY THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD AT THEIR CONFERENCE IN 1912, IS TO BE AWARDED TO TRAINED NURSES FOR "BRAVERY IN ACTION," AS THE HIGHEST HONOR THAT CAN BE PAID TO ANY NURSE.

world-wide recognition of the woman whose name is linked irrevocably with the profession that ministers to the torn and bleeding warriors of a turbulent nation. A special committee was appointed to report its recommendations concerning this fund to the International Red Cross Congress that met during the year 1920 in Washington, D. C. Sir John Furley, of the St. John Ambulance Association, was the chairman. The United States was represented on this committee by Miss Mabel T. Boardman and the late Miss Jane A. Delano, two names that will be associated for all time with the work of the American Red Cross.



DIPLOMA WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL, AND IS GIVEN TO EVERY RECIPIENT OF IT.

The International Congress agreed that a simply designed gold medal, accompanied by a certificate on vellum, to be known as the Florence Nightingale Medal, should be instituted as an incentive to higher conceptions of duty among the women of the nursing profession.

Importance is attached to a stipulation setting forth that no country may propose more than one candidate for this medal annually, except in the event of a great war. Each nomination with its credentials is submitted to the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva. The final decision is made there, thus giving the honor a background of unusual distinction and international importance.

It was fitting that formal notification should have reached the Red Cross headquarters from Geneva on the Fourth of July, Independence Day, that six American nurses had been singled out from among so many thousands of all nationalities for this deserving honor. Strangely enough this recognition followed closely on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth at Florence, Italy, on May 12, 1920, of the English baby girl who was to be beloved as the " Angel of the Crimea " and whose lamp, as she made her nightly rounds among the dead and dying, burns brightly still throughout a grateful world.

Forty-one women from various countries, foreign in race but sisters—all in the common cause of humanity, were awarded this coveted medal for their services during the War in Europe. Through this common sympathy the Florence Nightingale Medal serves the nursing

profession in all countries as a higher incentive for the betterment of civilization.

These six Americans who have just received the decoration, after their return home to take up the pursuits of peace, are officially recognized by all nations as the nurses from the United States who most distinguished themselves in active service throughout the entire period of the World War. It is so engraved on the certificate accompanying the medal. The names of these women, written at the top of the honor scroll of the Red Cross, are Helen Scott Hay, of Washington, D. C.; Florence Merriam Johnson, of New York City; Martha M. Russell, of Boulder, Colo.; Linda K. Meirs, of Boston, Mass.; Alma E. Foerster, of Chicago, Ill., and Mary E. Gladwin, of New York City.



MISS HELEN SCOTT HAY, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF NURSING INSTRUCTION TO LAY WOMEN. MISS HAY WAS THE MATRON OF THE A.R.C., HOSPITAL AT KIEV, RUSSIA, IN 1914-1915 AND AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF QUEEN ELEANORA OF BULGARIA, FOUNDED THE FIRST NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL IN SOFIA, AWARDED THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL.

Although more than three years have elapsed since the signing of the Armistice, Miss Helen Scott Hay still is attending to her Red Cross duties in Paris as chief nurse of the European Commission.

While home ties so long broken call to her, she is remaining at her post directing the relief work among the destitute and the orphans of Europe, deaf to every appeal save that of mercy. Of the American recipients of the Florence Nightingale medal she alone is still on foreign service.

No formal ceremony marked the presentation of these medals. The little bits of gold and ribbon, symbol of the highest aim in the nursing world, were simply forwarded to the holders without any public demonstration.

So important was the work performed by many of the chief nurses in charge of the great machinery of the Red Cross during the World War, so many were the women especially distinguished for bravery in face of danger that the selection of the six American recipients of the Florence Nightingale Medal was indeed a difficult task.

More than 222 American nurses have been decorated by the Allied Governments for supreme devotion to duty and conspicuous service. Yet above their records, the performance of these six American women was one of the outstanding features in the work of the nursing corps. Length and character of service performed entered largely in the selection. And it is worthy of mention that the selection of these six women meets with the views of Red Cross officials who were in a position to place a true valuation on the service rendered.

Aside from her Red Cross duties, Miss Hay is one of the most conspicuous nurses in America. Her record shows long and intensive service in this country and since those early dark days of 1914.

Miss Hay was one of the pioneer nurses to heed the rallying call to womanhood throughout the world at the outbreak of the War. A volunteer of the first order, she went overseas in September, 1914, in charge of a group of American nurses on the Red Cross ship. She was appointed chief nurse of Unit C, located at Kiev, Russia, during that same year.

Before the declaration of war, preparations had been made for the establishment of a training school for nurses in Bulgaria under the patronage of Queen Eleanora and conducted under American standards. The suddenness of the War necessitated a postponement of these plans. Later, Miss Hay, who was to establish the school, was transferred from Russia to Bulgaria, where she engaged in public health nursing and relief work at Philippopolis.



MARTHA M. RUSSELL, WHO WAS AWARDED A MEDAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

In May, 1917, shortly after the United States began its active preparations for war work, Miss Hay returned to this country to receive the appointment as Director of the Bureau of Instruction, Department of Nursing, American Red Cross. One of her most important services was rendered in assisting the Surgeon General of the Army to or-

ganize the Army School of Nursing for the War Department.

Active service at the front again called her. She sailed October, 1918, as chief nurse of the Red Cross Commission to the Balkan States. There she struggled against every sort of obstacle. Finally, in May, 1919, in recognition of her genius for organization, Miss Hay was appointed chief nurse of the Red Cross Commission in Europe, a position which she still retains.

Two nations have joined in honoring this woman. Russia decorated her with the Gold Cross of St. Anne. Later, Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria pinned on her breast the Bulgarian Royal Red Cross in recognition of "splendid service done in the fulfillment of her profession."



MISS ALMA FOERSTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSE, WHO WAS AWARDED A MEDAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

Another executive nurse whose career overseas is no less conspicuous than that of Miss Hay is Miss Martha M. Russell, at present superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital, Boulder, Colo.

Sent overseas in July, 1917, as the first representative of the Red Cross Nursing Service in France, Miss Russell paved the way for the great organization built up within the American Expeditionary Forces. She saw the nursing activities grow from a group able to care for only a few thousands of men into a vast army of nurses for nearly three millions of soldiers. She served conspicuously with the Atlantic Division, Department of Nursing, in the summer of 1918, and was released in September, 1918, owing to failing health, to return to this country. Later she became associated with the institution at Boulder.

Miss Russell is one of the finest type of trained nurse. A graduate of the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses in 1894, Miss Russell has experienced practically every line of duty that falls to the lot of a nurse. She rose to be the head nurse in the Medical Hospital, New York, and the Norton Infirmary, Louisville, Ky. Her duties have connected her in various

capacities with some of the other hospitals of high standing throughout the country. Patient, persevering, loyal, with a great capacity for work, Miss Russell easily demonstrated her superiority in every field of activity she has entered. Her early duties in organizing the Red Cross activities in France when the first American troops went overseas will be remembered as one of the most important services performed during the entire American participation in the War.



MARY E. GLADWIN, AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSE, NOMINATED FOR FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL. MEDAL WAS AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

Ask any wounded American boy who passed through the hospitals at Archangel to name his heroine of the war and he will promptly nominate Miss Alma E. Foerster. As Florence Nightingale was the "angel" of the soldiers of the Crimea, so Miss Foerster was the "big sister" to the American lads during those bleak, wintry days amid the snows of faraway Siberia. Indeed, the services of Florence Nightingale at Scutari were practically duplicated by this American nurse who bravely stuck to her post to render such personal aid as she could to the first American wounded. She found nothing at Archangel in the way of proper hospital facilities. Before she was through with her work she had organized a hospital unit and treated hundreds of American soldiers who otherwise would have died of careless neglect. For hours throughout the day, even late into the night, she worked for these brothers-in-arms, finally bringing order out of chaos and hope and encouragement to the few surgeons who were there to help her. The story of her work at Archangel, so little known to the public, is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the American Red Cross.

Miss Foerster was one of the first American women to engage in nursing in Russia at the outbreak of the War in 1914. There for many months during those desperate days when the Russian dead and wounded poured in by the hun-

dreds of thousands, she worked with all the might and main of her rare Western vitality as a nurse in the famous "Unit H." Later, in 1917, she served under the Red Cross Roumanian Commission and left that to go to distant Archangel when the American forces first made their appearance in Siberia.

It was during the Ohio floods in 1913, that Miss Foerster first became known to the Red Cross through her efforts in caring for the destitute and injured. She is a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, at Chicago, and entered immediately upon a career of public nursing.

No story of Red Cross activities in Serbia would be complete minus the record of Miss Mary E. Gladwin. During more than four trying years she remained at her post ministering to the homeless in that valiant little country.

She sailed on the Red Cross ship, September, 1914, as supervisor of "Unit I," assigned at Nish, Serbia. Practically no American nurse assigned to the difficult Serbian field has done so much to relieve suffering as Miss Gladwin. She remained there continuously throughout the war until January, 1919.

Miss Gladwin is a graduate of the Boston City Hospital and was at one time superintendent of nurses at the Woman's Hospital, New York City. Like Miss Foerster, the call for volunteer nurses at the time of the Ohio floods found her ready to respond. Her services during that emergency evoked high praise from the Red Cross.

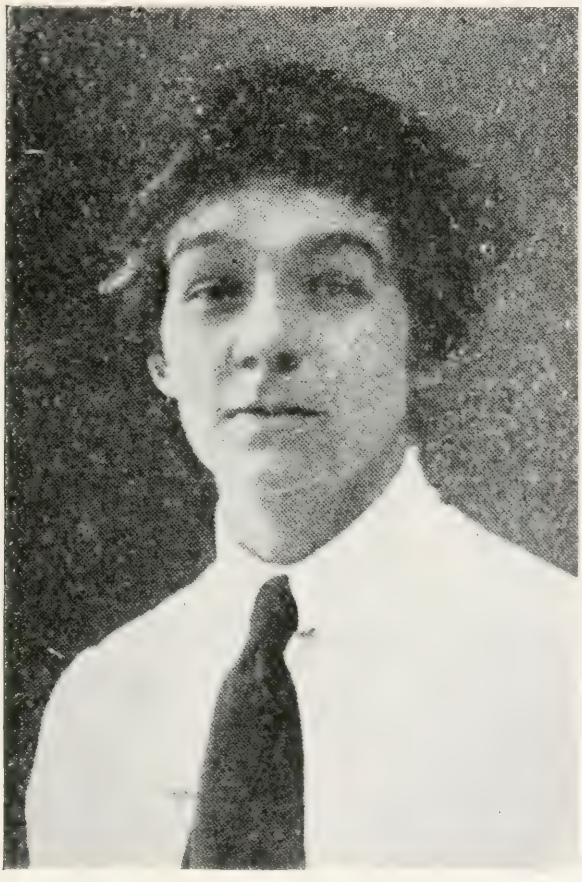


FLORENCE MERRIAM JOHNSON, DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF NURSES OF THE ATLANTIC DIVISION OF THE RED CROSS, NEW YORK CITY, WHO HAS BEEN AWARDED THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

One of the real executives developed among the women of the country during the war was Miss Florence Merriam Johnson, director of the Department of Nursing of the Atlantic Division. As an officer in this capacity she had entire charge of the equipment of all nurses, 10,000 in number, serving actively under the Army, Navy or the Red Cross direct. She was present at the embarkation and debarkation of this host of nurses, ren-

dering such services to them as her position as director enabled her. Her service in this connection is regarded at Red Cross headquarters as one of the conspicuous nursing achievements of the late war.

Miss Johnson is a graduate nurse of wide and useful experience. Combining the training of a college graduate with the practical training of a professional nurse, Miss Johnson has ably demonstrated a natural superiority that made her a notable figure in Red Cross work. She is a graduate of Smith College and upon completing a course at the New York Training School for Nurses in 1908, entered upon a career of public service that placed her foremost among the women of her profession. Her services have associated her with such institutions as Cornell University, New York University, and the Bellevue Medical School Dispensary, of New York.



MISS LINDA MEIRS, CHIEF NURSE, NOMINATED FOR FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL. MEDAL WAS AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

But of all the American nurses who served abroad, perhaps Miss Linda Meirs' career is more filled with color and war romance than that of any of her associates. Most of her work was done within the sound of roaring guns at the front. She came through her first baptism of fire with a spirit only made the more determined to endure hardships and sacrifice all things. She was the kind of person to inspire soldier patients with awe, admiration and affection.

Miss Meirs learned her first lesson of hospital discipline on the field while serving in Germany during 1914, at the high tide of German success. "She deserves special mention for faithfulness, ability and untiringness" was the report of her chief. So effectively did she render service that on February, 1915, a report from the front declared that she had been named "as one of three nurses who had distinguished themselves

for their excellent and faithful service."

Miss Meirs was assigned under the Red Cross Commission to Roumania in October, 1917, and after an arduous winter was transferred in the following June to Paris; there she was assigned as chief nurse of Hospital No. 23, Jouy-sur-Morin. It was at Jouy-sur-Morin that Miss Meirs won conspicuous recognition for bravery under fire. She had converted an old chateau into a temporary field hospital and received patients direct from the front. This hospital was bombed by airplanes and a number of the staff and patients were wounded. During those anxious days Miss Meirs showed utter disregard for her personal safety and was the pivot about which the whole organization revolved. The report of Miss Julia Stimson, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, who, by the way, has been appointed a major by special act of Congress, refers in glowing terms to the services performed by Chief Nurse Meirs.

The report goes on to say: "When her organization was removed to A. R. C. Hospital No. 111, at Chateau Thierry, in August (when the American counter-offensive commenced), she was under fire again and showed the greatest bravery, efficiency and ability to inspire not only her staff but the officers and men. She combines self-forgetfulness, efficiency, ability to bear extraordinary long hours of duty and lack of comforts and a power to inspire in her assistants a remarkable state of morale and devotion to duty to a greater extent than is often exhibited in one person." These are warm words of praise from one's superior. In September Miss Meirs and her faithful staff were moved to Evacuation Hospital No. 114 at Toul and then once more followed the advancing troops to Fleury-sur-Aire. During that terrific fighting up to the Armistice, which began to tell so heavily on the American armies, Miss Meirs struggled night and day with the dying and wounded as they were brought in from the front. "In all these situations she showed the highest degree of proficiency as an organizer and executive under the most difficult circumstances," the report stated.

How eagerly the women of America responded to the call for service, history proudly relates. More than 35,000 trained nurses enrolled for military service. The women of America indeed were aroused as never before. A million others engaged in voluntary labors—all striving with might and main to help win the war in whatever capacity they could serve. Nearly 20,000 nurses wore the caps that distinguished them for active service; 18,000 as members of the Army Nurse Corps, braved the submarine zone; 1000 served with the Navy, another thousand with the American Red Cross Commissions to Europe to care for the sick and helpless, the fatherless children and widows.

Wherever they went these women carried with them the ideals of Florence Nightingale, spreading broadcast her doctrine of self-sacrifice, cleanliness, order and peace. Records of the War Department show that twenty-eight American Red Cross nurses wear the Croix de Guerre of France; two the British Military Medal, fifteen the British Royal Red Cross, first class; and fifty-two the British Royal Red Cross, second class. Sixty-seven of these nurses have been decorated with the Medaille d'Honour des Epidemics and two with the Medaille de la Reconnaissance of France. One nurse wears the Medaille de la Reine of Belgium, three the Silver Cross of St. Anne of Russia, while the Distinguished Service Cross of our own

country has been conferred upon three others and the Distinguished Service Medal upon two American Red Cross nurses.

Sir Douglas Haig's list of mentions for gallant service on the Western front includes the names of thirteen American nurses; five others have received the British Certificate of Merit, while General Pershing has cited thirty-four for distinguished service and unusual bravery under fire.

High above the tablet dedicating to the use of the American Red Cross the white marble building in Washington, erected "by a grateful Government in memory of the heroic women of the Civil War," hangs the service flag of the Department of Nursing. It is put there that those who come may witness the record of American womanhood.

One hundred and fifty-three gold service stars, placed by loving hands in memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice, burn on this flag, while in a military cemetery at Base Hospital No. 69, nestling in the little village of Savanay, France, Jane A. Delano, organizer of the Department of Nursing, founder of the Florence Nightingale Medal, rests among the rows of American dead.* Other graves there are, too, their simple white crosses dotting here and there the fields of France, with the poppies once more peeping up from green blades of grass no longer trodden beneath the heels of tramping armies. Mute testimony they bear of sacrifices made.

It may be that the spirits of Florence Nightingale and Jane Delano once more may be called upon to lead in war the mothers and the sisters of men. But should the day ever come when the women of America again are put to the test, the story of those sleeping now on the fields of Europe will tell in what spirit it shall be faced. Where others failed, a million hands outstretch to grasp the falling torch—be theirs to hold it high so it might not be said in future years that those countless thousands who gave their lives that lasting peace might put an end forever to war's mad career, died only in vain.

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* Since this article was written Miss Delano's body has been brought to this country and interred in Arlington Cemetery, Va., with full military honors. Editor.

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Cromwell

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Peyton

CROMWELL

The Maryland Cromwells are direct descendants of Morgan Williams. The name Williams is very ancient and of Welsh extraction and probably extends throughout the civilized world. Burke in his *Peerage and Baronetage* says of Sir Robert Williams, 9th Baronet of the House of Williams of Penrhyn, that his family is lineally descended from Marchudel of Cyan, Lord of Abergelen in Denbighshire, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, who lived in the time of Roderic Maur, King of Britons about 849.

Quoting from another authority. "This most ancient family of the Principality of Wales, deduces its pedigree from Brutus, 1st King of this Island, who began to reign 1100 years before the birth of Christ.

Morgan Williams or Morgan ap Williams, son of William ap Yevan, married Elizabeth, sister of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, through whose powerful influence at Court Morgan Williams obtained his rank and wealth.

In compliance with the policy of Henry 8th to abolish all distinction between the Welsh and English, his Majesty suggested that Morgan Williams' son Richard assume the surname of his uncle "CROMWELL" so he was known as Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams. He always used the name of "Cromwell" after this and the oldest member of the Cromwell family was called William, to perpetuate the name.

Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchen Brook, grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, grandson of Morgan Williams, was the uncle of Oliver Cromwell the Lord Protector of England and grandfather of William Cromwell who purchased land in Maryland prior to 1671.

PEYTON

The first person whom we find by this name is Reginald de Peyton of Peyton Hall in Boxford, and Stoke Neyland, son of Walter, Lord of Sibton in Suffolk, in the reign of Henry 1st, who died 1136.

After him came six generations of men famous for their large estates and the positions of honor which they held, chief among them being the Crusader, Sir John de Peyton who lived in 1270.

Nine generations later we find Sir Robert Peyton, Kt. of Iselham born 1498, High Sheriff of Cambridge, Groom of Privy Chamber to Henry 8th, who was with the King at Greenwich, when he went to meet Anne of Cleves. He married Frances, granddaughter of Sir William Calthorpe, Kt. and it is through him that the descendants of Sir Robert Peyton claim Royal lineage.

Later Sir Christopher Peyton, Kt. of St. Sepulchre, London, knighted by James 1st, was Auditor of Ireland in 1610.

Major Robert Peyton of "Roughan, Co., Norfolk, England, and "Iselham", Co., Gloucester, Virginia, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Yelverton Peyton born circa 1640, came to Virginia 1676, named his estate "Iselham" from the Peyton estate in Cambridge, England, is the head of the Gloucester County Peytons, while Colonel Valentine Peyton of Nominy is the ancestor of the Westmoreland and Stafford County, Virginia Peytons. He was the son of Henry of "Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex Co., Arminger."

Sir Edward Peyton, Bart, in 1633 acknowledges said Henry to be his relative, branched out from his family, and accorded to him the use of the Peyton Arms with a difference of the "Bordure, Erm."



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY

II COLONIAL WOMEN—THE SOUTH

WOMEN IN ENGLAND.—Foreign observers agree as to the beauty and charm of English women, and that greater freedom was allowed married women than on the Continent. See Powell, *English Domestic Relations.* 1487–1653. ch.v, pp. 169–178. For the life of the upper class see Traill, *Social England,* iv, 218–236, 435–440.

THE COLONIES.—The status of women in the mother country was naturally carried over to the colonies, but inevitably enlarged by practical necessity. For a general account see Earle, *Colonial Dames and Goodwives,* ch.ii (for the lighter side, ch.viii). Legally she was subordinated to her husband, but his authority carried with it liability for her support and responsibility for her acts. For her position under the criminal code see Earle, *Colonial Dames,* ch.iii.

THE SOUTH.—"Southern chivalry" was a plant of later growth, and the colonies of the Seventeenth Century were "bourgeois rather then knightly." The plantation life, with its varied activities, gave woman a broader field with less physical toil than in the North. Repeated instances are found of her taking up and cultivating land, managing plantations or engaging in business; and it is interesting to note that many Southern newspapers at the outbreak of the Revolution were edited by women. Earle, *Colonial Dames,* 62–65. Calhoun, *Social History of the American Family,* vol. i, ch. xiii and xvi.

VIRGINIA.—The first women, Mrs. Roberts and Anna Burrus came in 1608 and the marriage of the latter to John Laydon is the first recorded; their daughter, Virginia Laydon was probably the first child of English parents born in the Old Dominion. By 1616 there were 65 women and children among the 350 white persons in the colony. See Channing, *United States,* i, 189, 208–210. For the shipload of women sent over to furnish wives for the colony see Eggleston, *Beginners of a Nation,* 57–58; Cooke, *Virginia,* 119–122; Fiske, *Old Virginia and her Neighbors,* i, 91–94; Calhoun, *American Family,* i, 215–218. Even female indentured servants sometimes rose to a higher station. Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia,* ii, 51–52. Women here, as elsewhere in the South, often managed their own plantations; but in dealing with indentured white servants or semi-savage negroes a man was needed, hence the large number of second marriages and the "belleship of widows" commented on by Eighteenth Century writers, Earle, *Colonial Dames,* 34–39. The episode of the "white aprons" in Bacon's Rebellion is told in Fiske, *Old Virginia,* ii, 87–88; other passages in the same work bearing on woman's position in Virginia are ii, 219–237 (life on a Virginia plantation) and ii, 123–126 (instructions to the housekeeper at William and Mary College) Calhoun, *American Family,* i, 247–248, 274–275.

MARYLAND.—Unlike Virginia, women were among the first settlers in Maryland and appear in the affairs of the colony from the beginning. Mistress Margaret Brent was a prominent figure in the early days, administering Leonard Calvert's estate and claiming a seat in the assembly. See Channing, *History of the United States,* i, 267, Earle, *Colonial Dames,* 43–49. There seems to have been a fair proportion of capable business women among them, for the appointment of a wife or sister as executrix was a common practice, and perhaps the first independent business woman in America conducted a printing office in Annapolis. Details are given in Mrs. Richardson's *Sidelights on Early Maryland History,* vol. i, ch, xxxiii.

THE CAROLINAS.—North Carolina up to a late period was practically all frontier and that fact affected women as well as men. Fiske, *Old Virginia,* ii, 312–313 quotes a not over complimentary description given by Colonel Byrd of Westover. Another writer of the same period speaks of the "prudence and conduct with which they managed their affairs", and their readiness to help and assist their husbands, even in servile work. In South Carolina women "seem to have enjoyed a certain standing not gained by women elsewhere in the colonies," since their husbands often had to be absent and it was not uncommon for a woman to be left in charge of the plantation for several months at a time. See S. G. Fisher, *Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times,* ii, 321–323. To Eliza (Lucas) Pinckney was largely due the introduction of indigo culture. See Earle, *Colonial Dames,* 62–84.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

5070. FERGUSON.—Ruth Woolsey, an Englishwoman m.—De Long and had 3 sons and 4 daus. Dau Ruth De Long b 1737 d 1819 m in 1753 Elijah Ferguson who d at the age of 42, no dates. Their ch were John b 1755 d 1815 m 1st Chloe Case, 2nd Mrs. Amy Cuthbert Haight; James, Nancy, Henry, Ruth 1763-Mar. 4, 1845, m James Hedding; Hannah, Mary m 1771 James Winchell; Alury, and Merriam both d young. Ruth and James Hedding had the following ch Marcus, one of the 1st settlers of Lincoln, Vt.; Elijah (Bishop Hedding, b June 7, 1780 d Apr. 9, 1852, James, William, Judge in Chazy; Simeon, Nancy, Betsey, Sally, Polly m —Morgan; Rhode, Laura m Asa Stiles, Jr. of Chazy; Eleanor. James Hedding, Sr. was of English origin, lived in Duchess Co., N. Y. a farmer by occupation and of considerable prominence in the community. James, his s, was b in Pine Plains, N. Y. He removed to Starksboro, Vt. then to Plattsburg, and later to Chazy in 1808 where both he and his w Ruth Ferguson, are buried. Ref. "Genealogy of Central New York" by W. R. Cutter. New York 1912. Vol. 1, p 263. James Winchell b Mar. 18, 1753 m abt 1771 Mary Ferguson, an aunt of Bishop Elijah Hedding. The emigrant Winchell came to Dorchester, Mass. & removed to Windsor. His great grandson m Mary Rouse, dau of the Rouse, who was one of the "Nine Partners." James was b on the "Nine Partners" tract.—*Mrs. E. J. Douhet.* 9810 Dennison Ave. Cleveland, O.

4535. BIGHAM–LOWRY.—If inquirer will write, in case she has not secured the data, I may be able to give her some information.—*Mrs. C. F. Fendrick.* Mercersburg, Pa.

9937. GRAF.—In the history of the Carpenter Family of Lancaster, Pa. it is stated that Hans Graf & Heinrich Zimmerman or Carpenter, settled on adjoining tracts of land in what was then Chester Co. now Lancaster. Heinrich Zimmerman or Carpenter's s Emanuel had a dau Elizabeth b 1740 who m John Graf, grandson of the first "Hans." Any descendant of this mar would be eligible to the D.A.R. through the record of Emanuel Carpenter, Sr.—*Mrs. H. S. Fry.* Box 247. Rochester, Pa.

10011. STROTHER–EVANS–COLEMAN.—French Strother was b 173— in King George Co., Va. He lived on a handsome estate of 1500 acres lying on Mountain Run, on the Fredericksburg road between Culpeper & Stevensburg. He was a vestryman & warden of St. Mark's Parish & represented Culpeper Co. for more than a quarter of a century in the General Assembly before, during and after the Rev. He was a member of the Va. Conventions of 1776 & 1788, was Co Lieut & also presiding Justice of the Co Court of Culpeper. The general Assembly, at various times imposed upon him public duties; trustee of the town of Stevensburg, trustee of an academy to be established in the old gun factory at Fredericksburg; commissioner to settle certain trustees' accounts; commissioner of a road from Chester's Gap in Culpeper to Richmond, etc. He d intestate Aug.

1800 & is bur at Fredericksburg. His w was Lucy dau of Robert Coleman d 1795, of Caroline Co. Their ch were Margaret French Strother m Capt. Phil Slaughter; Gilley m Col. John Evans; Lucy, unmarried; Elizabeth m Nimrod Evans; Mary m Daniel Gray, her 1st cousin; Daniel French m Fannie dau of Judge John Thompson, of Louisville, Ky; George French m Sarah Green Williams, dau of Gen. James Williams of Orange Co. Ref. "William Strother of Va. and His Descendants." by Thomas McAdory Owen. pp. 50–51.—*Mrs. L. H. Chapman.* Quitman, Georgia.

6186. HYDE.—Ebenezer Hyde's father was Ebenezer, not Jonathan. Ebenezer Hyde, Sr. was b Apr. 12, 1719 m Apr. 12, 1742, Mercy Thatcher. Their s Ebenezer was b Jan. 13, 1743. Will be glad to help you further with this line.—*Mrs. Catherine L. Greer.* 1401 Linden St. Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

6082. ALLEN.—The following Allen notes were sent the writer by a correspondent of the gen. dept. of the *Boston Evening Transcript.* "Samuel Allen (Nehemiah (2) Samuel (1), had sons Samuel (4) & Joseph (4) & others. Samuel (4) had Col. Ebenezer & other ch; and Joseph (4) had Col. Ethan and other ch. Col. Ebenezer Allen was b in Northampton, Mass. Oct. 17, 1743, when young went with his parents to Marlboro, Mass.; m 1762 Lydia Richards; removed to Bennington, Vt. 1768; to Poultney 1771, then to Tinmouth, Vt. He was Lieut. in Col. Warner's Regiment of Green Mountain Boys; was with Col. Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga; removed to South Hero, Vt. 1779 & 1800 to Burlington, Vt. where he d." His sister Hannah Allen b Aug. 11, 1753, d in Middletown Springs, Vt. Feb. 28, 1838, m Abt 1775 Benjamin Coy, a sol of the Rev. from Vt.—*Miss Jennie M. Patten.* Yuma, Colo.

8878. SMITH.—Burton Smith occurs in my Chart as follows;—John Curlee, Rev. sol, b 1781 Mary Barber. Their ch were Elizabeth, Tabitha, Cullen, Calvin, Anne who m 1st Noah Smith & had 3 ch, she m 2nd Burton Smith & had ch. They lived in Tipton Co. Tenn. after leaving Rutherford Co., Tenn. John Curlee, father of Anne d in Rutherford Co. Tenn.—*Mrs. Shelby Curlee.* Buckingham Hotel. D. St. Louis, Mo.

J. D. D. WILLIS.—On p 81 of the book "*Mother of Washington*" by Mrs. Roger A Pryor is the following:—"Mildred Washington married a man by the name of Lewis, then she married Richard Gregory, then Henry Willis. She had three daus by Gregory who all married Thorntons. She had one son by Willis whom she named after her 1st husband, Lewis Willis. He had a son Byrd C. Lewis who had a dau. Catherine Lewis."—*Mrs. A. H. Hyde.* 1038 Clayton St. San Francico, Calif.

8883. HOUSTON. Eagle's Pennsylvania Geneology, p. 528.

"Jane Houston of Silver Springs, Pa. m John Creigh. John Creigh b. Aug. 25, 1741 in Ireland, d. Feb. 17, 1813, at Carlile, Pa. He served in Jersey Campaign of 1776, administered the Oath of Allegiance. They were m Aug. 25, 1776. Jane Houston Creigh d. Oct. 31, 1808, dau of Samuel Houston of East Pennsboro, Cumberland Co., Pa. Ch of Jane Houston and John Creigh: Isabella to Samuel Alexander (2) Robert Evan; Thomas unm; Samuel m Martha Hunter (2) Jane Mahon; John; Mart m John Kennedy; Elizabeth m Samuel Duncan."—*Miss T. C. Houston,* Mexico, Missouri.

8952. CARR.—In "*Carr Family Records*" on p 53. Caleb Carr, b in Jamestown, R. I. Nov. 6, 1702 d in West Greenwich, R. I. in 1769, was the father of Thurston, Carr b July 2, 1756 in West Greenwich, R. I., settled in Steplentown, N. Y. and d there in 1812. Sarah—w of Caleb Carr came from R. I. with her ch after her husbands d, & lived in Steplentown, N. Y. and the adjoining town of Hancock, Mass. Her grave is in Hancock, Mass. She was b November 8, 1711 and d Nov. 1798.

DUTCHER.—Catherine Dutcher was b Sept. 17, 1749, bapt. at Athens, N. Y. m William Wolcott or Woolcutt. She was the dau of Gabriel Dutcher b Feb. 2, 1720 bapt. at Athens, N. Y. m Dec. 1738/39, at Salisbury, Conn. Elizabeth, dau of Cornelius Knickerbocker, bapt. Jan. 7, 1722 d at Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y. April 23, 1793. In 1742 Gabriel, was taxed at Weatogue, Conn. See *History of Litchfield Co.,* Conn. p 521. He was a farmer & after his w's death lived with his s John in Cherry Valley. His ch were Lawrenze born 1740 m Gertrude Wheeler; at Armenia; Roelof bapt. August 24, 1741; Maritje m Edward Wheeler; Benjamin bapt. January 29, 1744 m Thankful Benson; Cornelius bapt. May 24, 1746; Christoffel bapt. January 3, 1748 m his cousin Mary Belden; Catherine b Sept. 17, 1749 m Wm. Wo'cott; Elias b October 11, 1755 m Mary Rose; Jannetjie m John Hoffcutt; John b Jan. 5, 1759 m Sylvia Beardsley. Gabriel was the s of Roelof Dutcher b at Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y. d Jan. 19, 1737 m bans published Nov. 17, 1700, Jannetjie Bresie, dau of Christopher Bresie, of the jurisdiction of Albany, & later of "Rulphian Kill" near Livingston Manor, Columbia Co., N. Y. and his w Christina Claeszen dau of Nicholas. Roelof Dutcher's will was drawn in English, Roelof making his mark. His widow d July 26, 1749. He was the s of Jan Willemszen de Dutcher (De Deuyster) who m Grietje Cornelise. In 1687 Jan was a "fottmen" in the militia. Jan was the s of Wilhelm De Deuyster "van Hardeen" & in Dec. 1654 m Leentje Martens, widow of the patriotic Jochem Pieterszen

Kuyter, who was slain by the Indians 1654. She was massacred by the Indians September 15, 1655.—*Miss Jannette Burlingham.* Shullsburg, Wis.

8984. CALKINS.—Simon Calkins, s of John Calkins 3rd, & Sarah Huntington was b in Dutchess Co. (Phillips Precinct, now Putnam Co.) N. Y. March 9, 1737. His parents appear to have settled there but a short time before his birth, whither they came from Lebanon, Conn. and there his birth is recorded. (Vital Records Old Book p 45) the family continued to live in Phillips Precinct, now Southeast, Putnum Co., until the Rev. During the French & Indian War, Simon Sr. was at different times a soldier & in 1759 served as 2nd Lieut. in Capt. Jacobus Swartout's Co. of N. Y. troops. He seems to have retained the title of Lieut. throughout life. An old family Bible in the possession of A. E. Calkins, of Allegan, Mich. refers to him as follows: "Lieut. Simon Calkins b 1739 d Feb. 1820". While the date of birth is not the same here there can be no doubt that it refers to the same one. His first w's name appears to have been Selah, surname unknown (B. 13, p163 Deeds at Pittsfield, Mass.) In 1768 Simon Calkins was a resident of Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass. In 1772 he purchased land in Hartford. In receiving deed to this land he is mentioned as "Lieut. Simon Calkins of Tyringham" (Pittsfield Deeds B. 11 p 148). In 1774 & 1777 he appears among others of Hartford promoting the incorporation of the town of Lee, which was incorporated Oct. 21, 1777. Lieut. Calkins was a member of the Committee appointed by Lee, Dec. 22, 1780 to raise men for the Continental Army. Between 1784 & 1788 he m Abligail, widow of Miles Hall & removed to Lenox, Berkshire Co. In the printed Vital Records of Tyringham, is given the birth April—1768, of Sarah Caulkins, ch of Simon. Also the m Dec. 20, 1774 of Cybel Calkin & Amos Rice. I note the query mentions "Simon Calkins, June 10, 1736–1820" "who had s Abram Calkins 1761" etc. Vital Records of Lebanon, Conn. give the following "Simon Calkin, s of John Calkin & Katherine Foster, b June 10, 1736." This Simon m Ruth Alger at Sharon, Conn. April 4, 1755, but they were not the parents of Abraham Calkins.—*A. E. Calkins,* Mason, Mich.

9921. HARRIS–ANGIER.—Try for Worster under spelling Worcester, in Vital Statistics & History of Jaffrey, N. H. might try also Richmond & Troy. Stephen Harris came to Fitzwilliam, N. H, from Framingham, Mass. Mar. 1771, with his w & ch on an ox-sled. He m May 27, 1752 Mary, b Oct. 24, 1731 d Jan. 26, 1829, dau of Benj. & Sarah Angier of Framingham, Mass. He d Nov. 4, 1819, aged 94 years. 8 ch were b in Framingham & 1 in Fitzwilliam; Sarah b Mar. 21, 1753 m Ebenezer Potter; Joseph b May 19, 1755 d Feb. 9, 1777, Mary b April 25, 1757 m Joseph Stone; Mitty b July 29, 1759 d Dec. 14, 1788; Benj. b Feb. 14, 1762 d Feb. 9, 1788 m Oct. 31, 1785 Priscilla Platts; Anna b Mar. 28, 1764 d in infancy; Anna b Oct. 22, 1766 m. Abel Byam; Stephen b Feb. 25, 1769; Purchase bapt. Dec. 15, 1771 d Jan. 21, 1777. For ances of Stephen Harris & w try History & Vital Statistics of Framingham.

ANGIER.—Joseph and Eliz. Angier had s Benjamin b June 22, 1704, m Sarah—. Their ch b in Marlboro, Mass. & Framingham were, Sarah b Sept. 25, 1729; May b Oct. 24, 1731 m Stephen Harris; Benj. b 1735; Silas b 1737; Timothy b Feb. 28, 1740 m Mercy Haver; John bapt. June 29, 1746; Sarah b July 24, 1747. Try Vital Statistics for Framingham for names & dates note recorded in the History of Fitzwilliam, N. H.—*L. H. J.*

9927. RILEY.—I have been compiling the gen. of the Riley fam. descending from John Riley, who was in Wethersfield, Conn. in 1646 & who founded the only English Riley fam. continuing in New England. His English origin is not definitely kown but his coat-of-arms differs completely from that of the Lancaster Ryley's. It may be possible that he may have been related to the Riley family which came early to Va., concerning whom I have the following notes: "Elizabeth Riley 18 years, transported to Va. embarqued in the Transport of London, Edward Walker, M. P. certificate from the Minister of Gravesend of their conformity to the order and description of the Church of England." Henry Riley (or Rowley) was granted 2 free-holds in the foundation of Rowley 1677. Henry Riley settler of Essex and Old Norfolk (Rowley) 1670, d 1710, ae. 82. James Riley owned 50 acres in Hempstead 1685. Garrett Riley (24) & Miles Riley (20) were passengers for Virginia 1635. Mary Rilie & ch are mentioned & bequeathed all his goods & lands in ould England, Jan. 6, 1644, by Wm. Ffrost." Do you know anything of the origin of the Riley's of Va.?

9929a. GOODRICH–CLARK.—John Riley was in Wethersfield, Conn. in 1646. His 5th ch Grace b 1661 m Nov. 22, 1680, Lieut. Wm. s of Ensign Wm. Goodrich, b Feb. 8, 1661. Their 5th s Isaac Goodrich b Aug. 18, 1693 m Nov. 9, 1718 at Southhold, L. I. Mary, dau of Samuel Butler, formerly of Wethersfield. I have record of the birth of their dau Mary on Sept. 26, 1719 who m June 28, 1743 Johnathan Gipson, s of Deacon Samuel. Isaac d at Wethersfield, Dec. 12, 1727 or 1737. Is your Isaac his grandson?—*Mrs. F. E. Squires.* Livonia, N. Y.

9959 DRAKE.—I have from Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly abt 1910 (actual data still in rough notes, unclassified) this Drake

Lineage. "Devonshire From Ashe, English family. Contemporary: John Drake, immigrant to Windsor & Thomas Drake, Weymouth. Robert Drake from Colchester, Essex Co., Eng. American immigrant, his s Capt. Francis Drake d 1687 m Mary—d Piscataway, N. J. Their s Rev. John Drake b Portsmouth, N. H. 1665 d 1739/40. Will probated April 7, 1840, m Rebecca Trotter at Elizabeth, N. J. dau of William & Catherine Gibbs Trotter, from Newberry, Mass. to Elizabethtown, N. J. Their dau Sarah Drake, 1683–1758, m Ensign Benj. Hull b 1680, d Piscataway. Can you tell the relation bet. this line & these two others? Mercy Drake m 1739 Rev. Benj. Stille. She was the dau of George & Mary Ohner Drake, & her dau Susannah m Judge Joseph Hull b abt. 1706 d 1768. Their s Lieut. Isaac Hull m Ann Dunham, dau of John Dunham b July 8, 1705 Piscataway, N. J. m Mar. 17, 1734 Mercy Drake, dau of Judge Joseph Drake & his w Anne Pyatt, s of Rev. John Drake who m Anne.—*Miss L Melinda Earl,* The Elms, Attica, Ind.

9953a Blair.—Addenda to answer pub. May, 1921. Court Record, Lexington, Va. July 1, 1793. Agreement bet Wm. Blair & Mary, his w of Greenbrier Co., Va. & Wm. Anderson & Catharine, his w (late Catharine Blair) heirs of Wm. Blair, dec of the County of Fayette, State of Kentucky, parties of the 1st part, & James Caruthers of Rockbridge Co., Va. of the 2nd part * * * said Wm. Blair having departed this life intestate after the commencement of the Law in the year 1787 directing the course of descents previous to which time he had sold said lot (No. 22, Town of Lexington) but made no legal conveyance thereof & the said James Caruthers who desires his title by purchase from John Gray & Wm. Scott who through sundry intermediate purchases from the said Wm. Blair as appears by a decree of the said Court in favor of James Caruthers against the heirs of Wm. Blair, dec by virtue of which and for and in consideration of the sum of 500 pounds current money paid by James Caruthers to them * * * the said Wm. Blair (Jr.) & w Mary * * * Wm. Anderson & Catharine his w hath bargained & sold unto said James Caruthers, his heirs etc., etc. Witnesses: John Bowyer; Polly Bowyer; James Grigsby; James McDavitt; James Dryden. Showing that the father of Catharine (Blair) Anderson was Wm. Blair. Search for the desc of Allen Blair who d 1835 in Amherst Co., Va. shows that he enlisted in a Va. regt. in the Rev. War from Greenbrier Co., Va. He was pensioned for service & his application states that he was b 1754 at Rockfish Gap, Amherst Co., Va. This seems to establish his desc from Wm. & Mary Blair who made a number of transfers of land in that locality. I take it that the Wm. Blair & w Mary mentioned in the Agreement, were s & dau-in-law of the older Wm. & Mary Blair who lived at Rockfish Gap. From the date of Allen Blair's birth 1754, it may be his father was of an age to serve; the father did not die till after 1787 (see record).—*Dr. E. M. H. Moore.* 1708 Race St. Philadelphia, Pa.

9957. Broyles.—G. T. H. may be able to get the desired Broyles information by writing to Prof. A. L. Keith, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. who has made a study of the Broyles family.—*Mrs. H. N. Rupp.* 304 S. Main St. Monmouth, Ill.

9965. Cole–Miller.—Annals of Newbury, pp 142, 144, & History of Hardin Co., Ky. "Christopher Miller of Hardin Co., Ky was taken prisoner by the Indians 1773, when abt. 15 years of age." He was rescued by Gen. Wayne. His older bro Henry had also been captured. I think these men were bros of your Elizabeth. John Cole for 35 yrs pastor of the Bashuri Church passed away 1816. Elizabeth Cole his gr dau b 1828 dau of John Cole & Susannah Dukes, d in Des Moines, Iowa June, 1920.—*Almeda Brenton Harpel.* 1125 21st St. Des Moines, Iowa.

9994. Gilliam.—If L. G. A. will correspond with Dr. Marguarite Squires, Carrollton, Ill. I am sure she will get valuable information concerning the Gilliam family.—*Malissa Widaman Winsheimer.* 302 Jefferson St. Greensburg, Pa.

10006. Simmons.—Moses Simmons came 1621 in "Fortune" & settled in Duxbury. Their s Moses, Jr. m Sarah—& had John who m Mercy Pabodie in 1670 & had s John Jr. My line says Joseph Trofton m 1727 Hannah Simmons dau of John Simmons who m abt. 1694 Hannah Hathaway. Can you give me any help in connecting these two Johns?—*Miss Alice Trofton Smith,* 302 Smith St. Tennile, Ga.

10048. Gwatkin.—Col. Chas. Gwatkin (perhaps the same as Gwatkin) from Bedford Co., Va. m 1767 Mary Calloway. Their ch were Lucinda m James Campbell; Margaret m Waddy Cobbs; Catharine m Thos. Logwood; Frances m Simon Noel; James m Mary Thorp; Edward m Mary A. J. Otey; Charles m Catharine Clayton; Elizabeth m Jeffrey Cobbs.—*Mrs. Arthur McCluer,* O'Fallon, Missouri.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Ind.) closed the season of 1920-21 with a membership of 627, and with fifteen application papers pending in Washington. The Chapter has been 100 per cent. per capita on all obligations to the National Society, the amount totaling $417.20. All State obligations have also been met and contributions made to the Berry, Hindman, and Tomassee Mountain schools. The annual report of the treasurer showed that $742 was credited to the patriotic work of the Chapter.

The season has been a notable one for constructive work accomplished and good times enjoyed. Our Regent, Mrs. Wilbur Johnson, sailed for Europe in September, and was ill for many weeks after her return in December, but the work for the year had been so well outlined by her that under the able leadership of our First Vice Regent, Mrs. Hodges, the programs were given as published in the Year-book, and an additional number of social meetings were held.

The Mayflower Tercentenary and Armistice Day were jointly celebrated on November 11th. Ushers and small girls dressed in Pilgrim costumes took silver offerings for the mountain schools. The story of the Pilgrim settlers as written by Dwight Hillis, and illustrated by stereopticon views, was given by a reader also in Pilgrim costume, after which a group of old English songs were rendered. The second part of the program included a short address by Lieutenant Colonel James K. Parsons on the "Future of Our Army," a talk by Dr. Charles Myers, of the American Legion; the singing of patriotic songs, and the folding away of our Service Flag, which had been displayed on the stage.

Americanization Day was observed December 2nd, Professor J. J. Pettijohn, of Indiana University, giving an interesting address on the necessity of restricting immigration as well as the necessity for Americanizing the foreigners in our country.

The program for Washington's Birthday opened with the singing of "America," after which the Chaplain offered a short prayer, which was followed by the concert reading of "A Prayer by George Washington," printed copies of which had been presented to the members of the Chapter by our Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Eugene Darrach. An historic gavel made from the wood of a wild cherry tree at Mount Vernon was then presented to the Chapter by one of its members, Mrs. Benjamin D. Walcott, who is also Indiana's Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. The informal address given by Mrs. Walcott on Ann Pamela Cunningham, the Founder of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and on the past and present history of Mount Vernon was delightful.

Before the close of the meeting word was brought of the defeat of the bill before the State Senate that German should again be taught in the schools. The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter had adopted resolutions of vigorous protest against this bill, copies of which had been sent to the Legislature, and much individual work had been done by members to prevent its passage, so that news of its final defeat was enthusiastically received.

Several beautiful social events marked the season, chief among them being the reception given by Mrs. Darrach in the name of the Chapter in honor of the wife and daughters of our new Governor, Warren T. McCray, and Mrs. S. E. Perkins, State Regent. and a May Party given in Sculpture Court, at the Herron Art Institute. The Chapter also assisted at a meeting at the State House at which a number of foreigners were admitted to citizenship and in the public Memorial Day services.

Through the generous gift of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Johnson, prizes amounting to the sum of $30 were offered in the name of

the Chapter to the students of the three High schools of the city for the best essay on American Citizenship.

Our newly elected Regent, Mrs. Eugene Darrach, comes into office with the same enthusiastic support of the Chapter that was given the retiring Regent during her term of office.

The retiring Historian acknowledges with gratitude the privilege it has been to serve in that capacity.

JOSEPHINE ROBINSON,
Historian.

Pasadena Chapter (Pasadena, Calif.) was organized February 23, 1906, and chartered August 20, 1906, National number 689, chapter limited to seventy-five members. Mrs. Robert Burdette was our first Regent. Of the twelve charter members four only remain.

Our first public work was assisting at the dedication ceremony of the Soldiers' Monument at Library Park, at which time we placed on the monument a beautiful floral wreath with inscription, "From the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Sons of their Fathers."

During the war the Chapter became an auxiliary of the Red Cross, giving not only money, knitted garments, food, etc., but time and labor, the labor of love. The work was one of intense strain and anxiety to all members, and especially to those upon whom fell much responsibility. Not only did the Chapter contribute to the Red Cross work, but largely to other benevolences as well. Seven hundred dollars was sent to the Belgian sufferers, $156 for a hospital box containing equipment for nine patients, 100 comfort bags to our boys in France. Our full quota for the restoration of the village of Tilloloy, and $1 per capita for the National Liberty Bond. Twenty thousand dollars from the Chapter and members were invested in Liberty Bonds. Nine French orphans and one Armenian were cared for by the Chapter and members.

Annual contributions are made as follows. To the Day Nursery, the Welfare Bureau, the Orphans' Home, the Edna Alter Home for Mexicans, the Junior Republic Home for Boys. We subscribe to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Our limit of membership has been removed.

The work of the present year has been Americanization. Five of our members have availed themselves of the privilege and taken the course given by the Southern California University Extension. Already this Chapter feels the broadening influence of their generosity. Classes for foreigners are held in night school and prepared for graduation in citizenship. Washington's Birthday is always observed for them, when a program is given and refreshments served. The class this year under the leadership of Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer was over 100 members.

Our beloved Regent, Mrs. Louis Jones, under whom the Chapter was so successfully progressing, was obliged to leave us before finishing her year, on account of the death of her son's wife. The Vice Regent, Mrs. J. H. Breyer, carried on the work.

The flag is carefully protected and cases of desecration are promptly protested.

This Chapter gave to the service of our country twenty-three husbands and sons and two daughters. Only one made the supreme sacrifice. A carefully compiled Roll of Honor has been prepared and preserved by the Chapter Historian in commemoration.

(MRS.) HULDA LOOMIS RICHARDS,
Historian.

Mary Chilton Chapter (Sioux Falls, So. Dak.) has had a splendid year of work under the leadership of our Regent Mrs. Hayward Marshall. Ten regular and two special meetings have been held. Flag Day was celebrated by the Chapter at a luncheon in the home of Mrs. Brenner in Hartford. The Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was made a "guest day." An address was given by Dr. Parsons on "The Pilgrim Doctor." Lincoln's Birthday was observed by an appropriate program. The address was by Mr. C. O. Bailey on "Lincoln as a Man." Washington's Birthday was the occasion of the annual tea, with invited guests.

The year's study was started with a paper "Our Charter of Liberty," dealing with events which led up to the adoption of the Constitution. At the following meetings the study of the "Catechism of the Constitution of the United States" was taken up.

Our Chapter has been especially interested in Americanization work. First and second prizes of $3 and $2 were offered in the seventh and eighth grades for the best essays on "Correct Use of the Flag" and the "Monroe Doctrine." Pupils of these grades from six of our schools met at the coliseum to hear the best essays read and the prizes awarded. Honorable mention and a little silk flag were also given to one pupil from each school. The High School Orchestra and our D.A.R. furnished a very interesting program.

One of our members is a teacher in the night Americanization school. The Chapter has furnished fifty copies of "Lessons on the Consti-

tution" and twenty-five copies of "Our Charter of Liberty," also Flag Codes and other literature for use in this school. An afternoon party was given by our Americanization Committee to a number of foreign women who are studying our language with home teachers.

Two of our members are active workers on the Soldier's Hospital Committee under the Home Service Department of the Red Cross.

A Merry Christmas with warm clothing, books and toys, was furnished for children of a needy Mission school who otherwise would have had no Christmas gifts.

Our charity ball, lawn party and several rummage sales have made it possible for us to contribute to some of the causes in which we are especially interested. Ten dollars was given to the Family Welfare Association of Sioux Falls; $100 was sent to the Near East Relief in December. Later we observed Self-Denial week for the benefit of Near East Relief and realized $32.50. Piney Woods school of Bravton, Mississippi, received $50 and $20 was given to Berry school of Mount Berry, Georgia, and Tomassee school of South Carolina; $10 was sent to Schauffler Teacher's Training school, $10 donated for patriotic literature for the Daughters' booth at the State Fair. We have met all assessments of the National Society and through the State organization we donated $269 to the Soldiers, Sailors and Marine Endowment fund, and $75 toward a scholarship in Springfield International College.

Our membership has grown during the year from 97 to 115, 28 of whom are non-resident members.

MARION W. WATERBURY,
Secretary.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Mich.), has had a very pleasant and profitable year with Mrs. Irene Pomeroy Shields as Regent. The Chapter has supported and financially aided all the various objects of Michigan and contributed to as many as possible of the national projects. One French orphan and three Serbian orphans have been cared for and supported this year.

A standing committee, with Mrs. L. A. Pratt as chairman, attends each naturalization class and after the men are accepted as citizens the committee pins small American silk flags on their coats.

Mrs. Walter D. Young has presented our Chapter with a valuable parchment being an original deed of transfer of lands to one of her ancestors, signed by Livingston and Burr. The document will be framed at her expense and hung in the Michigan room of Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Young also gave $27 in the name of our Chapter, which is the amount necessary to feed all the girls for one day in the Pine Mountain school. Mrs. H. H. Dow made a gift of $25 to the Chapter, which paid the yearly dues for the use of club rooms in the Board of Commerce.

For six consecutive years the Chapter has conducted a Flag Day celebration (with the exception of last year) when a celebration for returned soldiers was given which took the place of our annual Flag Day. The celebration was resumed this year. An average of four thousand school children (public and parochial) marched in a parade carrying eighteen inch flags. The children were led by the Fife and Drum Corps and Veterans of the Civil War, followed by the Spanish Veterans, which made a most inspiring parade that ended at Wenona Park where an impressive ceremony was held, dedicating a new flag, which is given each year to the City by the Chapter. This forty foot flag is always carried outstretched at the head of the parade by the Boy Scouts. Dedication of the flag follows with patriotic addresses and the exercises close with the singing of "America."

These Flag Day exercises have become Americanization and patriotic educational work of most important character in this city on account of the foreign population. The Chapter has presented two beautiful large silk flags, with gold eagles upon the staffs, to the schools having best formed ranks and largest attendance, and these flags have been held as trophies until some other school could win them away, but the school securing this prize three consecutive times, made it the property of that school. One Polish school has already won one of these flags, which was presented to them by the Chapter with due ceremony.

The Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter is the proud possessor of a twelve foot flag which greeted eight thousand Michigan soldiers and sailors returning from service overseas, at the Michigan Military Bureau of Relief which was maintained by the Michigan War Board in New York City on Forty-first St. near Fifth Avenue. One of our members who visited the Bureau found no flag to greet our returning men so reported it and the Chapter made a generous response and immediately sent this flag which was personally presented by Mrs. Selwyn Ramsey, a visiting member, and dedicated to our loyal men with a ceremony at the Bureau. Some months after the signing of the Armistice the Bureau was discontinued and the flag returned to our Chapter with an interesting letter telling of its service. It is a highly prized war relic and will hang in the new library building soon to be erected in our city.

Our Regent, Mrs. Irene Pomeroy Shields, proposed and planned a municipal flag, which has been adopted by the Council. It has a field of

blue, separated by a field of white, representing the Saginaw river which flows through our city. In the white field is the seal of the city and beneath this two clasped hands, symbolic of the good fellowship of the citizens of both sides of the river and the city motto also, which is "The Glad Hand Town." One of these municipal flags will fly from the city hall and one from the flag pole in Wenona Park.

At the February meeting a luncheon was given at the Board of Commerce and Judge G. A. Houghton gave a very instructive address. Mrs. W. W. Williams, who spends her summers in a lumber village in Canada, reported what she had done to be of value in that community, for her D.A.R. work.

Last month our Chapter was entertained in Saginaw with a luncheon at the Canoe Club, when Miss McDuffee, our State Regent was guest of honor.

The Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter felt honored in being invited to send a page to this Congress and Mrs. Volney Young, who has been a most faithful daughter filled this place.

(Mrs. W. W.) Ellen Rossman Williams.

Tennent Chapter (Deal Beach, N. J.) It has been said that one cannot walk on the soil of the County of Monmouth in the State of New Jersey unless he walks upon ground hallowed by memories of the American Revolution. Within the boundary of this county, near old Freehold town, stands an old church. This church, with its cemetery, is as widely known as any place of its kind in the United States. Visitors from various parts of this country and from other lands come here with interest and with great reverence. It was built, as now seen, in the year 1751, and was named after a most holy and patriotic man, the Reverend William Tennent.



HISTORIC TENNENT CHURCH, NEW JERSEY

In the month of February, in the year 1915, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, was organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The name chosen for this Chapter was the name of this old church —Tennent Chapter.

Many remarkable services in far away times have been held within this building. Around it has hung the heavy smoke of battle, within its doors have been carried men wounded unto death. Events have occurred around its walls

that have helped to make the history of this nation, yet today it stands in quiet dignity, a forcible reminder of a holy and patriotic past and an incentive for loyalty to our country during these present days and the coming years.

Interesting special services are still held here from time to time. A dignified service was held on Flag Day in the year 1921. The occasion was the endowment by Tennent Chapter of a pew in Old Tennent Church in memory of George Washington. There were representatives from many Chapters throughout the State of New Jersey—the Jersey Blue, Camp Middlebrook, Nove Caesarea, Monmouth, Westfield, Francis Hopkinson, Orange Mountain and Ellen Hardin Walworth of New York City, all sending representatives, as did also, the Sons of the American Revolution. The State Regent of New Jersey was present. There was an interesting program composed of greetings from the Regent of Tennent Chapter; a message from the State Regent; patriotic recitations and singing.



PEW IN TENNENT CHURCH, NEW JERSEY, ENDOWED BY BY TENNENT CHAPTER, IN MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

The presentation of the endowment fund, composed of Liberty Bonds to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars was made by the Regent of Tennent Chapter, Mrs. Joseph A. Reid, in a most fitting address. Mrs. Reid spoke of her great reverence for the place in which we were assembled, of its ancient memories, the deeds of valor performed on these grounds and the benefits thereof which have been our heritage. She spoke of the pride of the Chapter in having a name suggestive of courage and devotion to national principles and of our happiness as our first memorial work, to contribute to the fund for the permanent preservation of this historic building and the high honor given us as a Chapter, in being privileged to mark as our memorial pew, the original Tennent pew, in memory of our great American leader, George Washington, who was in command of the American forces at the Battle of Monmouth.

The endowment was accepted by the president of the Board of Trustees of the church, who expressed the appreciation of that body and of the congregation.

An impressive part of the service was the address made by Mrs. Henry S. White, Regent of Monmouth Chapter. Her eloquent and patriotic words were as a call from the spirits

of the long buried soldiers of the Revolution, who fell on the field of Monmouth and also from the spirits of the brave young dead of the late great war whose bodies are buried overseas, but whose names are inscribed on the memorial monument in Old Tennent Cemetery, and the call was to us to be loyal to our country, to love our flag and be true Americans.

Rev. Frank R. Symmes, Pastor-Emeritus and Historian of Old Tennent, made a fitting address in which he assured sanctity to the surroundings of the church and that its hallowed memories should be cherished.

An "Ode to the Flag" was given by the author, James MacMaster, of Trenton, closing a service greatly enjoyed by all.

A certain writer once said no person is ever really dead until he is forgotten. Thus, chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, here and there throughout our great country, place their memorials, that the memory of great deeds perish not among the people.

SARAH R. ERRICKSON,
Historian.

Mary Draper Chapter (West Roxbury, Mass.) On Lincoln Day, February 12, 1921, our Chapter celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday in the New England Women's Club rooms in Boston. There were present the National Vice President General, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, members of the State Board and Chapter Regents, also the Chapter's former Regents. Miss Helen M. Winslow was the first Regent and Founder of the Chapter and Mrs. Emma F. Allen the first Vice Regent and Sponsor—having all the early meetings at her home. She was Historian for many years.

The meeting was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Harold C. Spencer, and opened with the singing of America and the salute to the flag. The Regent then welcomed the visitors and guests, after which there was interesting speaking along the lines of Americanization and in memory of Lincoln—and a short sketch of the Chapter, by the Historian, which was followed by a delightful social hour during which refreshments were served.

In the earlier years of the Chapter our activities included the erection of a drinking fountain on the main road to Boston, in honor of Mary Draper who lived on this same highway; and who gave soldiers on their way to Lexington, food and drink. She also made bullets for them from her pewter dishes, and shirts from her homespun sheets, and blankets, and petticoats. The work of Mary Draper has been an inspiration to the Chapter members.

In 1909 a boulder with bronze tablet was placed in Jamaica Plain in memory of the soldiers of the American Revolution who lived in that vicinity. During this time also, many contributions were made to Memorial Continental Hall, then in the course of erection, and other calls responded to as far as possible.

We have been interested in the work for the Southern schools. Early in 1904 Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury told us of her personal experiences among the mountaineers, and emphasized the urgent need of help for them along educational lines. Shortly after we sent a contribution of $25 to the Williamsburg Academy, Kentucky, to be used to furnish a room in the new dormitory; there was also a gift of flags and a picture of Lincoln. Work for other schools followed—Marysville College, the Martha Berry school, the school at Tallulah Falls, Georgia, and other Georgia schools of particular interest to us; and besides money we sent books and a Christmas box.

For a number of years we have been interested in the American International College, and have sent them contributions of money, clothing and tablecloths. A young Italian who had been a student at International College gave a talk to our Chapter lately which was very illuminating—and we have had the pleasure of listening to the Dean of the College, Doctor McGowan.

During the fall of 1920, the members met in an all-day session to make clothing for their French war orphan, adopted a few years ago. We also sent her a Christmas box. During the war we had many all-day meetings for sewing and knitting.

We began our Chapter with nineteen members and we now have sixty-three, with others about to join. One of our members, Mrs. Schuerch, is a great, great granddaughter of Mary Draper, and last year at the exhibition of portraits of ye Olden Time, she posed for the portrait of her ancestress.

We are proud of all our members. They have been such willing workers—responsive to the wishes of the National Society—coöperating most harmoniously with each other and with sister chapters—looking forward with hope to the future, with courage to meet whatever demands may come, holding always in mind our Chapter motto, "Our Country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands."

ABBIE M. LOVEJOY,
Historian.

D.A.R. Chapters of Maine. A handsome bronze tablet, appropriately inscribed, was unveiled at Cape Porpoise August 10th, under the auspices of the Maine State Council D.A.R. State officers, representatives from various chapters and visitors were present. The tablet com-

memorates a battle August 8, 1782, between Englishmen, who came in a brig and anchored between Goat and Trott Islands, and the settlers. The Englishmen came ashore intending to drive away the settlers, but were defeated with loss of seventeen men. The settlers had one killed, Lieut. James Burnham, and one man wounded. The enemy was forced to retreat to the brig and sailed away. Mrs. Ella F. Dow, Regent of the Rebecca Emery Chapter, had charge of the day's program. Mrs. Ina



BRONZE TABLET ERECTED BY THE D. A. R. CHAPTERS OF MAINE

Wood, chairman historical spots, welcomed all present. Mrs. Lucy Woodhull Hazlett, past State Regent and state chairman of preservation of historic spots, responded. The tablet was presented to the town by Miss Maud A. Morrick, State Regent. The tablet contains a brief history of the battle and name of the settler who was killed.

(Mrs. E. C.) Lucy Gookin Carll,
Chairman, State D.A.R.
Publicity Committee.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) marked the site of the first Sangamon County Court House, on April 2, 1921, the one hundredth anniversary of the election of the first county commissioners.

The marker is a boulder of Mantello granite bearing a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"On this corner was built in 1821 the first Sangamon County Courthouse, a log house one story high and twenty feet long, costing $72.50. This tablet erected by Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, April 2, 1921."

The program consisted of introductory remarks by Mrs. J. R. Leib, Regent of Springfield Chapter, who presided, a devotional service led by Rev. W. A. Rothenberger; musical numbers by a boys' chorus; address by Hon. Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney John A. Barber; an historical sketch and presentation of the tablet to the city by Mrs. Edward H. Grunendike, and acceptance of the tablet by Mr. H. E. Hemenway representing Mayor Baumann.

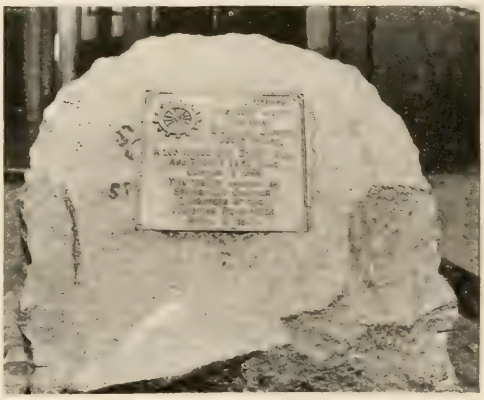
The tablet was unveiled by Marjorie Sprinkell, Rodman Charles Matheny, Charles Edward Phillips, Mary Louise Souther, Betty Souther, Howard Chase Souther, Polly Souther, Henry Dickerman, Mary Esther Dickerman. These children are descendants of the first county officers, and early settlers.

The Bible used by Rev. Rotherberger on this occasion was brought to the county court in 1830 and for a long period was used in swearing in witnesses and in administering the oath to county officers. The Bible now belongs to Attorney Robert Matheny of Springfield, grandson of Charles R. Matheny, first circuit clerk of Sangamon County.

Mrs. Edward H. Grunendike, a great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Booth, one of the first settlers in the county, is the able chairman of the committee which secured the marker and made all the plans for the successful dedicatory exercises.

In her historical sketch read at this time she said in part—

"Sangamon County was organized by an act of the Illinois State Legislature approved January 30, 1821. The first county commissioners were elected April 2, 1821 at the home of John Kelley, the first settler on the site of the present city of Springfield. The house was close



BOULDER ERECTED BY SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER

by Spring Creek. The commissioners elected were William Drennan, Zachariah Peter, and Rivers Cormack. Their first meeting was held the day after their appointment and at this time they appointed Charles R. Matheny clerk of the court, a postion which he held until his death

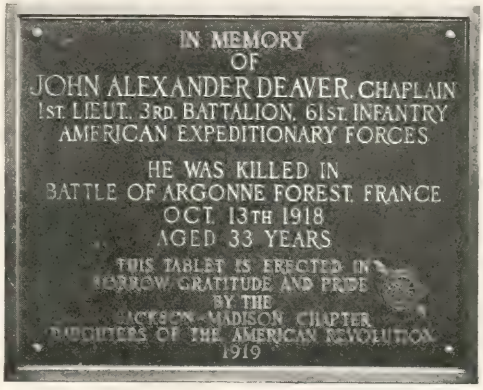
in 1839. A week later, on April 10th, the commissioners held their second meeting when they proceeded to fix a temporary seat of justice for the county. They decided upon a point in the prairie near John Kelley's field, on the waters of Spring Creek, at stake marked Z.V.D., and added, "we do further agree that the said county seat shall be called and known by the name of Springfield." The point described is now the northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets in Springfield, and is the place where the first courthouse was located.

"At this meeting held on April 10th, they entered into a contract with John Kelley to construct a building to be used as a courthouse by the following specification: The logs to be twenty feet long, the house one story high, plank floor, a good cabin roof, a door and window cut out, the work to be completed by the first day of May next, for which Mr. Kelley was to receive $42.50. As this part of the work approached completion the commissioners entered into a further contract with Jesse Brevard to finish the courthouse in the following manner, to wit: 'To be chinked outside and daubed inside, boards sawed and nailed on the inside cracks, a good sufficient door shutter to be made with good plank and hung with good iron hinges, with a latch. A window to be cut out faced and cased, to contain nine lights, with a good sufficient shutter hung on the outside. A fireplace to be cut out seven feet wide and a good sufficient wooden chimney built with a good sufficient back and hearth; the whole to be finished by the first of September next.' For this part of the work Mr. Brevard was allowed $20.50 which, with $9.50 for some other items including the judges seat and the bar, and the $42.50 on the Kelley contract brought the total cost of the structure to $72.50."

The present Sangamon County Courthouse is the fifth building to be used for the purpose. It was erected by the state and used as a State-house from 1840 to 1876. The present circuit court room was the Hall of Representatives in this former State-house and it was in this room that Abraham Lincoln in 1858, spoke the famous words, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

(Mrs. Charles E.) Mary M. Knapp,
Historian.

Jackson–Madison Chapter (Jackson, Tenn.). This Chapter of 90 members was organized June 14, 1901, and celebrated its 20th birthday June 14, 1921 in the home of its founder, Mrs. Harriet Holland. For the last two years we have done educational work, the mountain child being our special charge. For several years we have given 15 cents per capita to our mountain school at Devils Fork, and still continue this work. We have also given two medals, costing $17, for the best patriotic paper, written by high school boys and girls each year. Last year we gave $10 to Jewish Relief and $20 to Armenian Relief. We entertained U.D.C. with a beautiful luncheon. Erected Deaver Memorial Tablet at a cost of $230.67, and for the Deaver Mission in Brazil, we contributed $5.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE JACKSON-MADISON CHAPTER, ON FEBRUARY 12, 1920

The tablet to Rev. John A. Deaver, the first Madison Countian to be killed during the World War, is placed on the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor and it was unveiled on February 12, 1920, with the following program:

Invocation, Rev. Mr. Butler; America, Salute to the flag, Presentation Remarks, Miss Evelyn Pegues, Regent of Jackson-Madison Chapter; Song, "My Son", Miss Hortense Hearn; Address, Mr. Terry Allen; President of John A. Deaver Post; Song, "Christ in Flanders' Field," Mr. Guy Windrom; Unveiling of Tablet.

We coöperated with the U.D.C. in demobilization of Service Flags and with the Woman's Club in tree planting. We place flags on graves of all World War soldiers in Madison county.

The services of 149 Revolutionary soldiers have been verified for Chapter members. This year we have contributed $491.16 to the Lincoln Memorial University. Beside this $54 to the National Society work; $67.50 to State educational work, making our Chapter 100 per cent. on National and State work.

We have a Year-book. Subject for historical study "Our Nation Builders." Delightful papers have been read by members. Special mention should be made of the papers "George Washington, Father of Our Country", "Thomas Jefferson's Passports to Immortality", and to the paper "Charles Pinkney, a Founder."

The meetings consist of a program, followed by refreshments and a social hour in the homes of members, once a month.

We have a large out of town membership, and planned to meet with these members in their respective homes during the summer months.

(Miss) Evelyn Pegues,
Regent.

Anne Washington Chapter (Mount Vernon, Wash.), organized in January, 1921, is the youngest Chapter in the State. The installation of the Chapter took place in the home of Mrs. Roger Hannaford, overlooking the famous La-Couner Flats. Eighteen representative women whose papers had been accepted were present. Mrs. A. E. Johnson, of Everett, the Vice Regent, installed the Chapter and gave an address on DA.R. work. Mrs. Adda Hulbert Gaches, our Organizing Regent, then appointed the following officers for the year: Mrs. Glen Fisher Berger, 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. Sarah McDowell Meehan, 2nd Vice Regent; Mrs Josephine Hannaford Spratley, Recording Secretary; Miss Carrie Griffith, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Irene Sears, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth McMeekin, Chaplin; Mrs. Maude Stewart Beagle, Historian; Mrs. Florence Holmes Rafter, Custodian. The name most desired for the Chapter was Mount Vernon, as our city was named for the home of Washington, but this was rejected because a Mount Vernon Chapter already existed. The name "Lady Washington" was also considered, it being the name of the first ship to carry the American flag in Puget Sound. It was particularly desired by all members to have some name connected with Washington's family and so the name of "Anne Washington" was finally chosen. Anne Washington was the grandmother of George Washington.

The meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month, and the Chapter now numbers 36 members. Our Chapter has received one visit from State Regent Mrs. Goebel, who was most enthusiastic about our work.

So far, little has been done except the work of organization, and a special Flag Day program at the home of Mrs. Beagle. We sent one delegate to the State Convention in Spokane.

A silk flag was presented by two of our state officers, Mrs. Goebel and Mrs. McCleary.

(Mrs.) Maud Stewart Beagle,
Historian.

George Clymen Chapter, (Towanda, Pa.) for two years has anticipated the occupation of their Chapter House. The House was first opened at the regular meeting in November, 1920. The rooms are tastefully furnished with valuable old furniture and the walls hung with pictures and flags, gifts from various members. Blue china in keeping with the woven, braided and crochet rugs and the furniture has been added.

The House was formally opened at the Chapters' 25th anniversary when the officers, past regents, house committee and members received the various town club members and officers of the neighboring Chapters at an afternoon reception. A colonial tea was held on Washington's Birthday. The dresses worn by the Daughters together with the powdered hair portrayed the colonial period. A military euchre was given. Both of these events aided in raising money for the Chapter's work.

The full quota was subscribed to the Tilloloy Fund and the National Liberty Bond. Two French Orphans and one boy in a southern mountain school have been supported for several years.

Twelve trees in memorial to our recent war heroes have been planted on the campus of our new high school building.

Following the custom of several years a prize was given to an eighth grade boy and girl who attained the highest percentage in history.

A memorial fund to Mrs. Eugenia H. Mc. F. Balch was presented by her husband, Edwin Swift Balch, to the Chapter.

The year's work ended in June. The Regent was untiring in her effort to bring the Chapter up to its highest aims.

Edna M. Smiley,
Historian.

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, (Jacksonville, Ill.). The report from our Chapter, published last year, giving an account of the purchase of the Duncan Memorial, led to interesting correspondence, and brought to us several new names for memorial tablets. The work of the Chapter this year has been a continuation of that begun last year. Our membership has exactly doubled in two years, increasing from 106 to 212. Among our newer members are four who represent as many different generations; Mrs. Mary Goodpasture aged 94, her daughter Mrs. Mary Hamm, granddaughter, Mrs. Lydia Moss, and great granddaughter Miss Marie Moss.

The Tablet Committee is still active, and new tablets are being secured from time to time. Owing to the high price of marble, the purchase of these has been deferred hence the Home has not yet been dedicated, although, in constant use. The members are now obtaining equipment, more especially for the dining room which is in demand for social functions, and when fully furnished will be a source of considerable income.

To raise funds with which to entertain the State Conference, a Benefit Committee, was appointed last Fall. This Committee with Mrs. W. Barr Brown, as chairman, gave two

concerts, the first at the Duncan Memorial, and the second at the Woman's College, where Mrs. Grace Wood Jess gave a program of folk songs. Later, also a successful thrift sale was conducted, in charge of Mrs. J. F. Strawn.

The State Conference, held here March 22nd-24th, brought one hundred visitors, with a voting membership of 99. Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, State Regent, presided at all sessions. The Conference was fortunate in having as guests our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. William Henry Wait, Mrs. Frank Bahnsen and Mrs. Robert Bradford Wiles.

Much interest was manifested in the report, by Mrs. F. E. Grassly (formerly of Jacksonville) of the New America Shop, established by the D.A.R. in Chicago. The Shop is in the Stevens Building and offers a place where our foreign-born women may exhibit and sell their handiwork.

Mrs. Wait, Vice President General from Michigan, presented the Conference with a manuscript copy of Illinois history prepared by her father. Miss Lottie Jones gave a report in regard to highway marking, which is one of the lines of work in which Illinois Daughters are interested. The Conference voted that a tablet be donated to the Duncan Memorial in honor of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, daughter of General Hardin.

The delegates were interested in the Duncan Memorial. Many were the queries as to "how we did it", and numerous letters have come to our Secretary asking for further details. One other chapter, at Lewiston, Ill., has followed our example and purchased an old colonial house for its use.

(Mrs. E. P.) Minnie W. Cleary,
Historian.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Wash.) One of the important accomplishments of this Chapter during the year, was the publication and distribution of 500 copies of a pamphlet on the Whitman massacre, this written by Mrs. Matilda Delaney a survivor, work was originated and sponsered by Mrs. L. F. Williams our Regent for 1919-1920. The entire proceeds of this pamphlet, after payment of bills for publication and distribution, have been turned over to Mrs. Delaney. We feel that future Historians will be greatly indebted to Esther Reed Chapter for the preservation in book form, of the details of this event.

We are also publishing and distributing in collaboration with the Sons of the Revolution and the Constitutional Government League, 10,000 copies of the Official "American's Creed." These copies have been sent to the 7th and 8th grades, in all the city schools of Spokane, and the county of Spokane schools, and in the night schools, and to soldiers of Fort George Wright.

To the Social Service, we have given five dollars toward the milk fund, several dinners at the holiday season, and have, from time to time, made numerous garments for that very deserving charity. The Chapter has been represented at each session of the Naturalization Court.

Our Regent donated a set of "The Real America in Romance" to the Hutton Settlement Library in the name of Esther Reed Chapter. Also, individual members sent books to this library.

The work of the War Questionaires has been completed most satisfactorily. Esther Reed Chapter was represented during the Great War, by 37 men and one woman in the Service and your Historian has been able to turn in 34 complete records of that Service—one for preservation in our own files, one for the files of the State Historian, and one for the National D.A.R. files in Washington, D.C.

We have fulfilled all our State and National financial obligation, the latter consisting of a 60 cent per capita tax for the following specific purposes: The Immigrant Manual Fund, Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, Painting to be given to the French Government, and we also paid the 5 cents per capita tax for the Sarah Thatcher Guernsey Scholarship Fund. We are 100 per cent on Liberty Bonds and on the Tilloloy Fund.

We have ten new subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and four renewals so far this year.

We have a membership of 119. Have gained 12 members, and lost by transfer, 6, and have pending, 4.

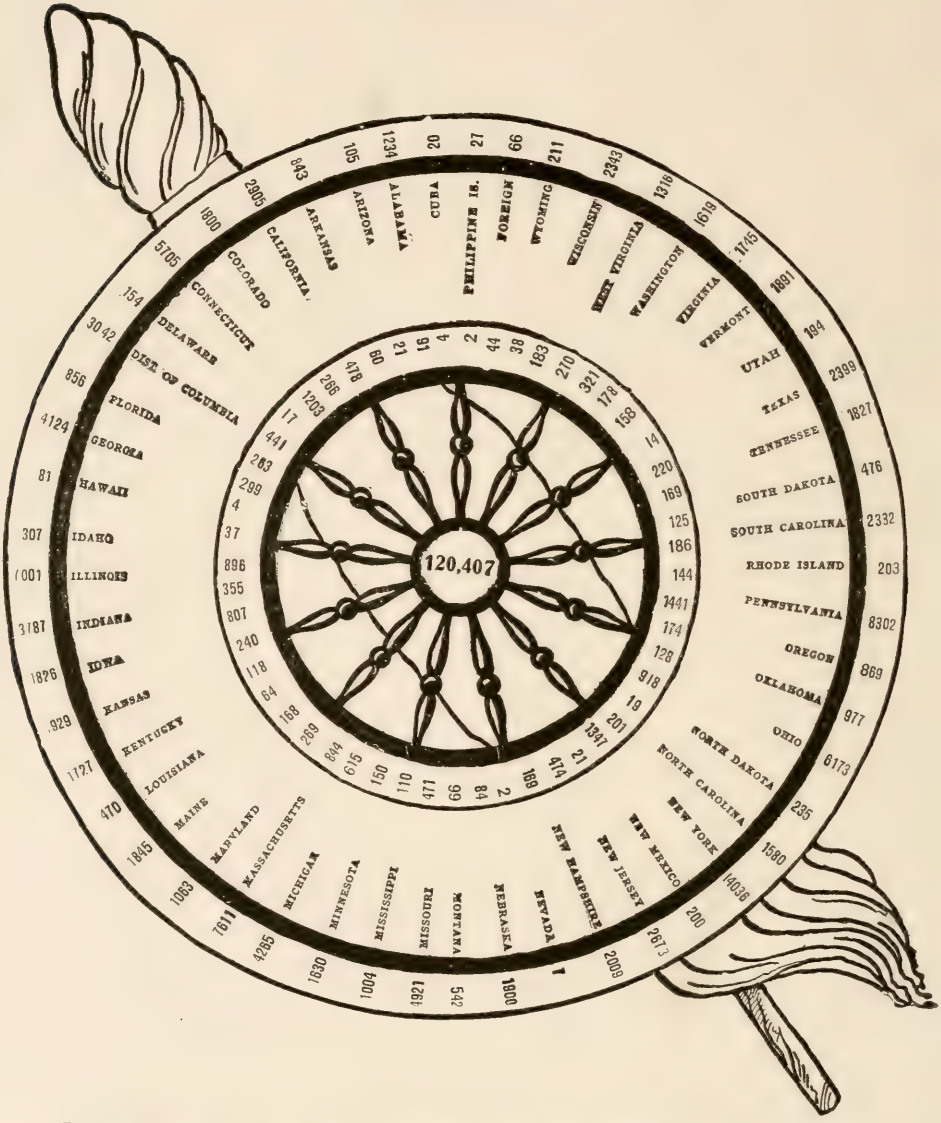
Perhaps the most important work of the year, has been the collection of the official Lineage Books of the D.A.R. The full set has been presented to the Carnegie Public Library, where it will be bound and ready for reference. This collection are the best reference books of the kind to be found in the Northwest.

The event of the year in social and business importance, was the entertainment of the State Conference by this Chapter. Much planning and forethought was necessary, both on the part of the State Regent and her Committees, and on the part of the Chapter Regent and her Committees, and, indeed upon the part of all the members of the Chapter.

The Conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. Henry McCleary, of McCleary, Vice President General; our own Mrs. George H. Goble, State Regent; and Mrs. William Sherman Walker of Seattle, the newly elected State Regent.

Harriet A. Pinkham,
Historian.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 12 DECEMBER, 1921 WHOLE No. 352

PRESENTATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM TO TILLOLOY, FRANCE

By Harriet Smith Harris

DURING the summer of 1917 a letter was sent to the Baroness de La Grange from her very good friend, Madamoiselle Terèse d'Hinnisdael, telling her of the frightful destruction and devastation at Tilloloy, the little village in the department of the Somme in the northern part of France, where lived the family of Madamoiselle Terèse. Once in the seventeenth century one of her ancestors had sold a tiny portion of his land to the neighboring duke, but for over two hundred years the d'Hinnisdael family have had their home and farms there.

In 1914 the little village was one of the most beautiful in Picardie. The few hundred inhabitants were peaceful and contented, working and living happily. The great war came upon them in August of that year, and their sons took their places in the Army of France. In November, during the German advance, the town was bombarded. Many of the little homes were destroyed, and the beautiful chateau of the Count d'Hinnisdael was burned. During the next three years Tilloloy was on the fighting line and most of the time occupied by the Germans. Quite naturally, the inhabitants had fled at the first advance. Late in the summer of 1917, at the time the letter was sent to Baroness de La Grange, after the Germans had gradually retreated, some of the villagers wanted to return to rebuild their homes and recultivate their farms.

Mademoiselle d'Hinnisdael told this story to Madame de La Grange, who wrote to Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States, and from Madame Jusserand the word went to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, former President General, N.S.D.A.R., and Chairman of the War Relief Committee under the administration of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Immediately work was begun in our Society to ameliorate conditions at Tilloloy. Mrs. Guernsey appealed to the chapters to raise a fund of $50,000 for Tilloloy, by contributing a per capita tax of 50 cents, almost all of which was raised during her administration.

Many of the chapters wished to build the little houses in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution; many sent boxes of clothing, all put heart and soul into the work they did. On account of continual bombardment and the fear of another advance, the fund was kept in America until conditions in France should warrant its use. There was, as had been feared, a second invasion by the Germans—a terrible one—early in March, 1918, and not one house was left standing. The plight of the villagers was pitiful. The Baroness de La Grange kept in touch with the few people who still wished to go back to their homes, and with her work and that of Mr. Godwin, Mademoiselle d'Hinnisdael and the latter's father (who had been mayor of Tilloloy for over forty years) and their many friends, much of the suffering was relieved.



THE DECORATIVE FOUNTAIN

PART OF THE WATER SYSTEM PRESENTED TO THE VILLAGE OF TILLOLOY, FRANCE, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE INSIGNIA OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY IS CUT ON EACH SIDE. THE FOUNTAIN IS OF THE FINEST WHITE STONE AND THE LIONS HEADS ARE OF SOLID BRONZE

During the summer of 1919 Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey then President General of the National Society, and her sister, Mrs. Charles Aull, Vice President General from Nebraska, went to Tilloloy to consider the best use to which to put our funds so that the village would derive a lasting benefit. The French



VILLAGERS AND VISITORS STANDING BEFORE THE D. A. R. FOUNTAIN AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES. IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE RUINED CHURCH OF TILLOLOY



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF TILLOLOY WELCOMING THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Government decided that for us. We did not have money enough to completely rebuild the village, as we had hoped—the French Government would do that with the money which is being paid to them by the Germans, their war indemnity—so it was suggested to our President General that the National Society put in a well, a large reservoir, windmill, ten or twelve small hydrants along the roads, two fire hydrants, and two watering troughs for animals, one of which was to be a decorative fountain.

Early in June 1920, the Baroness de La Grange came to the United States to confer with our present President General,



MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, PRESIDENT GENERAL, WITH AMBASSADOR AND MADAME JUSSERAND TILLOLOY, AUGUST 23, 1921

complete water system in the village. It was something the French Government could not do, and would be a fitting and lasting gift from the Daughters.

In all the villages on the battle-front the water supply was cut off; reservoirs and wells were polluted and poisoned, and whole systems demolished. Without question water was the greatest need, and so it was decided that the Daughters of the American Revolution would put in a complete system, consisting of an artesian

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and submit to her plans and estimates for the work at Tilloloy. After a few suggestions and alterations Mrs. Minor approved the plans and gave the Baroness the necessary written authority to proceed with the actual work of construction which was thereafter carried on in constant consultation by letter with Mrs. Minor. The Baroness while here also suggested that it might be advisable to have a member of the National Society residing in Paris

coöperate with her, and at the National Board meeting of that same month it was unanimously voted "that Mrs. Roy Gould Harris be appointed by this Board to act with Baroness de La Grange in carrying out our work for Tilloloy."

The actual work did not commence in Tilloloy until November, 1920. From November until August, 1921, when the water system was completed, the time seemed long, but many obstacles had to be overcome; permission had to be obtained to dig up the roads, and a layer of stone, which took a month to penetrate, was encountered in drilling for the well, all of which caused delay. But finally the date, August 23, 1921, was chosen for the installation and our President General went to France to attend the ceremony. The invitations sent to Ambassador Herrick, the attachés of the American Embassy, the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Jusserand, the Minister of Labor, M. Daniel Vincent; M. Klotz, deputy of the Somme, and other notables read as follows:

"The Mayor of Tilloloy and the Committee in Charge, invite you to be present at the inauguration of the water system at Tilloloy, the gift of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the people of that village on Tuesday, August 23rd. The ceremony will be at twelve o'clock and will be followed by a luncheon."

Madame la Baronne de La Grange,
Mrs. Roy Gould Harris,
Committee.



ENTRANCE TO TILLOLOY. THE INSCRIPTION OVER THE ARCH READS "BLESSED BE THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

We were honored on that day by having Monsieur and Madame Jusserand as our guests; M. Daniel Vincent, Minister of Labor, who represented M. Lucheur,

the Minister of the Liberated Regions; M. Dufrennoy, Prefect of the Somme; M. Villeneuve-Bargemont, Councillor-General for Montdidier; Captain F. Brookes Upham, Naval attaché to the American Embassy, who represented our Ambassador, Mr. Herrick; Mr. R. N. Scotten, Second Secretary at the Embassy, and Major Charles D. Westcott, American Economist Consul. All members of the Paris group of Daughters, which hopes to become a working chapter, were invited, and all Daughters in Paris or nearby were cordially urged to be present at the ceremonies.

Tilloloy had been preparing for the day of the presentation and the roads were decorated with field flowers and greens in honor of the Daughters and their guests. By noon several auto loads had arrived from Paris, and at a signal from the Mayor, the few hundred inhabitants gathered around the speakers' table and listened eagerly to the words which were to give their village its supply of water. One of the young girls of Tilloloy greeted Mrs. Minor. Then she and her companions presented field flowers to our President General and her National Officers. In his address Count d'Hinnisdael said:

"The date of the 23rd of August, touching because of the remembrance which it brings and will bring, will be memorable in the records of this little village of Picardie—this little piece of the most beautiful land under the sun. In 1914 Tilloloy was on the route of the invader. Treaties thought to be binding were like pieces of paper. It knew every day for three years the horrors of bombardment. One stone was not left upon another. The scattered people felt the sufferings of exile. Several of her sons became heroes, some giving their lives as the supreme sacrifice. And so our sad plight was made known to those in America. The Daughters of the American Revolution, filled with patriotic zeal, thought of us. They could not have made a better choice. May they be blessed to the end of the centuries! I speak the name of that Society with the utmost respect and deepest gratitude.



COUNT D' HINNISDAEL, MAYOR OF TILLOLOY, DELIVERING ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES

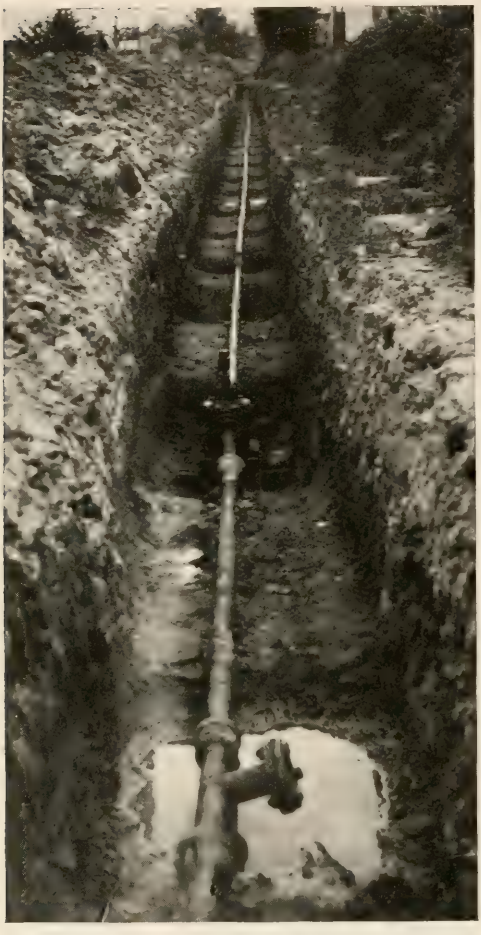
I will not describe the magnificent gift which it has pleased the Daughters to make us. This windmill, moved by the fresh air which Providence gives to us gratuitously, brings the precious liquid (without which life is impossible) from a depth of two hundred and sixty feet, where it is ever-flowing, to a height of forty feet, in order to give it the force to go to the very doors of our houses. This lofty reservoir shows the fullness of your generosity. Much which cannot be seen confirms your kindness to us. The animals themselves have their part too, even though they are not able to appreciate the beauty of the fountain, nor read the inscription telling of your kindness. They can only express their thanks by going there to quench their thirst after a long day's work in the fields. Their guide, the farmer, will turn his thoughts towards you, across the sea, by saying to himself a heartfelt 'Thank you.'



CHATEAU OF THE COUNT D'HINNISDAEL DURING THE SUMMER OF 1914. IT WAS BURNED BY THE GERMANS IN NOVEMBER, 1914



RUINS OF THE CHATEAU



FIRST WATER PIPES LAID—TILLOLOY, APRIL-MAY, 1921

"I must never forget Madame la Baronne de La Grange. She is American by birth, French by marriage, cosmopolitan by her heart. She worked with the wounded in the hospitals at Hasebrouk (her own home there was partly destroyed) doing everything; never ceasing, never complaining; working always. And she has put her heart and soul in this work here in this village, most ably assisted by your representative, Madame Roy Gould Harris.

"The ceremony today in this devastated place, honey-combed with trenches, telling of our misfortune, is a veritable re-birth, proving our resurrection. It is equally a ceremony of thankfulness to you. You have wished to heal the wounds made by the war; you have wished to relieve, as much as possible, the injustice which we have suffered through an unparalled agression. We, survivors of a war which shook the world, we will praise and exalt the Daughters of the American Revolution forever—their gracious images will mirror themselves forever in the pure water which they have given us."

Ambassador Jusserand was the next speaker. He told of the work of the Daughters in America during the war, how "every appeal for help found echo in the hearts of America's women. The Daughters of the American Revolution, knowing well the crying need of France, and loving France because of the friendship which exists, and always shall exist between the two countries, adopted over 5000 war orphans. They spent thousands of dollars in relief work, and gave thousands of hours of service—service for a cause which was even greater than the cause for which their ancestors had fought—their ancestors aided by some of our illustrious forefathers, Lafayette and Rochambeau. Words cannot possibly tell of the great appreciation in the hearts of the French people, for the wisdom and the intelligence, the love and kindness shown by your gift today."

Monsieur Daniel Vincent, the Minister of Labor, spoke of the American Legion:

"Two days ago at Thiaumont and Flirey in Lorraine, the American Legion went to pay homage to their boys who fell on French soil, on the very same spot where their officers together with ours, showed such a common fidelity to the ideals for which we have fought together, we have suffered together—we have conquered together. After the appreciation shown by the French Government and your country to American heroism in battle, I want to praise American generosity. At the very outbreak of the war, before the startling outrages to Humanity and Justice had decided you to join us in the war, we already knew how inexhaustible your kindness was.

"Daughters of the American Revolution by the traditions which you cherish as your own, you felt that you were closely allied with us in the cause of France for her re-birth, for her reconstruction, for the remodeling of her venerable, though always young and beautiful face, patiently sketched through the centuries by a kind Nature, and by the handwork of man, and when you leave us, you will not have gone abso-

lutely—there will always remain on her face, the brilliant smile which your kindness has brought there.

"In this little village of Tilloloy, in the still devastated landscape of the Somme, where your presence and your work are the sign and pledge of coming renaissance, a stimulant to our brave compatriots, as you have seen, I am most respectfully bringing the evidence of our fidelity to you, the affection of all our country for yours, which, during the darkest days has helped us—as a sister."

"I could not let this occasion pass without giving the utmost credit to Baronesse de La Grange who has had supervision of this work and to express our appreciation both to her and Mrs. Roy G. Harris who has so ably assisted her. Both women have given efficiently and untiring effort, and in behalf of our Society I heartily thank them. The Committee for the Devastated Regions has most kindly loaned us their community house in which we are to have our luncheon, and which has been decorated through the generosity of the director. To



THE WINDMILL AND RESERVOIR

After Monsieur Vincent had concluded, our President General spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Ambassador, Mr. Minister of Labor, People of Tilloloy and ladies and gentlemen:

"As President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I desire first of all to express our appreciation of the honor conferred upon our Society in the presence here today of Mr. Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States; of Mr. Daniel Vincent, Minister of Labor, and also of these other distinguished guests. Mr. Duchéne, the architect who designed the water fountain, and Mr. Lancelot, the contractor for the water system, deserve our sincere thanks for they have taken infinite pains to have this water system as perfect as possible.

their hearty coöperation we owe the successful completion of this work.

It is with deep emotion that I find myself for the first time in the presence of the people of Tilloloy. With great pleasure I have met for the first time your honoured Mayor, M. le Comte d'Hinnisdael. To you who have suffered and endured so much, I bring America's love and sympathy and unending friendship. I bring you America's gratitude. To the heroism of wonderful, glorious France, the world owes a debt of deepest gratitude it can never repay. We honour the brave poilus of France who stopped the savage German beasts at the Marne and at Verdun. Our hearts were filled with sorrow and wrath when we heard of your beautiful villages being laid waste, devastated, beaten into ruins like your beloved Tilloloy. The heart of the American people burned with indignation at the horrors committed by Germany against



SIDE VIEW OF FOUNTAIN SHOWING WATER RUNNING INTO TROUGH

your beautiful country. Long before our armies finally came over here we longed to plant our flag beside your flag. The Americans wanted to get into the fight and draw sword for liberty and humanity a long time before our government declared war. We felt great shame in being so slow to come in and help hurl back the German barbarians. We count it a great honour for our country that our dead now lie beside your dead in these fair fields of France. We thank God with full hearts that we were allowed at the last to share in the glory of



MRS. ROY GOULD HARRIS, AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE, AND HER DAUGHTER, EVA LUCILE HARRIS AT TILLOLOY



MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD, N. S. D. A. R., WHO ATTENDED THE CEREMONIES AT TILLOLOY

France by sending our boys, too, into the great conflict. We rejoiced to be fighting once more by the side of our ancient ally, France. This word ally has taken on a new and deeper significance since the great war. America and France have always been friends and allies ever since your great Lafayette and Rochambeau helped us in our war for Liberty, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago. America will never forget the suffering and sacrifice of France in the great war for human liberty just passed, in which it was her privilege to repay in some small measure the help rendered to



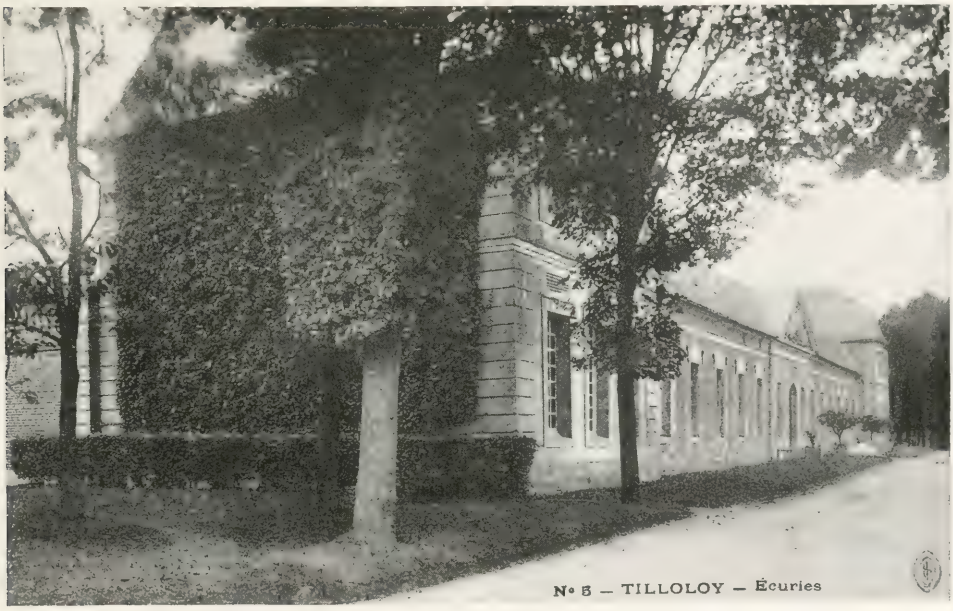
ONE OF THE ELEVEN SMALL FOUNTAINS ERECTED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

her by those Frenchmen of former days. The word ally has thus received a new consecration. The blood of our sons and of yours has mingled once more in a common cause—the same dear cause of liberty.



TEMPORARY SCHOOL AT TILLOLOY

"These thoughts and sentiments have appealed with greatest force to the Society of American women which I have the honour to represent today. In their hearts there arose the irresistible desire to rush to the help of France in her hour of agony. All America felt this, it is true, but the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had a peculiar and unique reason for responding to this call for help for outraged France. Our ancestors were the men who fought in the War of the American Revolution; they were the men that Lafayette came from France to help in their fight for freedom. After a century and a half an opportunity had come to repay friendship with friendship, help with help, if God so willed. As a Society we wanted to seize that opportunity; all through the war we had contributed thousands of dollars to your relief funds, and for the support of over five thousand French war orphans, but we wanted to do some one special thing for France which no one else was doing. We owed it to France—to ourselves—to our country, to do something that would be worthy of the men who fought with Lafayette in the days long gone by, for our Society is composed entirely of the descendants of those American patriots. It numbers 120,000 American women, representing every state in the United States. It is dedicated to the principles of liberty for which our ancestors fought. Its objects are to perpetuate their memory, to preserve their spirit and to mantain the liberty they established. Its members viewed with horror and indignation



THE STABLES OF THE COUNT D'HINNISDAEL IN THE SUMMER OF 1914

the assaults of Germany upon Belgium and France. They hailed the entrance of America into the war with a great thankfulness that our country was doing what honour and humanity demanded of her. They mobilized the entire Society in war relief work for France and our other Allies. But for France, as I said, they wanted to do some one special thing. And so it came about that your despoiled and devastated village of Tilloloy was brought to our attention through a letter from the daughter of your Mayor to Baroness de La Grange, and from her to Mrs. Scott, Honorary President General and Chairman of our War Relief Committee.



THE XVI CENTURY CHURCH—SUMMER OF 1914

"It has been our hope and wish to rebuild your village as it was before the Germans ruined it. But we learned that your own Government had promised to do this. So we agreed to do what we were advised would be the next best help, and that was the system of water works which I have come to present today to your village in the name of our Society. It has been a great privilege to have had the opportunity to do this thing for you and for France. Everyone of our hundred and twenty thousand members has had a part in it. Every State of the United States has given its contribution toward it. It has been my peculiar privilege to carry on to completion the work begun by my predecessor in this office of President General. In presenting this gift from our Society, I am expressing the love, the honour, the high regard in which Farnce is held by every Daughter of the American Revolution. These waterworks betoken the friendship, the gratitude, the love which our Society bears to France today, and which our ancestors bore to Lafayette and to the France of long ago. The streams of living, purifying water which will be conducted throughout your village will, we hope, help to wash away the German stains of desecration. May they wash away as far as is possible in this world the memories of the horror and the suffering you have been through. May they be like the river of life of the blessed Scriptures, which flows for the healing of the nations. May they recall to your minds the American women who love and honour you and your beautiful France. May they ever keep fresh and renewed the ancient friendship of America and France, and may they water the deep roots of that wider friendship between nations which kept our allies together in the great war, and which, please God, will keep them forever together in the maintenance of peace. For I want to emphasize this thought in closing; the nations who fought together in the Great War must keep together now and hereafter if they are to preserve the fruits of their victory and maintain the peace and safety of the world—England, France, Belgium, Italy, America—all the Allies must remain Allies still, if Germany is to be made to pay the penalty of sin. And to the last sou Germany must be made to pay, to make reparation for the



STABLES IN NOVEMBER, 1920



SITE CHOSEN FOR FOUNTAIN. THE PILE OF BRICKS AND THE WALL WERE CLEARED AWAY AND THE MUDDY ROAD WAS PAVED

wrong she has done to France and the world. We must all remain Allies, so that never again shall such a war devastate the world. We must remain Allies in order that friendship, coöperation, good will, may all be promoted between the nations, for where these sentiments abound there can be no war.

"Therefore, let this fountain and waterworks forever signify to you the sentiments, which are echoed in the hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"And now in behalf of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honour to present these waterworks to the people of Tilloloy in recognition of their heroic sacrifices in the Great War, and in everlasting remembrance of the love and sympathy and honour which we bear to France and her people."

After Mrs. Minor had concluded, her speech was read in French by Monsieur Villeneuve-Bargemont, the cousin of the Count d'Hinnisdael. It called forth much applause. The Mayor thanked Mrs. Minor and the Daughters of the American Revolution in the name of the village. At the close of the ceremony, Monsieur Jusserand presented Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Guernsey, our Honorary President General, Mrs. Hunter, our Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert Johnson, the Ex-Treasurer General, and Mrs. Roy Gould Harris, with the medal of the Reconnaissance Française in recognition of their services in the interests of the Society's work for Tilloloy.

Turning to Mrs. Minor, who was surrounded by her loyal Daughters, and by the people of the village, Monsieur Jusserand said, "And now, Madame, raise your magic finger and command the waters to flow." At the signal from Mrs. Minor the complete water system was put in motion. The water gushed from the three bronze lions' heads set in the white stone of the fountain. Everyone could read the inscription above them, the inscription translated into French by Ambassador Jusserand—"*Comme marque de Sympathie pour les cruelles souffrances endurées par le peuple de France pendant la grande guerre, et avec de désir de se rendre utiles, cette fontaine et l'adduction d'eau pour le village sont offertes à Tilloloy par la Société Nationale des Filles de la Revolution Américane des Etats-Unis.*" On each side of the inscription is our insignia with the letters in English. The English translation reads as follows:

"As a token of sympathy for the cruel sufferings endured by the people of France during the Great War, and with the desire to make ourselves of use, this fountain and this water system for the village are given to Tilloloy by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution of the United States of America."

Though no provisions have been made for running water, other than the street faucets, watering troughs and fire hydrants, Tilloloy may well boast of one of the finest water systems of any village of its size in France. Already people from neighboring villages wish to share in her good fortune, and walk the few necessary miles uncomplainingly. Our little village may eventually become a town, and certainly our water system is one of the big things in its rejuvenation. Tilloloy has recently been given the Croix de Guerre by the Government in recognition of her re-birth.

At the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies a luncheon was served in the little community house of the Secours d'Urgence, which was in gala array for the occasion. There were seventy people at the table. During the luncheon Count d'Hinnisdael spoke again and Captain Upham, our Naval Attaché, who represented Ambassador Herrick, said in part:

"I consider it a great honour to represent the United States of America here today at the dedication of this gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the village of Tilloloy. The great friendship which exists between the sister republics is being well demonstrated just

now by the tour of the American Legion through France. Everywhere this love and affection is shown. Our hope and trust is that it will endure through the ages."

He greatly complimented the Society on giving the village such a necessary commodity as a water system, because the question of fresh water had been one of the hardest problems which the French Government has had to face.

After the luncheon a tour of Tilloloy was made by the villagers and their guests. There were representatives from Chapters in the Society from Connecticut to California. Following is the list of Daughters represented: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, Waterford, Connecticut; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General, Tidioute, Pennsylvania; Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Vice Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Kent Hamilton, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Roy Gould Harris, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Dorothy Hunter, Tidioute, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Jamison, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. James Harvey Williams, New York City; Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, Paris; Mrs. Arthur Churchill Roberts, Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Louisa Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Chas. Drake Wescott, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Janet Todd Moffett, Watertown, N. Y.; Miss Katherine Paxton, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Adolphus Bartlett, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. L. Milward, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Eula W. Griffin, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Louise Taylor Connery, Fort Worth, Texas; Miss Alice Johnston Foster, Cooper County, Mo.; Mrs. Ansel G. Cook and her daughter Eleanor, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. James G. Penn, Danville, Va.; Miss Maud S. Squires, New York City; Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Buffalo, N. Y.

Little Miss Lucile Harris, daughter of Mrs. Roy Gould Harris and granddaughter of Mrs. Edward L. Harris, represented the Children of the American Revolution, and Mr. Edward L. Harris the Sons of the American Revolution.

SPECIAL JANUARY EDITION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The January, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE will contain an account of the public sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament which are being held in Memorial Continental Hall. The articles will be illustrated by photographs of the Conference dignitaries and views of Memorial Continental Hall.

This number of the MAGAZINE will be an accurate reference of a momentous event in the history of the world.

Editions are sold out quickly. Send in your subscriptions to the Treasurer General, N.S. D.A.R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

AS I announced in my last Message, our offer of Memorial Continental Hall to our Government for its use in connection with the meetings of the Conference on Limitation of Armament has been accepted by the Department of State for the public meetings of this historic and momentous Conference. The marked distinction which this event brings to our Society cannot fail to be recognized with pride by every Daughter, nor can it fail to be a source of deep satisfaction that we are thus able to be of such material service to our Government.

Christmas time is again at hand. The old, old story of "Peace on earth, good will to men" takes on a new significance now that the world is anxiously watching the proceedings of this great Conference. But there is danger of our expecting too much from it through a misunderstanding of its purpose. It aims only to limit armaments, not to disarm the nations concerned, as some seem to think. A clear understanding of the objects to be attained and a promotion of the spirit of friendliness and "good will" between the conferring nations, will help them to attain the objects which will result in enduring peace. Every Daughter can do her share in moulding the spirit of her own community and circle of friends. It is the spirit alone that counts—the spirit that animates the Conference, and the spirit that animates public opinion in the nations back of the Conference. If this spirit is friendly, sincerely desirous of serving the good of all and not grasping for selfish advantage, we may reasonably hope for true "peace on earth, good will to men."

Let us remember that the aims of the Conference are only the limitation of armaments to a minimum consistent with national defense—our own and other nations—and the settlement of the questions that might lead to war. Remember that peace does not lie in the direction of pacificism. Pacificism cares nothing for national defense. Pacificism is willing to see the world stand defenseless before a nation that is still obsessed with the passion of militarism and the policy of "blood and iron." The world cannot yet dispense with the police.

Our Society has stood consistently for years for a wise policy of national defense; it has repudiated pacifism and all its visionary folly; it has stood for friendship and good will among the Allied nations who alone are the bulwarks of liberty and civilization. It can exert a powerful influence for good throughout the country along these lines. It can lend its moral and spiritual backing to the Conference that is meeting in our Hall, and in the spirit of the resolution adopted by the October Board meeting and published in its minutes in this issue of the Magazine, it can stand staunchly back of the President in all his efforts to secure world stability and peace.

One other matter I want to call to your attention in this Message; it is in the nature of a warning. So many organizations are seeking our aid through affiliation or financial assistance that we are in danger of losing sight of our own specific D. A. R. work by trying to respond to these appeals. We cannot legally affiliate with other organizations, and we ought to conserve our financial resources for our own work instead of merging our efforts in the work of other societies which receive all the credit for it. Chapters are sometimes led into helping other societies erect memorials, for instance; or they merge themselves with purely philanthropic organizations which are not in line with our specific patriotic objects. Coöperation with, or assistance given other organizations should be very carefully considered before being accorded, else we shall be completely swamped by these numberless appeals and diverted from our own purposes. That unselfishness which is a virtue in an individual becomes a detriment to an organization if it operates to defeat the high purposes for which that organization was formed.

Let us as a Society go forward into the New Year with a new consecration of purpose. We are living in critical times, full of the possibilities of infinite good or of infinite calamity. Our powerful influence will do much to turn the scales toward good, by adding to the weight of the things that make for righteousness and justice, for "peace on earth, good will to men."

I wish you all a happy Christmas and a glad New Year with a great hopefulness for the future and with faith in the constant guidance of God, in whose hand lies the world's return to peace, happiness and right living.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

LAYING CORNER STONE OF D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

A SIMPLE ceremony marked the laying of the corner stone of the Administration Building now being erected in Washington behind Memorial Continental Hall by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The date selected for the event was October 19th, the 140th anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, of Lord Cornwallis to the victorious Continental Army commanded by General George Washington. Members of the National Board of Management, who had come to the National Capital to attend the October meeting of the Board, remained in the City to witness the laying of the corner stone.

Promptly at ten o'clock in the morning the National Officers, Vice Presidents General and State Regents, led by Mrs. Willoughby S. Chesley, bearing the United States flag, and headed by the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General; and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of the Administration Building Committee, left Memorial Continental Hall and walked to the Administration Building where a platform had been built for their occupancy.

The ceremony opened with the singing by the audience of "The Star Spangled Banner." The invocation was pronounced by Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General, after which the President General introduced the first speaker, saying:

"Our Honorary President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and Chairman of the Committee on Erection of the Administration Building, will now address us. It was Mrs. Guernsey's recommendation to the 29th Continental Congress that started us on the practical carrying out of the plan of having an administration building. Mrs. Guernsey needs no introduction to Daughters of the American Revolution, but I take pleasure in introducing her to others than Daughters who are here."

Applause greeted Mrs. Guernsey as she stepped forward and began her speech:

"This morning we have arrived at another stepping stone in our national history. To-day there are three outstanding things for which we are thankful; first, our thanks are due to our Heavenly Father for giving us this perfect day to lay the corner stone of this building; second, that our United States Senate has ratified the treaty and we are now at peace with the world; third, that we have here with us this morning to be present at the laying of the corner stone the dear little lady whom we call the "Little Mother of our Society," Mrs. Lockwood made the first resolution in any of our gatherings that we should have a building of this kind."

Mrs. Lockwood was here brought forward to greet the Daughters, after which Mrs. Guernsey continued:

"Corner stones laid with appropriate ceremonies in all buildings of note are in truth the stepping stones in the history of the organizations erecting those buildings, and so it is most fitting in laying the corner stone of the Administration Building of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to mention briefly a few historic facts in connection with the growth and development of our great Society.

"In the corner stone of our Memorial Continental Hall were placed objects and records showing the development of the Society up to the administration of Mrs. Fairbanks, who, as President General, at that time bought the land upon which our Hall stands and began the erection of the building.

"Mrs. McLean, who followed Mrs. Fairbanks, suggested the plan of bonding the Hall, so making it possible to carry its erection to completion. The motion to bond the building was made by Mrs. Lockwood, whose great honor it was to offer the original resolution that the Society erect a building for its headquarters.

"During the Presidency of Mrs. Scott the offices of the Society were moved into the Hall and the payment was carried on. Very soon it became apparent that more adequate and businesslike offices were desirable, and so Mrs. Scott suggested that ground back of our Hall be purchased, and Miss Amaryllis Gillett had the honor of offering the resolution that the purchase of land begin, and the Congress authorized Mrs. Scott to negotiate for the land. Mrs. Scott secured an option on a number of lots at the price of $1.25 a foot but did not make the actual purchase.

"That honor came to Mrs. Scott's successor, Mrs. Story, who, acting under the authority given by Congress to Mrs. Scott, began the purchase of the lots. It was in this administration, also, that the final payments on the bonds placed by Mrs. McLean were made.

"In my administration more land was purchased until the Society owned all but a small corner of the entire block between 17th and 18th Streets, C and D Streets and *all* the land was paid for.

"At the Congress of 1920, with the approval of my successor, I recommended that work begin on the new building. In pursuance of the vote of Congress adopting my recommendation to proceed with the work, Mrs. Minor appointed a building committee, making me its chairman. The architects, Marsh & Peter, were selected, and plans approved and on June 3rd ground was broken for the long-hoped for new building.

"This is the history of the project and today we place this stepping stone in the Society's growth.

"It is our hope and expectation that by the close of Mrs. Minor's term of office the building will be finished and occupied, and the building planned for and worked for during all these years will become an accomplished fact."



MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD

THE "LITTLE MOTHER" OF THE N. S. D. A. R., STANDING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. GEORGE M. MINOR, AND MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING COMMITTEE AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. MRS. LOCKWOOD CELEBRATED HER 91ST BIRTHDAY ON OCTOBER 24TH, 1921

At the close of Mrs. Guernsey's address, the President General spoke as follows:

"In assembling here to-day to lay the corner stone of our Administration Building, we are celebrating an event of marked significance in our Society's history. It is a fact, that only seventeen and one-half years after the laying of the corner stone of Memorial Continental Hall in April, 1904, the growth and development of our Society has been such as to make another building for administrative purposes an absolute necessity. Just thirty-one years ago this month our Society was founded to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who fought and toiled for liberty in the days of the American Revolution. Its earliest dream was to build a memorial to all these patriots of 1776, which should also be the headquarters of the Society and the depository of its archives and other valued properties. This was before that little handful of one thousand women, which formed our Society during its first year of existence, had accumulated any property worth mentioning except the lineage papers of the members. They had a vision only of what was to come. For thirteen years they worked to make the vision of Memorial Continental Hall an established fact. On April 19, 1904, its corner stone was laid with Masonic rites in the presence of the Thirteenth Continental Congress and hundreds of other Daughters gathered near this spot. Here, let me quote the significant words of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, our distinguished President General, on that momentous occasion: 'On this historic date we gather to pay reverent homage to the memory of the men and women who gained and bequeathed to us the priceless heritage of home and country. In laying the corner stone of this memorial, dedicated to those who loved freedom better than wealth and power, we perform a grateful and pleasing duty.

"'The great purpose of Memorial Continental Hall, formulated at the Society's initial meetings, and since constantly enlarged and developed was twofold: First, to preserve the memory of those who consecrated this land to freedom; second, to furnish an administrative building for the great society founded by their descendants.' Thus spoke Mrs. Fairbanks to a Congress which represented a society of 40,264 members, and 687 chapters—a society which had grown from one to forty thousand in those first thirteen years. Could even her far-reaching vision have foreseen that in seventeen more years this Society would have trebled that number, and still be growing at the rate of thousands of members a year? Could she have foreseen that the twofold purpose of Memorial Continental Hall would have to be divided, and the administrative offices removed from it into another building in order to have room for the work of a society that is growing beyond its founders' most rosy dreams? Yet, such is the case, as to-day's event sets forth more significantly than any words of mine can express. Memorial Continental Hall can no longer accommodate the administrative offices for which it was intended by its original projectors, and must remain solely memorial in character, while the offices become housed in this new building which it is our privilege to dedicate to-day to our work for 'Home and Country.'

"Over 120,000 members are on our rolls to-day and nearly 1800 chapters demand the constant service of our National Officers and their staff of forty-two clerks. This administration building is an eloquent witness to this growth of our organization in numbers and power and influence. That we are financing this building without calling upon the chapters for contributions as in the case of Memorial Continental Hall, is evidence of our financial growth and the unquestioned credit that is ours when we seek to negotiate loans for this or any purpose. In her final address as President General to the 29th Congress, Mrs. Guernsey said: 'I am absolutely opposed to assessing the chapters and the States for this building. It can be paid for from our income if it is carefully managed, which it will be, and the amount we save each year applied to this. We cannot pay for it in one year, two years, or three years, but we can eventually pay for it from the income of the Society.' These hopes have thus far been proved to be well founded. It is very gratifying that we have not needed to solicit the chapters for funds and that with careful economy we can, in time, pay off the loans out of our income. It is gratifying because this sound financial situation is but another proof of our Society's wonderful growth. It is also gratifying that many states and chapters and several individuals are volunteering to furnish the various rooms, some as memorials, as in the case of memorials in Memorial Continental Hall. Such gifts are most welcome and will be of great help in preparing the building for early use. Our Society is to be congratulated on the development that has made this building a necessity. More than anything else is this building a visible evidence of the high place we hold in the Nation's esteem because we have drawn to ourselves such numbers and influence. We stand for the ideals and principles of the forefathers and foremothers. We are seeking to perpetuate them in our national life. We are guardians of the spirit of '76, and defenders of the Constitution set up by the fathers. We

are on guard against radicalism in all its insidious forms. Because of this we have won the recognition of our Government and the respect of the public, and have attracted loyal and patriotic American women to our ranks in ever increasing numbers. With the greater facilities offered by this building, our Society enters upon a new era of progress and usefulness. No longer cramped in the conduct of its business and its patriotic work, it will proceed to larger and larger fields of service for 'Home and Country.'

"Standing on the threshold of this new era, we look forward to this future service with a renewed spirit of consecration. It is indeed lution. It is an occasion which impels me to say again to the Daughters assembled here, a solemn moment—an occasion of deep significance for all Daughters of the American Revo- what I said to the last Congress: 'There is a certain solemnity in facing an audience of Daughters of the American Revolution. One sees not only the visible audience. One sees the generations of American lineage back of it. One seems to be facing America itself—our America, as the generations back of us have moulded it. You of unbroken descent from the forefathers of the Revolution and the forefathers back of them—you stand for America; you are the embodiment of America's past; you and your children are the hope of America's future.' Let that hope be firmly built on the foundations of your devoted patriotism."

Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General, read the following list of articles enclosed in the corner stone:

Proceedings of 17th Congress, containing resolution adopted covering bonding plan for completion of work on Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Donald McLean, President General.

Proceedings of 21st Congress, containing resolution authorizing the National Board of Management to arrange for purchase of land adjacent to Memorial Continental Hall for erection of office building. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General.

Proceedings of 25th Congress, containing report of option secured on land, and authorization to proceed with transaction as recommended. Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General.

Proceedings of 29th Congress, containing resolution adopted authorizing erection of office building on land, in rear of Memorial Continental Hall, and empowering the National Board of Management and the officers of the Society to provide for the financing thereof. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine: Issues of *December, 1917*, wherein appears resolution of Board to rebuild the village of Tilloloy and to establish Liberty Loan Fund. *May, 1920*, pictures of members National Board of Management, 1920-1921. *June, 1920*, installation ceremony 29th Continental Congress. *September, 1920*, photographs of rooms in Memorial Continental Hall. *April, 1921*, cut of the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and also cut of Administration Building. *June, 1921*, cut of gifts presented to the Society by France in appreciation of aid given during World War. *October, 1921*, latest issue.

Reports of Treasurer General, from 18th Congress to date.

Publications of National Society: National Committee Lists 1913-1921, Programs Continental Congress 18th, 22nd, 24th, 27th, 29th, and 30th. Report of War Work, World War. Lineage Book, Vol. 57.

Publications, 1921: Constitution and By-Laws, Smithsonian Report, Program, 30th Congress, Committee List, Book of Remembrance, Manual for Immigrants.

Photograph of Fountain at Tilloloy, and floral decorations for dedicatory ceremony. Photograph of Administration Building, completed. Photographs of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, and of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of Committee on Erection of Administration Building.

Copies of addresses by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, to the Thirtieth Continental Congress, and "The Deeper Meaning of our D.A.R. Organization." Copy of address of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey to 29th Continental Congress, May Magazine, 1919.

Handbook of Memorial Continental Hall. Apostrophe to the Flag. Autographs of National Officers and State Regents. The American's Creed. Autographs of Committee on Erection of Administration Building. Autographs of Clerical Employees. Autographs of Employees of Memorial Continental Hall.

Report of President General on Dedication of Water-works at Tilloloy, August 23, 1921. Newspapers of current date.

After the laying of the corner stone by Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Guernsey, a dedicatory prayer was given by Miss Elisabeth Pierce, former Chaplain General, and the ceremony closed with the singing of "America" by the audience.

HORNETS OF MODERN SEA WARFARE

By Frank J. Brunner

EVOLUTION is a slow process, even in our progressive United States Navy; but if it is slow it is also sure. One reason for slow growth is that peculiar American trait of caution in adopting home-grown new ideas. There are several outstanding examples for illustrations: The first, the long-sought recognition for which John Holland strove to secure the adoption of his submarine boat; the second, the struggles of Wilbur and Orville Wright for government consideration of their flying machine. Holland clung tenaciously to his idea and fought for the adoption of his submarine. He prevailed over scepticism by urging his invention as a means of supplying economical coast defense; but the Wrights had to go to France to prove their leadership in the new science of aeronautics. Strangely enough, the nation against which the United States was to make the greatest military effort of her history in the war for world freedom had adopted both the Holland and the Wright inventions and had developed them as destructive weapons far beyond the dreams of their originators.

The hornets of modern sea warfare—the swift, business-like craft now generally termed "destroyers"—are an evolution from a Civil War idea which was simplicity itself. The torpedo as an instrument of marine offense antedated the Civil War, but it was merely a cleverly devised mine without self-propelling power. Schemes of propulsion finally resulted in the adoption of the steam launch. This tiny craft was equipped with a long pole projecting from its bow, and to this pole, or boom, the torpedo was lashed. In attacking an enemy ship the launch got under way and when put on a straight course aimed at the "target," the one man operating the launch, depending upon a life-preserver, simply dropped overboard and, if fortunate, was picked up by the crew of the larger ship launching the torpedo attack.

This crude mechanism led easily to the next step, the invention of the tube from which torpedoes were projected by use of compressed air. The range of the floating torpedo was necessarily short when fired by this method. The need of greater range resulted in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance designing a speed boat fitted with the new tubes which would supply greater range, and which also had a chance of striking the torpedo blow and getting away safely. The act of Congress of March 3, 1887, authorizing the first torpedo boat, may be accepted as the basic law upon which is founded all the development that has culminated in the modern destroyer, a type still designated in Navy construction data as the "torpedo-boat destroyer."

The initial tube-equipped boat, named *Stiletto,* was constructed of wood, and with her low, rakish, black hull and black smoke belching stack, darting about rivers and harbors, she aroused the intense curiosity of both landsmen and mariners. Nothing like this "demon of the Navy" had ever been seen before. The *Stiletto* was built by the Herreshoffs of Bristol, R. I., at a cost of $25,000. The boat had two torpedo tubes and in tests at the New-

port, R. I., torpedo station proved so satisfactory that the general principles of the design were adopted for larger craft of her type. The *Stiletto* was eighty-eight feet long, eleven feet broad, with a draft of only two feet, displacing thirty-one tons. She developed 18.22 knots, or about twenty-one and one-half land miles an hour, with a single screw propelled by a steam engine generating 360 horse-power. She was the swiftest thing afloat of her size, and her lines for some years influenced the design of privately-owned power boats. New York yachtsmen took to her enthusiastically, and the Herreshoffs were kept busy building Tarantulas, Scorpions, Sharks, etc., to "ferry" important financiers from the foot of Wall street to their country estates along the lower Hudson river in the then fast-developing Westchester section. All were built on the *Stiletto* model, and even her name influenced the yachtsmen in picking designations for their speed craft.



THE STILETTO—THE U. S. NAVY'S FIRST TORPEDO BOAT AND BASIC TYPE OF THE MODERN DESTROYER

About the time the *Stiletto* appeared, rebellious Cuba was drawing the United States toward the task of freeing the unhappy island from Spanish domination, hence torpedo experimenting never relaxed. Coast and harbor defense became a most important study, for Spain was no mean power by comparison with our own naval strength. During these pre-war years our Navy also turned its attention to the under-water problem, and in 1893 the Holland "submarine torpedo boat" *Plunger,* equipped with two torpedo tubes, was authorized. This boat was a failure because steam power was specified and Holland could not adapt this power successfully. But before the *Plunger* came off the ways, Holland had built the submarines *Fulton* and *Holland* which were fitted with gas engines. On the strength of the success of these two boats, the government authorized the building of six Holland-type boats. These were named *Adder, Grampus, Moccasin, Pike,*

Porpoise and *Shark,* some of which are still in service in the Philippine Islands. Holland also took over the *Plunger* from the Navy, redesigned and rebuilt her, and this type is now known in the Navy as the A-1. All these boats had one torpedo tube each, and none was completed in time for defensive use in the war with Spain. Meanwhile, another American genius, Simon Lake, failing to gain recognition for his submarine, was forced to sell his invention to Russia, thus initiating the use of under-sea boats in Europe, and which was destined to reach a stage of destructiveness of shipping that spread fear in the hearts of the free world.

American genius, meanwhile, was evolving still another floating terror. The submarine was not accepted with seriousness, but a more destructive unit than the surface torpedo boat was sought, designed for both land and sea attack. Activity finally brought about the construction of the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius,* which was larger but similar in design to the *Stiletto.* This vessel was equipped with three Zalinski pneumatic guns, fixed in the hold of the boat at an angle of about forty degrees, capable of hurling great charges of dynamite. The range was not great, but the speed and shallow draft of the *Vesuvius* were estimated to supply any deficiency in range. The boat was employed in Cuban waters, and if her gun-power did little damage to physical property, the charges of dynamite hurled shoreward shattered Spanish morale. The soldiers of Spain, holding the fringe of the island of Cuba, simply collapsed in terror of the monster. Although the *Vesuvius* proved a failure as a major marine weapon, the experiment and its cost was regarded as amply justified in the results.

All the while the submarine was demonstrating its potentialities, however, naval thought was focused upon improvement of the swift, surface torpedo-carrying boat. Congress in the years 1890 to 1894 authorized the building of larger units, the *Cushing* and *Ericsson* being the first of the new type, with a displacement of 120 and 142 tons, respectively, and a speed of twenty-four knots. These were followed by the *Foote, Rodgers* and *Winslow,* of the same general proportions. Then, under the act of June, 1896, came the *Porter, Dupont, Rowen, Dahlgren, T. A. M. Craven, Farragut, Davis, Fox, Morris, Talbot, Gwin, McKenzie* and *McKee.* This group were advanced in size to tonnage displacement of 146 to 279, and equipped with power plants to steam at twenty-eight knots, or nearly thirty-three land miles an hour.

The naval idea was still concentrated upon the torpedo for major destruction, to be delivered from a high-speed boat capable of running away after an attack and of outdistancing any battleship or cruiser afloat. The idea had another variation, for the model of the old battleship *Texas,* now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, shows two one-man operated torpedo boats lashed to the deck. The plan was to use these torpedo hornets in battle at sea, drop them over the ship's sides and speed them against the enemy's battle craft. The plan was never put to a practical test, and in the first clash of modern steel warships, big guns alone were effective, both in the battle of Santiago and in Manila Bay.

Naval policy of developing fighting craft auxiliary to larger ships to furnish a protective screen began to assert itself through the influence of studious naval officers, who saw in the small, swift surface torpedo boat a problem which would have to be solved with faster and more powerful units. The result was the authorization in 1897 of the *Stringham,*

Bailey and *Goldsborough,* of 340, 280 and 255 tons displacement, respectively, and the unprecedented speed of thirty knots. Naval opinion was divided over the utility and safety of small vessels developing a speed of thirty-five land miles an hour, but these three boats were finally constructed and they justified the foresight of their designers. They proved to be the forerunners of the great and effective "destroyers" of today.



THE "LAST WORD" IN U. S. NAVY DESTROYERS—THE MODERN HORNET OF SEA WARFARE

Strange as it may seem, not until the conflagration which enveloped the world in arms in 1914 was the development of the destroyer predicated upon other necessity than a purpose to conquer the surface torpedo boat. The menace of the submarine was taken lightly until Germany produced under-water boats capable of wide cruising radius. The emergency, therefore, hastened design and development of the destroyer type which had its genesis in the little, wooden *Stiletto,* and also brought about the most stupendous warship building accomplishment the world has ever known. The destroyer as a check to the menace of the torpedo boat, however, had been adopted for naval offensive power during the war with Spain. The act of Congress of May 4, 1898, therefore is regarded as marking final stages in the evolution of the destroyer from the one-man torpedo boat with its projecting pole of Civil War days, for this law authorized the building of sixteen craft designated in the law as "torpedo-boat destroyers"—the first use of the word "destroyer" in law. These

were boats of 420 tons displacement and twenty-eight knots speed, bearing these historic names: *Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, MacDonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple* and *Worden.* The Navy was not, however, abandoning prior policy, for this same act of Congress also provided for the building of twelve torpedo boats of 175 tons and twenty-nine knots, which were named *Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, DeLong, Nicholson, O'Brien, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes.*

Almost nineteen years had elapsed from the date of the law authorizing the first boats designated destroyers until the United States declared war on Germany. England had evolved a heavy type of destroyer, but our Navy was not idle and had designed a superior type provided for in the so-called three-year building program of 1916. When the World War broke, one of the first calls upon emergency appropriations allocated to the Navy was for a tremendous expansion of destroyer types. The paramount reason for this demand was pressed by England, France and Italy, all suffering grievously from the depredations of the German submarines and raiders. The Allies then wanted no heavy fighting ships, their need was for destructive sea weapons capable of swiftest action to overcome the very real menace which threatened to finally cut off all supplies of war material and food transported in merchant ships. The Navy was ready to meet the demand and, speeding its available destroyers overseas, began the task of a "brigade of ships" of this type. When the war ended there had been added to the Navy 243 destroyers of about 1200 tons displacement and a speed of thirty-five knots, at a cost of approximately $1,217,875 each.

These modern hornets of the sea are equipped with four torpedo tubes firing three torpedoes each. They have a main battery of four 4-inch guns of great range. Two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns are also mounted, and for U-boat hunting in the war zone the boats were fitted with the famous "Y" gun for hurling the "ash can" depth charges over either side. From the $25,000 *Stiletto* of the early 90's to the $1,215,875 destroyer of today is a far cry—but it has been spanned with credit to the Navy and lasting renown to the nation. All this is aside from our tremendous effort in building other types of small auxiliary naval craft, and it is well to remember the war production of 450 submarine chasers at a total cost of $24,544,032—a revival of the small, wooden torpedo boat design—also the fabrication of 112 Eagle boats, which follow destroyer design in many particulars, but are designated patrol vessels, each of which cost $167,854. This is a total of 805 boats—the Navy's answer to the Allies' despairing cry for succor and delivery from the German unrestricted submarine horror.

An English naval officer, watching our destroyers approach the coast of Ireland after steaming the unheard of distance of nearly 3000 miles, remarked upon their frailty: "They seem almost feminine," he exclaimed. The American answer was a quotation from Kipling: "The female of the species is deadlier than the male." The aptness of this rejoinder is written in the record of American destroyer accomplishment in hunting U-boats and in convoying safely our own and British supply and troop ships through submarine infested waters. At the close of hostilities there were seventy-nine American destroyers in European waters and the forces based on Queenstown, Ireland, and Brest, France, had escorted forty per

cent. of all ships from North Atlantic ports through the war zone. Of the 205 German submarines destroyed, thirteen are credited to American destroyers.

It is fitting to conclude this narrative of the evolution of the destroyer with the words of Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, commander-in-chief of the British forces operating on the Irish coast, occasioned by the anniversary of the initial arrival of six of the American destroyers at Queenstown. His was a perfect tribute conveyed to the United States Navy on May 4, 1918, stating: "On the anniversary of the arrival of the first United States men-of-war at Queenstown, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the United States officers and ratings for skill, energy and unfailing good nature which they have all consistently shown and which qualities have so materially assisted in the war by enabling ships of the Allied Powers to cross the ocean in comparative freedom. To command you is an honor, to work with you is a pleasure, to know you is to know the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Sir Lewis in his tribute was referring to the six units comprising the eighth destroyer division of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet which, eighteen days after the declaration of war, put out of Boston and arrived at Queenstown on May 4, 1917—a historic incident preserved in the famous painting, entitled "The Return of the *Mayflower.*" The division was greeted with a signal from the British destroyer *Mary Rose:* "Welcome to the American colors." Commander Joseph K. Taussig replied from his flagship *Wadsworth:* "Thank you; I am glad of your company." The division, besides the *Wadsworth,* was composed of the *Coyngham,* Commander Alfred W. Johnson; *Porter,* Lieutenant Commander Ward K. Wortman; *McDougall,* Lieutenant Commander Arthur P. Fairfield; *Davis,* Lieutenant Commander Rufus F. Zogbaum; *Wainwright,* Lieutenant Commander Fred H. Poteet. Asked by Sir Lewis Bayly, "When will you be ready to go to sea?" Commander Taussig replied: "We are ready now, sir; that is as soon as we finish refuelling." This readiness for the serious business of war made a deep impression upon the English naval authorities and they opened their hearts to the Americans who, throughout the war, never swerved from exhibiting "the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race."

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the death on November 17, 1921, of a former National Officer, Mrs. C. Augusta Rhodes Hanna, Vice President General, 1898–1899.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY

IV. WOMAN IN THE REVOLUTION

1. GENERAL WORKS.—Writers on the work of women in the Revolution have generally paid most attention to the deeds of prominent individuals. While that is the more attractive side, due notice should be taken of the mass of women who were not prominent but did their part in the work of everyday life, modified as it was by war conditions. There are few formal general works on the subject. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet's *Women of the Revolution* (written before the Civil War, republished in 1900) gives many details collected from actors and eye-witnesses. There are chapters on the subject in several general works: Bruce, *Woman in the Making of America,* 81–114; Farmer, ed., *What America Owes to Women,* ch vi (by Mrs. E. M. Avery); Mrs. Logan, *The Part Taken by Women in American History,* 105–205.

2. STATUS.—The status of woman at the outbreak of the Revolution may be gathered from what has already been said about women in the Colonies. Note particularly the part they played in business; the fact, cited by Calhoun, that many southern newspapers were edited by women, is of interest. For a general survey see Trevelyan, *American Revolution,* pt. i, 97–99.

3. WOMEN IN ECONOMIC LIFE.—To appreciate the importance of women in the economic history of the war it is necessary to bear in mind that factory industry, systematically repressed by English law, was just beginning, and most of the manufacturing was carried on in the home. This condition was more general in the northern colonies than in the southern, where there was more apparent profit in devoting their whole attention to money-producing staples and purchasing everything else from England and the North. This was particularly true of the textile industries, and these naturally were in the hands of women. The boycotts of English goods before the war had stimulated household manufacturers. Individual women in their homes had very nearly satisfied the normal peace-time demand; now under the pressure of war they furnished a large proportion—it is not possible to say exactly how much—of the clothing of the Continental army. On this point see R. M. Tryon, *Household Manufactures in the United States,* 112–122. Most of these goods came from the northern colonies, especially New England, but many southern plantations now found to how great an extent they could be self-sufficient. See Weeden, *Economic and Social History of New England,* ii, 789–791 (and for a local instance, 813–815). For the general situation see Channing, *History of the United States,* iii, 388–408. On the other hand, there was much importation to some sections, even under war conditions. French cargoes and the plunder of privateers furnished quantities of necessities and even luxuries to some of the coast towns, the poor transportation facilities made their distribution inland difficult. Channing (iii, 397–402) gives suggestive lists of goods that might be obtained in Boston and Newburyport.

4. HARDSHIPS.—In the northern colonies the devastation of actual warfare was only felt in the tracks of the contending armies; in the South, where conditions more nearly approached civil war, the damage was greater. Trevelyan (*American Revolution,* pt. ii, vol. ii, 25–36) describes the sufferings of New Jersey at the hands of the British and Hessians. For the experience of patriot refugees in the neighborhood of New York see Helen E. Smith, *Colonial Days and Ways,* 247–265. Mrs. Ellett, in her sketch of Mary Anne Gibbes (i, 242–250) and other places, describes Southern conditions.

5. LOYALIST WOMEN.—The sufferings of patriot women had their counterpart among the loyalists, with exile instead of victory at the end. For the general subject see Trevelyan, *American Revolution,* pt. ii. vol. ii, 231–242. There were many women with the British armies (and with the American as well), see Channing, *History of the United States,* iii, 265–266. Notable among them was Baroness Riedesel, whose husband commanded the German troops in Burgoyne's army. Her *Letters and Journals have been translated.*



Ruggles

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Ridgway

RUGGLES

From the ancient Stafford line of de Ruggele, dating from the twelfth century, descended the Rugeley family of Stafford, Warwick & Leicester, and the Ruggles race of Essex, Suffolk and Kent, of New England and Canada.

William de Ruggele, of Stafford, thirteenth century, was banished by his sovereign, having killed in a duel a man held in high regard by the king. He went to Flanders and there remained, though Edward 1, for his great deeds in war, soon revoked the edict of banishment. Three of his sons felt the call of the homeland, if not of their native county of the north, and they settled, for reasons not apparent, in Essex. Another son went to Switzerland.

The name de Ruggle, became in time, Rugeley, in Stafford and Flanders, and in Essex and Switzerland, Ruggle.

The name Rugeley is now extinct in England, being represented only in the family bearing the Ruggles name; there are, however, families in South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas named Rugeley, whose ancestor was Colonel Henry Rugeley, Loyalist, of South Carolina, who served under Cornwallis and Rawdon.

The illustration of the Coat-of-Arms is from one in the Library of the Ontatian Parliament in Toronto, Canada. This same arms is engraved (as the Arms of John Ruggles) upon a silver vessel of the Communion Service in Christ Church in Philadelphia. The blazon, as quoted from John S. Hawkins' "Life of George Ruggles," a prominent member of the Virginia Company, which was printed in England in 1787.

(Used through the courtesy of Henry Ruggles, Wakefield, Mass.)

RIDGWAY

The Ridgway family is an ancient Saxon one, dating to the Earls of Mercia and Seofric, from whom all of the name are descended.

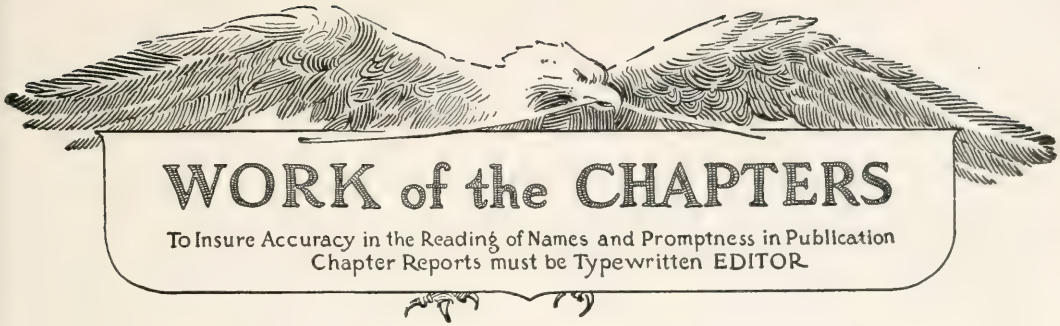
William, Lord of Rydeware, of King Stephen's time, named for his father, who was through the maternal side, grandson of William The Conqueror, was granted the manor of Rydeware, which had belonged to his ancestor, Edwyne, thus the name Ridgway followed.

On May 4th, 44th of Queen Elizabeth a new Coat-of-Arms was granted to Sir Thomas Ridgway of Lovre Abbey, Devonshire, England, and he was created Earl of Londonderry on August 23, 1622. This member of the family had owned and commissioned a private ship of War in 1597, which was employed during the capture of Fayal with Sir Walter Raleigh and the Earl of Essex. Sir Thomas also commissioned a ship of War which was one of those to repel the Spanish Armada.

Through intermarriage with heiresses, the Ridgways can claim a much greater number of quarterings than the sixteen essential to royalty, and some of these are cut upon the Ridgway monument in Torre Church, Devonshire.

Richard Ridgway, grandson of Robert, 2nd Earl of Londonderry, was born in England 1654, married 1676 Elizabeth Chamberlayn & came to America with his family on the ship *"Jacob and Mary"* in 1679 and settled on the western side of the South River—now called the Delaware. He acquired a tract of 218 acres in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, making the first English settlement in that State.

(Used through the courtesy of Mary Racey Ridgway, Bronxville, N. Y.)



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter (Duluth, Minn.) In looking over the annals of the long ago, I read "Saturday, Oct. 19, 1895, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, was the occasion of a gathering in Duluth. The twelve women necessary to organize met at the home of Mrs. D. B. Smith. The temporary organization which had been made previously was then made a permanent one and the name of "Greysolon du Lhut" Chapter was adopted."

We have celebrated the 25th anniversary of that event and several of our charter members, were present.

A charter was procured in 1896 and was framed later from one of the old doors of Faneuil Hall, Boston; and in the same year a gavel cut from a cherry tree at Mt. Vernon was presented to the Chapter; this has been faithfully used at the meetings.

Many historical subjects have been studied with profit; in 1903 a program committee was appointed and a Year-book distributed for the first time—this has been developed into a beautiful book of reference as well as a yearly program.

A beautiful window, designed as a memorial to Greysolon du Lhut, was placed in the public library and with appropriate ceremonies was formally presented to the city and library board. This window was marked later by a brass tablet —a gift of the "Children of the American Revolution" in Duluth.

In 1907, sixty-nine members were reported, showing splendid progress made as there had been removals of several members from the city as well as another chapter formed—the "Daughters of Liberty" Chapter of this city. It was thought at that time that the question of limiting the membership would soon have to be seriously discussed—this matter was taken up several years later and it was decided that the membership of "Greysolon du Lhut" Chapter should be unlimited and that all eligible women applying—if approved, be accepted—this has been the policy of the Chapter to the present time. In 1918 our Superior members, finding there were Daughters enough in their own city to form a chapter there, decided to do so and while we deeply regret their leaving, yet we rejoice with them in their own fine chapter—the "Claude Jean Allouez"—our branch, of which we are quite proud.

Our Chapter presented a flag to the boys' department of the local Y.M.C.A. and has distributed many copies of the American's Creed among the local boy scouts in order to keep before the boys' minds not only the privileges they enjoy under this American Flag but also the duties and obligations so soon to devolve upon them as American citizens.

In later years we have had a vigilant committee on desecration of the flag and we are informed by it that the flag is not desecrated by placing flowers over it on a soldier's coffin.

Our Y.W.C.A. claimed the attention of the Chapter for some time and a room was furnished completely. The old home of General Sibley at Mendota, was purchased by the Minnesota Daughters of the Revolution as a historic spot to be preserved, and our Chapter contributed for some time to the fund and later, time and thought were devoted to the furnishing of the Duluth room. We also have contributed to the memorial erected to Zebulon Pike at little Falls. The old light house on Minnesota Point is another historic spot in this region which we hope to mark, joining with the Superior Chapter in doing so.

The State organization has established a library bureau for the exchange of historical papers among different chapters of the State.

Americanization has been the absorbing topic for the past year and as time goes on, we feel that this great question will occupy our minds more fully as it has become a vital problem.

ALICE BROWN SCHOTT,
Historian.

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Michigan) has held seven regular, four board, and three special meetings during the year ending February, 1921. Two of our members were given transfers to John Paul Jones Chapter, Madison, Indiana, and we have had the pleasure of welcoming three new members, making our present number 51; 14 of whom are non-resident.

The Chapter is gradually acquiring a library. We have the Lineage books to the present date bound; all of the Smithsonian reports with the exception of the 15th and the last two reports; three years issue of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register"; two years of the "Journal of American History"; three years of the genealogical issue of the "Boston Transcript" and many years of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We take a copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the public library and four copies are taken by members.

During the year, $59 have been sent to the National Society; $34 to the State budget; $24 for Year-books; $14 for the magazines referred to; $52 for basket balls for the Boys' Club; $22 for official stationery for the Boys' Club; $3 for a flag; $21.19 for up-keep of the Club and $25 for the Near East Relief.

Our Flag Committee, Mrs. Harmon, secured twenty subscribers at fifteen cents each to the Betsy Ross Memorial Association, thus gaining a picture of "Betsy Ross making the Flag" which is hung in the reading room of the Boys' Club. The Chapter owns two $50 Liberty Bonds.

A State essay contest for the tenth and eleventh grade pupils on the subject "Men and Women in the service of the United States" was conducted under the joint auspices of the State Historical Society and the State D.A.R. last Spring, with the Regent of the D.A.R., Mrs. Trudell, the President of the Woman's Club, Mrs. H. Roper and the Superintendent of schools, Mr. Silverdale as judges. The essays of two pupils, Jean Worth and Gertrude Hoskin were considered of sufficient merit to be sent to the State Historian.

The program committee continued the line of study followed last year, this year being the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

The Americanization work of the Chapter has been concentrated on the Boys' Club, now in its 6th year of existence. It numbered 512 boys last June and there are probably 550 now. Mr. J. W. Wells, who has done so much for the Club, practically gave the Chairman, Mrs. Vennema, carte-blanche this spring and as a result the building has been decorated, new front porch erected, yard repaired and large brick fireplace put in the reading room. The Steinway player piano presented last year has been remodeled, new records purchased, moving picture equipment added and a complete wireless station and laboratory furnished. Gifts of two floor lamps and a table lamp, 50 steel tubing chairs, fire set and screen for fireplace, two deer heads and horns for fireplace ornaments, tables, desk, bookcase, rockers, games, very many books, new victrola and records, also, in money from four individuals $51, and $12.91 from the boys, for a flag have been received. The school board furnish light and janitor service. During the vacation Mr. Well spent $3231 the Signal Electric Company, $250; Mr. Rawls, the wireless operator, $150; Light and Traction Company, $100; Mr. G. E. Petersen Radio instructor, cheerfully gives three nights a week to the boys.

Every Thursday night, educational films are shown and an occasional comedy, which is furnished by the Woman's Club of the city. The Chapter has given two moving picture entertainments for the public, the proceeds amounting to $132 being used for the Club.

An essay contest with prizes of $5 for each squad, on the subject "Why I love my Country and my Flag," was participated in by 60 competitors. The American spirit was so prominent in all, the judges Mr. Trudell and Mr. Prescott not only awarded the $5 prize to one in each squad, but gave $1 each to ten others and honorable mention to the remaining fifty, Mr. Trudell furnishing $15 and Mr. Prescott and Mr. Smith $10.

Mr. Lloyd, known all over the country by his inventions of hollow steel tubing and reed work, offered a prize of $5 to every boy under 14 years of age who for six months would daily record some important thought; and to foster *system,* offered the best bicycle to the boy who would make the best record in the arrangement and care of his personal belongings, for a like period, and five boys received each $5 and one little cripple received both bicycle and $5.

Gifts of money from the Chapter made it possible for four boys to attend the Upper peninsula Boys' Conference at Negaunee in April, thus furnishing them with inspiration for better living as they listened to talks of men on topics vital to the best interests of boys.

One of the advances made during the year is the organization of a Big Brothers' Club among the older boys.

Our Chairman, Mrs. Vennema, in November took a four weeks' intensive training course for Boys' Club Workers, at Columbia University, N. Y. She enjoyed the distinction of being the only woman in the class of 16; her diploma as Director of Boys' Work, adorns the wall of the reading room. It seemed to these men almost incredible that a Boys' Club could be organized and managed by women without any money except such as interested individuals donated.

(MRS. A. W.) HARRIET W. BILL,
Historian.

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, Calif.) This Chapter was organized June 23, 1897, with twenty charter members, and is the third largest chapter in Northern California.

A limit of seventy-five on membership was maintained until last year, when this limit was removed.

Twelve members are non-residents.

It has been the custom in the past to meet at the homes of the various members until this last year, when the Chapter tried as an experiment to meet at the Y.W.C.A. Hall. This experiment was not altogether satisfactory so the former plan has been resumed.

The book "History of Napa County", that the Chapter was called upon to supply, although rare and out of print was found and purchased and with another California work "Sixty Years of California Song", donated by one of the past Regents, were placed in the California room at Continental Memorial Hall at Washington.

The Chapter has come forward with its full per capita quota towards the George Washington Monument Fund; the Pilgrim Mothers Memorial Fountain; the painting representing the U. S. Transports, America's gift to France; and other donations covering the work of the organization.

Flag Day is always celebrated with dignity and propriety and is always the great guest day of the year.

The Birthday party, which is celebrated on the first meeting day after summer vacation always calls out the largest attendance and is enjoyed to the utmost. The birthday cake, which now requires twenty-four candles is always made from the receipt of the Martha Washington fruit cake.

Programs have covered patriotic, educational, historical and musical topics, and have followed closely the lines of advance as prescribed by the National Organization, among them being The Shantung Situation, by Dr. N. Poon Chew; The Rights of Small Nations, by a N. C. professor; Pilgrims Tercentenary Observances; Musicale, by students from Mills College; Americanization.

A loan exhibit of rare and ancient articles of Revolutionary days, including household furniture, silver, miniatures, fabrics, laces and embroideries, spectacles and purses, was held. On this occasion a group of songs of "the days of old" were sung by members the accompaniment for which was played on an old, but sweet-toned harmonium of very early design. Very many members on this occasion wore Colonial costume, which added more gayety to the already festive affair.

The Chapter recently placed memorial tablets in honor of Haskell Waterhouse and Egbert Beach, two officers who lost their lives in the World War, and on the grave of Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, a Real Daughter. A large bunting flag that she herself had made in her last days and presented to the Chapter, was used in unveiling the tablet that was placed on her gravestone.

This flag was made by hand when Mrs. Hills was past eighty years old, and is a prized relic of the Chapter. Present during this ceremony were the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of this noble woman, who listened with reverence to a sketch of her life. Her father entered the Revolutionary service when but a lad of 15 and served throughout the struggle. Mrs. Hills was the youngest member of a family of 15 children.

A befitting tribute is due Miss Alice Flint whose services to the Chapter as Regent for the past two years has endeared her to all.

(Mrs. J. V.) Jessie Stillwell Chown,
Historian.

Granite Chapter (Newfields and Newmarket, N. H.) unlike most Chapters this organization holds regular meetings each month in the year excepting December and February—because a large number of our members are non-resident but are with us in the Summer so our meetings then, have a larger attendance than in the cooler months of the year.

Our July meeting was held at the home of our oldest member, Mrs. Mary R. Pike, widow of Rev. James Pike, of Newfields. Mrs. Pike was born September 11, 1815, the daughter of Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Brodhead. Her grandfather, Capt. Luke Brodhead, served on the staff of General LaFayette.

Mrs. Pike at the age of 106 years is active in mind, keen and witty in conversation and gracious in manner. A few years ago this Magazine published a likeness of Mrs. Pike which *holds goods.* She seems not to have changed mentally or physically except that a recent fall has confined her to her room.

Her health is good, she is cheerful and strong in her faith in God, and in her love for humanity. Granite Chapter would like to know if any other Chapter can claim so old a Daughter.

(Mrs.) Nellie Palmer George,
Historian.

Onawa Chapter (Onawa, Iowa). On August 9, 1921 a granite marker and bronze tablet were dedicated upon the site of the second camping ground in Monona County of the Lewis and Clark expedition in their voyage up the Missouri river in 1804.

Ever since our organization in 1910, we have planned to mark this site as soon as funds could be secured. Onawa Chapter has always been loyal in the State and National work, not only by coöperation along the various lines of work, but we have responded to every call for money and have been 100 per cent in every effort for funds. A Chapter with such a record cannot do all it would like to locally. This year the

State Society made it possible to do this long desired work by furnishing the bronze tablet—the stone and all other expenses borne by the Chapter.

August 9th was selected because it was the 117th anniversary of the camp. The State Regent, Mrs. F. E. Frisbee dedicated the marker and tablet in the name of the Iowa Society and Onawa Chapter. During the address, Mary Moen, ten year old daughter of Mrs. E. C. Moen, drew aside the flag.

Preceding the dedication, a historic pageant was staged in an amphitheater on the shore of Blue Lake. The narrative was written by a former State Regent, Mrs. A. W. Mann, and staged by Mrs. J. A. Prichard and Mrs. George E. Allen. It opened with "the Spirit of '76", and included the landing of the expedition, the Mormon train, arrival of the Pioneers in a prairie schooner, the founding and naming of Onawa, and closed with an apostrophe and salute to the flag and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. The song, "Iowa Beautiful Land", was sung as a solo with a fine chorus, also "Onawa, Awake My Beloved," from Hiawatha. The minuet and Spirit of the Prairie were danced.

Besides the State Regent, three other State officers were present, also Daughters from Sioux City and elsewhere.

Proof of the site was established through notes of the late Mitchell Vincent, a pioneer engineer of Onawa. He was a friend of Dr. Elliott Cous of the Smithsonian Institution, and through his kindness had access to data not published in the Lewis and Clark journals. Dr. Cous' map of the course of the Missouri in 1804 was also authentic. The river is now several miles west of its course at that time The old river bed at this point is known as Blue Lake.

Onawa Chapter and the community are proud to have such an historic site so near us and all are pleased to have it marked. The Pageant and dedication have helped us to realize history and it has proven beyond question in this locality that we stand for Education and Patriotism.

(Mrs. C. E.) Minnie W. Underhill,
Regent.



MARKER AND BRONZE TABLET PLACED BY THE ONAWA CHAPTER, ONAWA, IOWA

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebr.) has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. There were women in Lincoln who were greatly interested in the D.A.R., of which comparatively little was known in Nebraska at that date, and, after several meetings of those who believed themselves eligible, the present Chapter was formed with nineteen members. By good fortune this meeting was held in the very house in which it was to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, the home of one of its most devoted members, and twice State Regent. And so

on Friday May 13th, (the correct date, the 15th falling on Sunday) over two hundred members gathered for the homecoming, when bidden by three charter members, Mrs. S. B. Pound, Mrs. Willis Rankins and Mrs. George O. Smith, we gathered at the home of Mrs. Pound to celebrate not only the birthday of the Chapter but hers as well.

The program was planned so far as possible to carry out the spirit of that early meeting, so our hostesses were also our entertainers. Mrs. Pound, one of the oldest members, gave the early history of the Chapter. Mrs. Rankins told of the early members, many of whom are no longer with us. Mrs. George Smith gave an account of the first year's work. Mr. George Smith, who had sung at some of the first meetings, now sang: Twilight in the Forest, Wm. Blair; Night in the Desert, Gertrude Ross; Ode from Ossian's Poems, Francis Hopkinson; By the Waters of Minnetonka, Thurlow Lieurance. It was the first time the members had had an opportunity of hearing this Ode from Ossian's Poems, written in 1745 by Francis Hopkinson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and which has been recently republished.

June 17th was charter day and the members were enthusiastic in celebrating that day as well. A luncheon was given in its honor at the Lincoln Hotel to which the State Officers, past State Regents and other guests were invited. The informal program was presided over by our Regent, Miss Katharine Green, who is also the State President of the Daughters of Patriots and Founders of America. The short program was followed by a musicale.

Deborah Avery can well be proud of her record of these twenty-five years. She has been represented on the National Board and many times on the State Board, has during these years contributed her quota to the National Society as well as placed memorials, planted memorial trees, and contributed to many funds for education, Americanization, and other philanthrophies of the Society.

During the past year the program has been a series of lectures by several of the State University Professors and others of our townsmen on topics on which they are authorities we also have enjoyed several delightful musicales one a program of Indian songs, with a talk on some interesting Indian relics by the singer. Another was a program of Civil War songs.

With the coming of the State Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, to live in our city this winter, Deborah Avery starts on the new year full of an enthusiasm which betokens another twenty-five years of even greater service.

ALETHEIA H. BUCK,
Historian.

Abigail Bartholomew Chapter (Daytona, Fla.), comprising about thirty-five members, placed two markers this year, one on the spot where the "Old King's Highway" touched the Halifax river at Daytona, and the other honoring the East Volusia County boys who gave their services to their country, and those who made the supreme sacrifice during the late war.

Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, Regent of the Chapter, in presenting the marker on the King's Highway, to the City Officials of Daytona, said:

"This beautiful State of ours enjoys an unusual distinction, that though it is one of the younger states of our Union, still it is the oldest in point of settlement.

"Fortunate indeed are we Daughters of the American Revolution that to-day we are able to do our bit by marking the highway which the English during the Colonial period had constructed, sometime before our Fathers fought to make this, the 'Land of the Free.'

"We have consulted old pamphlets, old settlers, and histories, both in Washington and St. Augustine, that we might bring you something authentic about 'The Old King's Road,' but little is to be found save this, that the trail was first blazed by the Spaniards in 1632. In 1763 Spain ceded the title of Florida to England in exchange for Cuba and Havana, and on October 7, 1763, General James Grant was made first Colonial Governor, and the state was divided into East and West Florida. Through his efforts the attention of the King was brought to Florida and immigration began.

"The most important improvement during the English occupation was the building of the 'King's Road,' in 1768, a highway built north of St. Augustine to St. Nicolas on the St. John's river opposite the site of Jacksonville, and on to King's Ferry on the St. Mary's river, and the 'King's Road' from St. Augustine southward to New Smyrna. This was thirty feet wide with high banks, built through a country which must have seemed almost impenetrable by man. At certain distances the road came in the river, I suppose for convenience sake, in our own locality, to a point in Ormond Village, then back in the forest, and where you may see that straight line of Palmettoes from the Tomoka Bridge near Sunset Park, then southward, where it comes out to the river at this point, then back west in the forest again to the Old Stone Wharf. This evidently accounts for the 'Old Mission' being back from the river as it is. Later the road was built on to Ft. Pierce, when it turned west again and on to the Gulf of Mexico.

"To us of to-day, who comfortably ride over our splendid roads, it means much that one hundred and fifty-three years ago strong

hearts labored to blaze our trail. It gives me great pleasure, as the Regent of Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to present from them to this community this Tablet, which marks the most historic spot in our Triple Cities."

Memorial day was chosen as especially appropriate for the unveiling of the marker, honoring the soldier boys.

Mrs. C. W. Raynor, ex-Regent of the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, spoke as follows:

"Madam Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Fellow Citizens: We have assembled to-day to give loving tribute to the loyal valor of the young men of the Triple Cities and adjacent towns, who participated in the great war. These men by their unswerving devotion to duty, their love for their country, and absolute unselfishness, in following the glorious 'Stars and Stripes,' have blazoned their names as true patriots on the pages of history, and with many others have written them, with their life blood, in the hearts of their countrymen.

"In all lands torn asunder by the war, as well as our own, suitable recognition is being given who made of themselves a bulwark of defence for civilization, and the liberty of the world.

"As Daughters of the American Revolution who pledge ourselves to love and protect the American flag forever, we esteem it a supreme honor, to plan and choose this simple memorial for our own heroes, of Halifax County.

"Therefore, to-day we unveil a coquina boulder, typical in its enduring quality of the ultimate triumph of the ideals for which these lads fought; its bronze tablet strong and unyielding,



MARKER PLACED ON THE OLD KINGS ROAD BY ABIGAIL BARTHOLOMEW CHAPTER, DAYTONA, FLA.

to the bravery and devotion of the vast army as their devotion to duty that carried them over the top. Here by the beautiful Halifax River we have placed this memorial, and now Mr. Mayor, as chief representative of our City, we place it in trust in your hands, that in the years to come, future generations may know that when the bugle sounded our boys were there, and when the tragic end had come, alas, some had met the supreme sacrifice with their earthly bodies, but my friends, today their spirits are still marching on, a shining example to those who are to come."

Mrs. J. P. Esch,
Past Regent.

Stevens Point Chapter (Stevens Point, Wis.), under the enthusiastic leadership of our Regent, Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, at whose home our meetings are always held, feels that it has accomplished some really worthwhile work along the lines of Americanization during the past two years. As our city is decidedly foreign in its population we have a fertile field for this work. We offer a yearly prize of a five-dollar gold piece to the student making the best grade in United States history in our grammar schools. Together with the money a copy of the flag code and of the American's Creed is given.

This last year we arranged for another contest to inspire patriotism. A very generous number of prizes were offered by our Chapter as a whole and as individual members, to students in the public, and in the trade, and continuation schools for the best recitation of, and the best written copy of, the American's Creed. Mrs. Emmons Burr was in charge of this work and its perfect success was entirely due to her guiding inspiration. The contest was open to the general public as audience and it brought tears to more than one pair of eyes to hear some of our little Polish boys and girls proudly struggling to equal the eloquence of the small American born contestants. And the little foreigners carried off half the prizes, too. The contest was held on Patriot's Day; and the prizes were savings accounts commenced in the local banks, story books along the lines of American history, patriotism, hero worship, etc.

Our Chapter is glad to have had the opportunity to appropriate a sum to insure the perpetual care of our Real Daughter's grave in our local cemetery. We have also contributed to the fund being raised to mark Wisconsin's original Indian Trails. We also have under consideration a plan to mark the site of the first settlement in Stevens Point, on the banks of the Wisconsin River.

Miss Katherine Rood, our Historian, whose father, Dr. Galen Rood, was one of our pioneer physicians, has been very active in helping us to gather up a great deal in the way of souvenirs and literature commemorative of the early history of Stevens Point. An interesting part of this work is our collection of the photographs of all our mayors since the city's incorporation, its earliest buildings and landmarks, etc.



MARKER ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE EAST VOLUSIA COUNTY HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR

Our Chapter has a membership of forty-two. Flag Day is chosen as the date of each year's closing meeting and an appropriate program carried out. Although we open our monthly meetings with the formal recitation of the American's Creed, our meetings are decidedly informal—very much like the friendly reunion of a big family gathered together to spend the afternoon, each one anxious to make some suggestion as to the manner in which we may best carry out the ideas and ideals laid down by our national organization.

CORA HINCKLEY ATWELL,
Press Agent pro tem.

Anne Hutchinson Chapter (Bronxville, N. Y.) is still in its infancy as it came into existence on December 17, 1919, when the National Board confirmed the organization of the Chapter which had been begun by Miss Sophia Wells Williams, Organizing Regent, the previous September. Our Chapter is a sturdy infant, with a membership, in less than two years, of 81. We have also provided for an Associate Membership. Our present Regent is Mrs. Herbert Durand. On the first anniversary of the founding of the Chapter the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, visited Bronxville and presented the charter, inscribed with 69 names.

The Chapter has responded to all appeals from the National Society, through the State, and is 100 per cent. on its quota for the Handbook for Immigrants, the Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, the Painting and the Guernsey Scholarship, has contributed toward the New York State building at Tomassee and the gift for the Schuyler Mansion and has given to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, the Martha Berry School, the American Indian Institute and the International College for Immigrants and has made the first payment on a $100.00 foundership at Tomassee.

Locally, we have coöperated with the American Legion in patriotic celebrations and have given a flag to the Neighborhood House in the near-by village of Tuckahoe, where there is a large Italian colony. A subscription to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been given to the village Library.

Although Anne Hutchinson lived and died long before our Revolution, she is so associated with the history of this immediate neighborhood it was thought most appropriate to name our Chapter in her honor. She was "a woman of singular elevation of purpose and rare mental powers" who came from England to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1634. Her religious beliefs were regarded as heretical and her criticism of the leaders was so keen that she was banished from the colony in 1638 and she and her followers established a settlement in Rhode Island. Four years later, she and her family moved down the shores of Long Island Sound and made their home near what is now New Rochelle. In 1643 she and the children who were with her were, with the exception of one daughter, killed in an Indian uprising. Among the charter members of the Bronxville Chapter is a descendant of Anne Hutchinson.

Anne Hutchinson's home was only a few miles from the site of the present Bronxville, and in the earliest days the town of Eastchester of which the village of Bronxville is a part, was called Hutchinson.

MARY GAY DANIELS,
Historian.

CHRISTMAS PROBLEM SOLVED BY D. A. R. MAGAZINE

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To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10018. ROWE.—Dr. Benjamin Rowe lived at Shadock Landing & I think he is buried there. He m Sallym dau of Samuel Hitchcock, and ch George B. & Cornelia Genet Rowe.—*Mrs. Alene D. Warner,* 325 S. Peterboro St., Canastota, N. Y.

10054. TRAVIS.—The Travis family was among the early settlers of Edgefield Co., S. C. & the Probate Judge's Office has papers of administration on the estate of Barrett Travis, grandfather of Wm. Travis, of Alamo fame. Wm. lived with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Travis, Edgefield Co. until he was about eight yrs old when the family moved to Ala. In looking up an old family record in the Clerk's office I found land bounded by lands of Bibby Bush. Bibby Bush's Will is recorded in which he speaks of his beloved w "Mary." Are you sure that the name of Mary Travis' husband was "Brooks" not "Bush?" There was no Bibby Brooks from this Co. Wm's property was divided between his widow Anne Travis, sons Mark & Rev. Alexander Travis, M. Perryman & M. Pryor. M. Pryor may have been Mary Travis m a second time.—*Mrs. Susan B. Hill,* Edgefield, S. C.

10059. WALTZ.—Write to Rev. Settles, Superintendant of Washington Dist. U. B. Church. Washington, Indiana, His w was a Valtz or Waltz & she has her genealogy. Two Waltz bros came from Switzerland & set in Pa. & were in the Rev. One afterwards, settled in Ohio & then in Switzerland Co., Ind.—*Miss Florence A. Chrisney,* Chrisney, Spencer Co., Ind.

10069. BARTLETT.—Robert Bartlett arrived in the *Ann* 1623 at Plymouth. He m Amry Warren, dau of Richard who came in the *Mayflower* 1620. Robert Bartlett had 2 sons, Benjamin & Joseph & 6 daus. Benjamin Bartlett (Robt.) m in 1656 Sarah, dau of Love Brewster & gr dau of Elder William, of the Company of the *Mayflower* 1620. His ch were Benjamin, Samuel, Ichabod, Ebenezer, Rebecca & Sarah. Ichabod Bartlett (Benj., Robt.) m Elizabeth Waterman and had ch Ichabod, Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph & Seth. Josiah Bartlett, (Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Mary or Mercy Chandler, dau of Zebulon Chandler & Elizabeth Alden, gr dau of Capt John Alden & his w Priscilla Their ch were Ichabod, Nathaniel, John, Chandler, Mercy, Mary & Elizabeth. Ichabod Bartlett (Josiah, Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Desire Otis. His s Deacon John m Desire Loomis & their s Rev. Shubael Bartlett of East Windsor, had s David E. Nathaniel Bartlett (Josiah, Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Mary Otis sister of Desire. Their ch were Josiah Otis, Harvey, Martin, Flavel, Elizabeth, Sarah & Eliza. Otis Bartlett (Nathaniel, Josiah, Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Bethiah Kellogg sister of Eve Kellogg, their ch were Asa, Charles, Joseph, Dudley, Sarah, Mercy & Lydia, who m Charles Tappan Wilkinson and had ch Harriet, George, Isaac, Otis, Warring & Charles. Harvey Bartlett (Nathaniel, Josiah, Ichabod, Benj., Robt.) m Eve Kellogg. Their ch were James, Nathaniel, Charlotte, Mabel, Harvey, Kellogg, Lavinia &

Clarissa.—*Mrs. F. G. Carter,* Milwaukee, Wis.

10101. Winslow-Worden.—If the Mary who m Peter Worden, s of Peter, was a Winslow, she was *not* a dau of the *Mayflower* Winslows nor was she a sister of theirs. Peter Worden, Sr. had a dau Eleanor & s Peter. In his Will dated Feb. 9, 1639, prob. March 9, 1639, he gives all property, lands & buildings in Cheshire, Eng. & in Mass. to his only s Peter. Peter Worden, Jr. was b in Eng. in 1609, his Will was dated Jan. 9, 1680 & prob. Mar. 3, 1681. His w Mary survived him as her Will dated March, 1686 was prob. May, 1687. Their ch were Mary b 1639, Mercy b 1641, Martha b 1643 & Samuel b 1646. Mercy m Sept. 23, 1667, Kenelm Winslow b 1635 d Nov. 11, 1715, and she d 1688. Edward Winslow was m in Eng. Nov. 3, 1594 to Magdalen—. Their ch were Edward b Oct. 19, 1595, John b Apr. 1597, Kenelm b Apr. 29, 1599, Gilbert b Oct. 1600, Josiah b Feb., 1605. Edward & Gilbert came in the *Mayflower,* Kenelm & Josiah came later. The following are Rev records of Peter Worden, of whom there were three all from the same place. Peter Worden, Sr., was a private in Capt. Samuel Low's Co., Col. Benj. Simond's Regt. (Berkshire Co.) Entered service Oct. 13, 1780, discharged Oct. 17, 1780, service 5 days. By order of Gen. Fellows on an alarm at the Northward. Ref. Mass. Soldiers and Sailors. Vol. 17, p 887. Peter, Corporal in Capt. Samuel Low's Co. Col. Benj. Simond's Regt. (Berkshire Co.) Entered service Oct. 13, 1780, discharged Oct. 21, 1780, service 9 days. By order of Gen. Fellows on alarm at the Northward. Peter Worden, private in Capt Samuel Clark's Co. in a detachment from Col. Barnabas Sears' Regt. Enlisted July 18, 1781, discharged Nov. 2, 1781, service 3 months, 21 days, including 5 days (100 miles) travel home. Company raised for three months. Roll sworn to at Berkshire Co. Ref. Mass. Soldiers & Sailors, Vol. 17, p 887.—*Miss Nellie M. Longfellow,* White St., Raynham Center, Mass.

10110. Doolittle.—Ambrose Doolittle (Abraham, Abraham, Abraham) s of Abraham & Mary Lewis Doolittle was b at Cheshire, Nov. 23, 1719; he m Martha dau of Wm. & Rebecca Munson, of Cheshire, b Apr. 2, 1729. Ambrose d Sept. 25, 1793 & is b at Cheshire. His ch were Ambrose b Dec. 27, 1751; Amos b May 8, 1754; Martha b Aug. 30, 1756; Eunice b June 21, 1758 m Joseph Morgan; Abner b July 27, 1760; Samuel & Silas, twins b Mar. 28, 1763; Ruben b May 1, 1766; Lowry b June 9, 1769 m Rufus Hotchkiss; Mary Ann b Feb. 23, 1771; Eliakin b Aug. 29, 1772; Lois & Thankful m Capt. Solomon Doolittle. Ref. History of the Doolittle Family, by Dr. Wm. L. Doolittle. Cleveland, Ohio.

Thankful Doolittle (Isaac, Capt. Joseph, Abraham) was a dau of Isaac & Sarah Todd Doolittle b Jan. 21, 1754. She m at New Haven, Conn. Feb. 13, 1777, John, s of Daniel & Mehitable Brown Trowbridge, b June 1, 1748. He was a Captain in the Rev & was stationed at West Point. He d in New York City Sept. 7, 1791. Thankful d Feb. 14, 1827. Their ch were John Todd Trowbridge b Oct. 23, 1780 m Polly—; Miles d at Racine, Wis. May 3, 1858; Julia b 1782 d Sept. 29, 1783; Charles, E. b Feb. 27, 1784 m Mary Bailey; Elihu b 1786; Julia bapt. 1789; Elias bapt. 1795 m Harriet Huntington, d Sept. 17, 1862. Ref. p 192, " Doolittle Genealogy."—*Mrs. Anna L. Haviland,* 308 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

10110. Doolittle.—This query was also answered by *N. C. Smith,* Cheshire, Conn., the answer tallying with the one given above.

QUERIES

10198. Gorham-Bodine.—Wanted parentage of Nathan Gorham who m Tryphena Harmon. They lived in Elbridge, N. Y. but prob. came from Conn. Would like to correspond with members of the Gorham fam. Wanted also parentage of Francis Bodine b in N. Y. City July 5, 1764, did he have Rev rec?—L. R. L.

10199. Mersereau.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Ann Mersereau b Sept. 13, 1795, m Joseph Eldridge abt 1813/14 d abt 1852 at Vestal, Broome Co., N. Y. Had bro Cornelius. Would like to correspond with some of her desc.—C. L. F.

10200. Wilkins.—Wanted n of ch of John Wilkins who m Sarah Broughton. Did they have dau Sarah who m Levi Phillips abt 1912 & lived in Campbell Co., Ga.?

(a) Webb-Waters.—Wanted parentage of Austin Webb & of his w Ailsey Waters, whom he m in Wilkes Co., Ga. April, 1783.

(b) Jennings.—Would like to correspond with anyone tracing the Jennings line, especially William the s of Wm. Jennings who m Agnes Dickerson.—E. C. A.

10201. Griffin-Griffing.—Wanted date of d of John Griffin who ser as a marine on the ship *Oliver Cromwell* during Rev.—E. C. F.

10202. Dinsmore.—Wanted parentage & dates & places of b, m & d of Adam Dinsmore who m Margot Findley & lived in North East, Pa. from 1805 to 1832. He fought in the War of 1812 at Erie. Their ch were Isabel m Lorenz Austin; Wm., Nancy m Bailey & McCumber; Alex. Findley b 1814; Thomas, Diantha b 1820. Eliza b 1809 m Densmore; Mary Jane b 1829 m James McCartney bro of Robt.

(a) Findley.—Wanted parentage of Alex. Findley b in Ireland 1759 & of his w Nancy Carson b 1761. Where were they m? He came to America with his father in 1762. Was there Rev ser in either line?—B. McC.

10203. Turner.—Wanted parentage of Mary Turner who m West Harris of Isle of Wight,

Va. Is this the same fam of Turner as that of Capt. Jacob Turner of Bertie Co., N. C., who was killed with Gen. Nash in 1777?—V. B. A.

10204. POLLICK-POLK.—Wanted parentage of Anne Pollick, later spelled Polk, who was b in Carlisle, Pa. in 1743. In 1760 she m Major John Allen.—M. C. McC.

10205. PLUMMER.—Wanted parentage & dates of Kemp Plummer b 1769 & of his sis Hannah. —M. P.

10206. CLARK.—Wanted information as to which was mate of the *Mayflower,* John or Thomas Clark. Wanted also parentage with dates of Wm. Clark who m Hannah Peck. Derby Hist. p 710 claims he came from Lyme, Conn. to Derby abt 1735.—E. J. S.

10207. CROCKER-MORGAN.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. ser. of James Crocker & of his w Rebecca Morgan whom he m abt 1810. They were living in Lebanon, N. H. 1817.

(a) HINMAN-BUELL.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev ser of Justus Hinman and his w Ruth Buell whom he m abt 1810. Living in Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y. 1813.

(b) Was there an Association Test in Conn. in 1776. If so where are these records to be found?—A. L. C.

10208. BALL.—Wanted any information of William Condon Ball who m Nellie Arnold of Va. or Md. He was a cousin of Mary Ball Washington. Also information of the Condon fam.—O. A. B. S.

10209. HAYS.—Wanted parentage of Leah Hays who m Jonathan Gerrard. Was she a dau of Wm. Hays who served in Rev as a soldier in Capt. Wm. Cunningham's Co., 1st Va. Regt & was transferred in 1778 to Lieut. Col. Burgess Ball's Co.?—I. C.

10210. SHOOT.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Wm. Shoot b abt 1789 & of his w Virginia G. Hunley b 1798. They lived & owned land nr Lexington, Ky. & later moved to Coles Co., Ill. Their ch were Rebecca Jane, Tilford, Wm. Franklin, Dudley Hudson, Nelson Hunley, John Sanford, Anne Elizabeth & Mary Catherine.

(a) SEEBOLT-SEABOLT.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of Margaret Seebolt b Dec. 20, 1796 m Feb. 12, 1815, David Evinger b Mar. 6, 1792. Her parents lived in Montg. Co., Va. & when she was a baby moved to Jefferson Co., Ky. Her bros & sis were George, Amos, Elizabeth & Polly. Would like any information of this fam.—G. S. B.

10211. MARTINDALE.—Wanted proof of Rev ser of Zadock Martindale, of Westfield, Mass. b 1827 d 1797. He ser in the French & Indian War 1754-56.

(a) SANFORD.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Anna Sanford, w of Samuel Tylee or Tiley. They moved from Middletown, Conn. to Hubbard, Ohio 1801. Date on tombstone indicated her b date as 1772.—G. T. K.

10212. DAVENPORT.—Charles Davenport b 1717 in Canterbury, Conn. m Miss Waitstill of same town. Their dau Mary 1751-1838, is supposed to have m a Mr. Davenport. Wanted Christian name and all dates of her husband. Their ch were Thirza who m Benjamin Cheney & Polly who m Noah Palmer. Wanted all dates of these ch and would also like to communicate with desc of Chas. Davenport.

(a) FAILING.—Wanted parentage & dates of John Failing b abt 1770 & of his w Nancy Klock. She came from Milton, Montgomery Co., N. Y. They had 13 ch & lived in Madison Co., N. Y.—E. F. G.

10213. LEONARD.—Abial Leonard, son of Timothy, of Mansfield, Mass., m Elizabeth Annable—April 25, 1820. Wanted her maiden name, parentage & place of birth.—J. L. M.

10214. TURPIN.—Wanted names of ch of Horatio Turpin, of Va. who d in Gallitin Co., Ky. 1826. In 1803 he m in Cumberland Co., Va. Mary Ann dau of Dr. Daniel & Mary Ann Vanlieu Bancroft. His wid applied for pension in 1856, res Gallitin Co, Ky. age 68 years Did they have a dau Mary Eliz. Turpin who m George Wood s of Drury & Melinda Carr Wood b in N. Car. & moved to Hardeman Co., Tenn. & was m in Salem, Washington Co., Ind. 1821?—T. S. W.

10215. LEWIS-SAMPSON.—Wanted date of m of Joseph Lewis to Ann Sampson.—B. G. K.

10216. HOLMES.—John Holmes b abt 1736 d April 22, 1814, his w Ruth d Mar. 28, 1822 aged 91 yrs. Their graves are in Pine Grove Cemetery, Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. John Holmes was an early set of Charlton or Ballston, N. Y. in 1775 & built the 1st grist mill there. Wanted his parentage & n of place from which he came & maiden n of his w Ruth. Their ch were John, Caleb, Ponella m Elijah Smith & Ruth b 1776 m John Alexander.—A. B. J.

10217. CRAWFORD.—Wanted parentage with dates of Neil Crawford, 1787-1839, lived in Bladen Co. now Robeson Co., N. C. Did his f have Rev rec?—L. C. L.

10218. LUSK-WINSTON.—Wanted given n & gen of Dr. Lusk of Louisburg, Ky. & also of w—Winston of Mississippi. Their s David Winston Lusk was b 1833 in Louisville, Ky.—F. L. W.

10219. BROOKS.—Wanted maiden name of w of Robert Brooks, Edgefield Dist. S. C. & dates of b, m & d of both. Their dau Winifred b 1748 m James Butler, & their dau Mary b 1779, m 1805 Christopher C. Shaw & moved to Bedford Co. Tenn. in 1808.

(a) Lewis.—Wanted parentage & n of w of Thomas Lewis of Edgefield Dist. S. C. whose dau Eliz. m Thomas Shaw, Nov. 27, 1759.

(b) Moss.—James Moss came from Eng. abt 1719 to Va. where he m Eliz. Henderson. Did they have a dau who m Thomas Lewis? Their s Hugh, Capt. in Va. Mil in Goochland 1760 & Maj. in Continental Line 1776, d of wounds 1780 m Jane dau of Thomas & Keturah Wynne Ford. Did Thomas & Keturah Ford have s John who m Rachel Spencer? Wanted parentage of John Ford.

(c) Woodson.—Wanted parentage of Susan Woodson b 1740 m 1759 Joseph Morris 1736-1778, col. in Capt. James Quarles Co., Col. Gregory Smith's Regt of Va. Mil. Their s George Woodson Morris, 1775-1863, m 1798 Mary, 1780-1859, dau of Capt. Robt. Smith b 1749 & his w Mary Jarrett b 1758. Wanted Smith & Jarrett gens.—L. F. R.

10220. Jacoby.—Bartholomew Jacoby b 1741 m R. Deihl, was in Pinegrove Twp, Berks Co. Pa. from 1771 to 1792. In 1799 he was 12 miles above Wheeling, W. Va. & from there took boat down Ohio & Miss. rivers to Natchez, arriving June 1, 1800. There the name was changed to James, its Eng equivalent. Now the Miss. desc go by the n of James & the Pa. desc by the n of Jacoby. Bartholomew d aft 1816, as did his w & they are prob. buried in Pike or Copiah Co., Miss. Wanted gen. & other information of either fam.—H. E. J.

10221. Jackson.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Jackson of Cumberland, R. I. who m Jan. 28, 1730-1 Zipporah, dau of Benj. & Deborah Whipple Tower of Attleboro, Mass. Their ch were Mary b May 1732 m Perez Bradford; Joseph m Eliz. Newall; Benj. m Lydia Peck; Chloe m Wm. Ross of Providence, R. I.; Jeremiah m Phebe Murray of Woodstock, Conn. Zipporah, Morris m Lucena—; Neamiah m Esther Abbott; Eleazer, Michael m Deborah Jencks; & Ruth.

(a) Murray.—Wm. Murray came from Scotland to Londonderry, N. H. 1720 bringing his 10 yr old s Mathew. In 1723 Wm. Murray m 2nd Hannah Dickinson of Hadley, Mass. His s Mathew m 1st in 1737 Eliz. Abbott of Woodstock, Conn. He & his w both d in Pomfret, Conn. Would like to correspond with someone who could give me information of these families.—L. A. J. M.

10222. Comfort-Brummett.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of ances of Eliz. Comfort Brummett 1790-Feb. 23, 1835, in S. Car. She m 1st John Lewis, who d & left 4 ch she m 2nd abt 1824 Thomas McMeekin.—F. McM. G.

10223. Cole.—Wanted gen & any data of Ezra Cole b 1791, R. I. m abt 1812 Julia Allen b 1790 of Dadham or Dover, Mass. Both d in Winchester, N. H.

(a) Dye.—Wanted parentage, dates & Rev rec of Enoch Dye b N. J. m Rebecca Leet b 1754. Aft m lived and d in Washington Co., Pa.

(b) Border.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of f of Nicholas Border b 1766 d in O. m Eliz. Kepler b 1774. Lived at time of Rev nr Harper's Ferry, W. Va.—G. D. M.

10224. Yeiser.—Wanted dates of b & m of Frederick Yeiser who d 1763, m Catherine, dau of Emanuel Carpenter, Sr. of Lancaster, Pa. Their ch were Philip m 1775 Catherine, 1754-1836, dau of Jacob & Mary Spengler Doudel; Frederick m Susannah Carpenter, his cousin Englehardt m Catherine dau of Melchoir Keenor, of Balto., Md. Were there other ch? Catherine Carpenter Yeiser m 2nd Adam Reigert, wanted n of their ch. Did Philip Yeiser or Jacob Doudel have Rev rec.—H. S. F.

10225. Sheppard.—Wanted county from which he came, Rev rec & n of w & ch of John Sheppard of Scotch-Irish desc. who lived in N. C. later moving to Ga. He served on 1st Grand Jury of Washington Co. & represented Wash. Co. in the Legislature when the State Capitol was at Louisville.—M. S. B.

10226. Lockwood-Ayres—Zalmon Carter m Aug. 20, 1820 Harriet Ayres b Jan. 2, 1801 d Feb. 27, 1856, dau of Jared Ayres &—Lockwood of New Canaan, Conn. Wanted Ayres gen. & given n & gen of his w —Lockwood.—M. M.

10227. Mead.—Wanted dates of John Mead of Va. sol in Rev b Ireland d nr Campbellsburg, Kentucky abt 1821. Also dates and n of w and ch.—J. A. B.

10228. Crockett.—Wanted Crockett gen Frank Newell Russel s of W. E. Russell and Trissa, dau of Robt and Evalina Newell, Danvenport. Evalina dau of John Newell and Martha Crockett d in South Bend, Ind. abt 1864. Other ch Mary, Rob., John and three others. Martha Crockett's f was a desc of either David or Robt of Rev fame.—F. K. N. R.

10229. Herrick.—Wanted Rev rec of Henry Herrick b 1741 and d 1820 m Nov. 21, 1765 Mary Foster lived in Beverly, Mass. s of Wm. Herrick b 1709 d 1783. We have paper from Israel Hutchinson, Esq. Com. of the 19th Regt of Continental Army to Henry Herrick Capt John Lawes Co., making him a sergeant in said company. Will this record be accepted by D. A. R.?—J. S. R.

10230. Dennison.—Wanted parentage and n of sis and bros of Wm. Dennison b April 1, 1780, Eatontown, N. J. d Dec. 8, 1863 Columbus, O. who m Mary Carter b Mar. 8, 1789 Amherst, N. H. d Jan. 21, 1853 Cincinnati.

(a) Goodale.—Wanted parentage of Albert Goodale b July 15, 1807, N. Y. d Jan. 11, 1881 Ill. m Sarah McCurdy.

(b) McCurdy.—Wanted names and dates of w and ch of Alex. McCurdy of Pa. a sol in the Rev—J. A. B.

10231. Minor-Hart.—Wanted parentage of Ephraim Hart of Va. who had the following ch Malinda, who m Wm. Minor; Amos, Bryant, Levi, Sally, Elizabeth and Mary. Wm. Minor

bros Adam, Samuel, Isaac Andrew and John, sis Jane. Wanted any Rev ser in these lines. Did Ephraim Hart have Mayflower ances.?—H. C. N.

10232. FARRINGTON.—Wanted parentage of John Putnam Farrington b abt 1810 his f came from one of the N. E. States prob Conn. his m came from Cheltam twp nr Phila. prob dau of John Slingluff wanted also Slingluff gen.—L. C. L.

10233. WHITE–FORGASON–HEATON–HOPPER.—Wanted any data of the following men and their Rev. ances. Joseph White b 1772 nr Balto. Md. d Aug. 2, 1858. James or Samuel Forgason b June 9, 1758, d Feb. 20, 1815. Daniel Heaton, b Conn. 1713 d 1796. Ebenezer Heaton b June 26, 1750, N. J. Samuel Hopper who m Ruth Ward, Levi Hopper f of Samuel. Henry Williams b nr Phila. 1752.—O. E. H.

10234. HINDMAN.—Wanted gen and d of James Hindman who served thru Rev with Cumberland Mil. (Now Franklin, Penna.) from 1776-1778. Ref. pp 287, 312, 318, vol. 6 Pa. Arch. fifth series.—T. J. H.

10235. BAKER-WADE.—Benjamin Baker m Abigail— ch Anna b May 19, 1792, d Dec. 1869; other ch Clarissa m —Blood Lucy m —Bronson, James and Edward Anna Baker (above) m Jacob Wade b July 17, 1793 d May 16, 1870. ch 1. Lucy Adaline m Smith. 2. Royal D. m Myers. 3. Clarissa m Martin. 4. Anna Eliza m Prosser. 5. Jacob. 6. Abner Alden m Bean. 7. Stephen Florence. 8. Walmon. Wanted gen and other information of Benjamin Baker and w Abigail—, also of Jacob Wade. Benj. Baker was (the last 3 fought in Rev for Am; Benj. J. for Eng. Jacob never m) descended of one of the 4 bros who came from France. Benj. J. Jacob, Geo. Henry.

(a) LOGAN-CHAMBERS.—Joseph Logan b June 15, 1772 d May 10, 1833 (s of Rebecah & Wm. Logan, Capt. 1st Battalion, Somerset Co N. J. in Rev) m Sarah Chambers b Oct. 6, 1773 d June 19, 1858, ch Phebe C. b Mar. 26, 1795 d Jan. 7, 1821 m Innis B. Payne; Rebecah b Oct. 22, 1798 d Aug. 22, 1877 m Hannibal Troutwine; Wm. C. b May 15, 1801 d July 13, 18882 m Peggy Tomas; Benjamin C. b Feb. 23, 1804 d 1846; James C. b Oct 28, 1806, d Aug. 9, 1885 m Mary Alexander; Mary Ann b June 8, 1809 d Sept. 25, 1881 m Aquille Jackson; Alexander A. S. b Jan. 21, 1812 d Sept. 27, 1870 m Pamela McColm; Eliza Jane b Mar. 3, 1815 d Aug 5, 1886, m John Jackson; John C. b June 13, 1819 d Sept. 6, 1839. Wanted gen and other information of Wm Logan, Capt also Sarah Chambers who had rel — Chambers, who was aide de camp to George Washington.

(b) JACKSON-WETHINGTON.—Equilla Jackson s of Thomas & Delila Wethington. Jackson was b May 15, 1803 and Mary Ann Logan b June 8, 1809 d Sept. 25, 1881 dau of Joseph Logan and Sarah Chambers, (parentage of Joseph, above) were m July 12, 1827 ch: Wm Wethington, Sarah Ann m John Friedley; Delila m Milton Robertson; James L, Rebecah T., Joseph L., John L., Calvin R., Eliza Jane, Thomas J., Julian A., George M., Jonathan H. Wanted gen and any information of Thomas Jackson and Delila Wethington.

(c) ROBERTSON-SPEAKS.—Nathan Robertson b 1751 or 52 (name and age 24 appear in 1776 census of Lower Potomac Hundred, Frederick Co. Md.) m Elizabeth Speaks 1771. Moved in 1787 to Bourbon Co., Ky., and in 1799 or 1801 to Clark Co., Ind. Nathan had two bros, Robt. who accom him to Ky. and Wm. who went to Ga. and was never again heard of. Ch Robt. m Susan Jones; Middleton m Cassandra Tucker; Eli m Elizabeth Shawhan, Zepheniah m Elizabeth Tucker; Nancy m Andrew Hughes; Hezakiah m Sally Rucher; Elizabeth m Thomas Gassaway; James m Nancy Tucker; Mary m Samuel Harrod. Wanted gen and other information concerning Nathan Robertson and Elizabeth Speaks.—E. P.

10236. PETTUS.—Wanted Rev ances of Dr. John Stokes Pettus whose parents moved from Va. to Ala. early in 1800. He had bro Thomas and sis Mary Virginia. Wanted also names of w and ch of Thomas Pettus, Lunenburg Co. Va. who m Nov. 10, 1735.—M. H.

10237. POLK.—Wanted gen of Capt. Wm. Polk who m Jan. 25, 1764 Sabra Bradford b in Accomac Co. Va.—F. B. L.

10238. HOLT.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Holt, Ca. also his gen.

(a) REED.—Wanted information of —Reed whose name is on monument at Concord and who fell in battle 1776.—M. S.

10239. NILES-MARTIN.—Wanted parentage and Rev rec of f of Ira Niles b in Plainfield, N. Y. m abt 1815 to Kathrin Martin. Wanted parentage of Kathrin Martin or St. Martin b in Plainfield N. Y and raised by the Chamberlain family.—M. T.

10240. POWERS.—Wanted gen, Rev rec and maiden n of w of Jacob Powers who m Elizabeth—and lived in Essex Co., N. J. June, 1776.

(a) FARMER.—Wanted gen, Rev rec and maiden n of w of George Farmer who m Naomi—and lived in Westmoreland Co. Pa. Aug. 1774.

(c) John and Leah Skelton had s Robt b July 9, 1794 m Susan Potts b Aug 25 1799. They were living in Morrisville Buck Co. Pa in 1895. Did John Skelton have Rev rec?

(d) Do the names of John b 1709 and Altia Barcalow Wykoff appear on the Association list in Monmouth or Hunterdon Co., N. J.?—E. C. M.

10241. SLACK.—Wanted gen of Wm Slack whose s Wm. served in War of 1812 and later

emig to Ill abt 1818 from Ky. also his Rev rec. —P. T. C.

10242. MAXWELL.—Wanted parentage of Lt. Anthony Maxwell 1754 d 1825.

(a) VAN VALKENBURG.—Wanted names of w and ch of Lt. Bartholemew Jacob Van Valkenburg who d Aug 4, 1831.

(b) LEGGETT.—Wanted names of w and ch of Lt. Abraham Leggett who d 1842.—E. S. Y.

10243. STORM.—Wanted parentage of Rachel Storm who m Benjamine Hasbrouck. They lived in the old stone house built 1755 nar Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y.

(a) HOAGLAND.—In my grandmother's Bible are these two records Edward Hoagland s of Peter and Phoebe Hoagland b Oct. 29, 1804 d Fishkill 1840 m 1839 Diana Hasbrouck b July 1808 dau of Benjamin Hasbrouck and Rachel Storms and Wm. A. Hoagland s of Peter and Phoebe Hoagland b town of Fishkill Dutchess Co. N. Y. Feb. 6, 1812 d 1840. When Peter Hoagland's estate was settled he lived at Skeneateles, N. Y. is this Peter Hoagland the same Peter Hoagland of p 277 of the Ryerson gen pub by W. A. Ryerson 1916 where he gives this second Frenentj (Phoebe) Adriane b 1772 m Peter Hoagland of Skeneateles Union, N. Y. with this birth rec of one ch William Hoagland b Feb. 6, 1812?

(b) VLIET.—To which emig. family did John Van Vliet who m Margaret Bronson abt 1710 belong? Their ch were John, Frances, Mary, Ann, William and Daniel.—M.B.N.

10244. STARK.—Wanted gen, dates and all data concerning Gen. John Stark and of his w Mollie Stark.—R. W. P.

10245. WILLIAMS.—Wanted Rev ances of Martha Williams who m Joel Terell Jr. They moved from Va. to Rutherford Co., N. C. Did Joel Terrell Sr. have Rev rec?

(a) BLACK.—Wanted parentage of Joseph M. Black b July 2, 1782 in Lincoln Co. N. C. m Oct 3, 1805 Sarah dau of James and Mary Miller. Did James Miller have Rev rec?—A. G.

10246. SICKLES.—Roberts " N. Y. in the Rev" gives the rec of four men named Zachariah Sickles who served in the War. Wanted the rec of the Zachariah Sickles who m Rachel Ferris of Troy N. Y. and moved to Bennington, Vt. prior 1789. Wanted also his dates of b and m.—E. J. MacC.

10247. PRICE.—Wanted gen, dates and Rev rec of Richard Price of W. Va. Wanted also gen of James Morgan of Monongalia Co., W. Va.—L. F. R.

10248. COLE-WASSON-CHAMBERLAIN-QUINBY. —Would like to correspond with anyone belonging to these old New England families.—I. M. C. F.

10249. PRESSLEY-BURNS.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Robt Pressley a sol in the War of 1812 belonging to Co. from Due West and Abbevile, S. C. which marched into Ohio. Also name of his w. Wanted also gen of Sarah Stuart Burns of Chester, S. C.—M. P.

10250. SALISBURY-SALSBURY.—Wanted gen of Job Salisbury b in R. I. m Hepsibah Pierce at Guilford, Vt. came to N. Y. 1760 and lived in what is now Newport Herkemer Co. N. Y. d here in 1812. His ch were Martin, Nathaniel, Stephen, James, Samuel and two daus. Did Job have Rev rec?—S. H. S.

10251. COOK-ACKERMAN.—Wanted proof of Rev service of John Cook and John Ackerman who enlisted in N. J. and are supposed to have been in the battle of Monmouth, N. J. and at Valley Forge, Pa. After Rev removed to Bedford Co., Pa.—B. E. F.

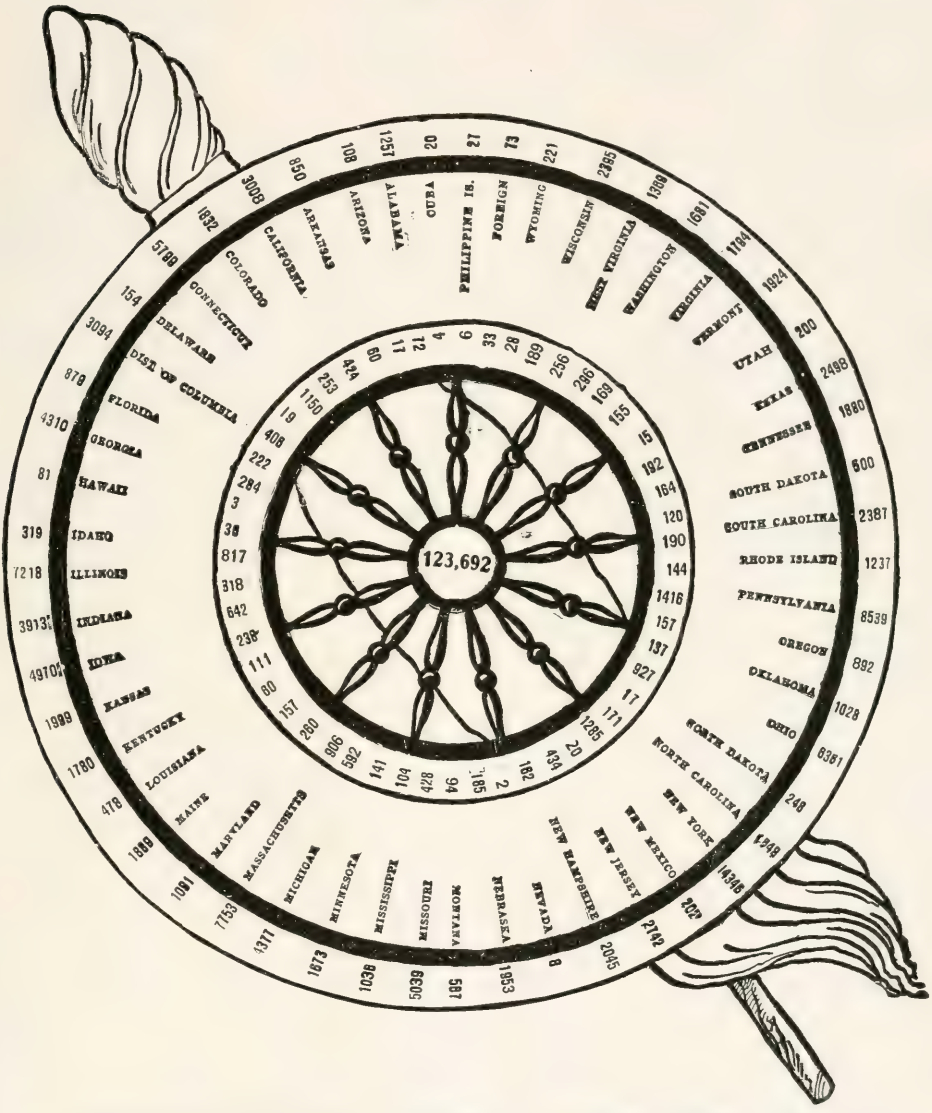
10252. BLAIR.—Wanted gen and Rev. rec of Major Thomas Blair, Gilford Co., N. C.—B. C.

10253. JOHNSTON.—Wanted maiden no of w of Col. Thomas Johnston whose dau Martha (called Patsy) m Edwin Young of Shenendoah Valley. Their ch Tavener Beale Young and Thomas Johnston Young. She m second Reuben Duncan of Albemarle Co. Va. removed to Ky. with two s "Young" and several "Duncan."

10254. MONTGOMERY.—Wanted dates of Capt. Samuel Montgomery b in Lancaster Co. Pa. 1754 and of his first w Elizabeth McElroy. (This part of Lancaster Co., became Cumberland Co. in 1759). He m secondly in Carlyle, Pa. May 1, 1793 Polly Ramsey. ref. Pa. Arch. second series vol 8 p 252. Samuel Montgomery entered Rev ser as Ensign Jan. 9, 1776 promoted to 2nd Lt. June 1, 1776. Capt, Mar 20, 1777. Capt in 4th Regt Jan. 17, 1781. Shot thru the foot July 6, 1781, returned home, recovered and reentered ser transferred to 3rd Pa Regt Jan. 1, 1783, ref Pa. Arch. second series, vol 10 pps. 171, 174, 452, 493, 602, 618, 625.—B. M. K.

10255. CHAPMAN.—Wanted Rev rec of John Chapman Sr, who removed from Amelia Co Va. to Spartanburg Co., S. C. abt 1790. m first Miss Dodson and had two ch, Edmond, and Elizabeth who m Moses Richardson of Amelia Co. Va. Wanted parentage of Moses Richardson. John Chapman m second Polly Seay of S. C.—A. H. B.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

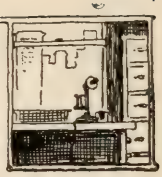
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Pennsylvania at this date of publication leads all States with 1416 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, October 18, 1921

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall on Tuesday, October 18, 1921, at 10.05 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present. *National Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White: *State Regents* Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cain, Miss Temple, Dr. Barrett.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

With sadness your President General learned of the passing away of several of our members during the summer, among them our State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. S. M. Council, who died July 6th. The members of the Board are asked to rise in memory of this departed member of the Board, and others of our Society who have been called to the Great Beyond.

Since making her last report your President General has had a summer full of very wonderful experiences, which she will try to report in as brief a manner as is possible for an adequate record of the events which officially concern our Society.

On June 14th your President General was the guest of Pittsburgh Chapter, which observed Flag Day in a most delightful manner. She returned to Washington to attend an Executive Committee meeting on the 16th, which met in pursuance of the authority vested in it by the Board to consider the Rye Chapter matter. The Committee concurred in the opinion of the Board that the previous ruling of the Board should be rescinded.

Your President General called a meeting of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee in New York City, July 7th. At this meeting the representatives of our architects, Mr. William Mitchell Kendall and Mr. White, (firm of McKim, Mead and White) were present, and also the sculptor of our fountain, Mr. Jennewein. They exhibited two models, one adapted to the location decided upon at the previous meeting, and the other adapted to the central location, immediately behind the Rock, which your committee had desired as its first choice, but which it understood from Mr. Lord (of the Tercentenary Commission) was out of the question on account of construction difficulties and prohibitive cost. Mr. Kendall was, however, so disappointed not to have this, the finest site, that he told the committee he felt he could secure it for us, if we would reconsider our action and leave it to him; at the same time assuring us that the fountain could be built here for a cost within our figures. Consequently, the committee voted to leave the matter of the site to be decided by him in consultation with the President General. There the matter rested until her return from abroad, and no definite conclusion has since been reached.

Your President General has to report that the painting of the Troopships has been delivered to the Society by Mr. Frederick J. Waugh, the artist, and it is before you for inspection, before being sent to the War Museum in France.

On July 16th, in company with Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Vice Regent of Connecticut, your President General sailed for England and France, the object of the trip being to make the formal presentation of the completed waterworks to the village of Tilloloy in the name of the Society.

Word having been received from Baroness de La Grange that the fountain and waterworks were nearing completion your President General felt that it should be presented to the

village of Tilloloy by the President General herself, with suitable official ceremony in behalf of our Society. August 23rd was settled upon as the earliest possible date that would allow of its complete installation. Accordingly she set sail July 16th, as stated, wishing to take some personal trips in England and France before the ceremonies at Tilloloy. Before sailing, your President General had been honored as your representative with an official invitation from the French Ambassador, Mr. Jusserand, to attend the review at Metz in honor of the American Legion, the guests of France, and the presentation of the monument in their honor at Flirey, in the hope that she could make her stay in France coincide with the dates of these events, to be announced to her later She arranged her trip therefore with this in view as far as possible.

It is a pleasure at this point, to express deepest appreciation for the many courtesies extended to your President General by Mr. Jusserand, not only in this invitation and its notable and pleasurable results but also for a letter given to her by him addressed to "All French Authorities" which smoothed the path of travel in many ways. Similarly it is a pleasure to express sincere appreciation to the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes for letters of introduction which brought many memorable courtesies from the English authorities and eminent people to whom they were addressed. To our own Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes appreciation is expressed for similar courtesies in expediting the securing of sailing permits from the custom officials on this side.

We landed at Plymouth July 24th and spent one night there visiting the dock from which the *Mayflower* sailed in 1620 and where the first American aviator to fly across the Atlantic landed in 1920 just 300 years later. From here we went to Salisbury where we remained for about ten days taking trips through the New Forest to many points of historic interest. Among them was a visit to Winchester Cathedral where we were deeply touched to find this inscription on the south wall of the massive nave under one of the great windows: "This window and these panels have been reserved by the Dean and Chapter for the dedication of a perpetual memorial to be erected by the British Nation to those Gallant Americans who have given their lives for the cause of freedom in the Great War 1914-191–." We noted that the second date was blank showing this tribute was planned while the British Nation was still in deadly struggle with Germany. Yet this is but one proof among many of British friendliness towards America.

While in London it was your President General's privilege to meet Sir Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State, and Sir John Henry, head of the Board of Trade, letters of introduction having been given to her by the British Ambassador.

Through the kindness of Sir Cecil Harmsworth an arrangement was made with the Dean of Westminister to place a wreath on the grave of the unknown British Soldier in the Abbey.

Your President General felt that our Society should be represented among the tributes constantly being offered at this simple grave stone in the floor of Westminister Abbey's great nave, and we had seen no American tribute at the time we first visited the grave.

Accordingly she had a chaplet of palms made and decorated with an American flag and a piece cut from her official ribbon, as we had no other colors of the Society. In the center was a card with this inscription: "In grateful remembrance of Great Britain's glorious dead. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, United States of America."

Together with Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Bissell your President General went with the wreath to the Dean's house at the hour appointed, 10:45 A.M., and was conducted by his Secretary to the Abbey where a service was just drawing to a close in the choir. The public had not yet been admitted to the nave, where the soldier lies under a simple slab near the great west door, surrounded by wreaths and floral tributes. The sunlight streamed from the high clerestory windows into the great empty nave, where only the Secretary and ourselves waited for the sub-dean to come out from the choir at the conclusion of the service. Soon the notes of the organ resounded from the choir in the concluding hymn. The signal was given for us to stand by the grave, the gate of the choir swung open and the long procession of choir-boys in white surplices over red gowns came out chanting the hymn, followed by the sub-dean and head-verger. When they reached the center of the nave they parted and halted in two lines facing one another. The sub-dean and verger passed between them to the head, the chant still continuing; here the sub-dean turned back facing the far distant altar and offered a brief prayer for our Society, the donors of the tribute; the choir boys retired in slow recessional and when the last had disappeared the sub-dean came forward to the grave and opened the gate of the enclosure for your President General to enter. Silently and with deep reverence she laid the wreath just within the railing in the middle of the enclosure, between the wreaths of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, in one corner, and of the Canadian Teachers' Association in the other. Among other wreaths that lay around the stone were the Abbey wreath at its head and that of King George next, the

British Union Jack at its foot, then a little wreath made of flowers from the cemetery of Ypres. The flag had been carried through the war by an army chaplain; it was shot through and blood-stained; it had been used for the coffins of the dead on the battle fields and last of all for this unknown boy during the ceremony of interment. It was then given by the chaplain for the grave. The soldier is buried deep down under the Abbey in the white sand of the Thames, where no one has ever lain before, and over him was poured thirteen sacks of French soil. The inscription on the unornamented slab reads as follows: "A British Warrior who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 For King and Country—Greater Love Hath No Man Than This."

After the laying of the wreath our brief but impressive ceremony ended. The public were admitted to pass in constant streams all day, and every day, around the grave. This was on August 9th and on the 12th we crossed over to Paris, which we made our headquarters for the next two weeks.

On the 15th your President General and party attended a meeting arranged in her honor by a group of Daughters of the American Revolution residing in Paris and delivered an address. This little group is about to form a chapter in Paris. On the 16th we started on a three days' motor trip through the battlefields of the southern front, accompanied by Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General from Ohio, and her husband. Suffice it to say that we visited Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, Verdun, Rheims, the Argonne, Chemin des Dames, Soissons and many another ruined town and village in the southern sector, and saw all the ghastly desolation of the battlefields. As far as the eye could reach at every place and on every side there was desolation—trenches, dug-outs, barbed-wire entanglements zigzagging in every direction; shell holes so close together one could hardly step between without falling in on either side; broken, dead and shattered trees and stumps, splintered into tooth-picks; the earth churned up everywhere into the ghastly, chalky whiteness of the up-turned sub-soil; and villages oh, the villages, shot into shapeless heaps of stone and crumbling walls standing like skeletons against the sky; many times nothing but cellars or sign posts to mark the spot where once a prosperous village had stood. In these ghost-like towns the inhabitants are back again, living in temporary wooden or tar paper huts or in what was left of their ruined homes, if there was wall enough left standing to hold up a lean-to roof for shelter. Courageously they are everywhere clearing up the fields getting them back into cultivation and waiting for Germany to be forced to pay for their shattered houses. The marvel of it all is their courage and cheerfulness; the redeemed land in the midst of the desolate waste of the battlefields; the growing crops, the peasants at work early and late plowing here and harvesting there.

And the tragedy of these cities of ruins, Verdun, Rheims, Soissons—ruins like those of Rome and Pompeii—yet the streets all alive with the activities of a modern city, and "business as usual" in the houses that could be patched up and shored up safely enough to be livable. Over all loomed the great cathedrals at Rheims and at Soissons, stately and majestic still in their ruins. Shall not the Germans be made to pay!

All through the three days we passed cemeteries of white and black crosses, white for the French and Allies, and black for the Germans, lying next them in sinister rows. We visited several large American cemeteries, whose peaceful beauty, lovingly cared for by the French as well as Americans should be a comfort to sorrowing families, and also an appeal silent and forceful, to let our boys lie quietly in the soil made sacred by their sacrifice. In the eyes of those who care for these consecrated places the wholesale disinterments that have taken place are a desecration. We have seen the land fought over by our troops from Belleau Wood to St. Mihiel. There let them lie with the white crosses unchanged and the American Flag above them. In the opinion of our party, no granite stones erected by our Government will ever have the simple grandeur of those rows of wooden crosses gleaming white in the sun, cared for by loving hands, watched over by the flag.

We returned to Paris on the 18th of August and the invitation to go to Metz and Flirey with the American Legion having arrived, setting the dates for the 20th and 21st, we were soon off again to these other battlefields, the scene of Pershing's drives.

Our party this time consisted of Mrs. Hunter, Treasurer General; Mrs. Harris, Vice President General, Miss Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Bissell. All had free passes to Metz and return, as guests of the French Government, which was entertaining the Legion on its twenty-one days' tour through France, in the interests of Franco-American friendship. Your President General was honored by an invitation from Marshall Foch to be his guest in his private car on the Metz train, together with M. and Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and one or two others. The party was received at Metz with military honors and conducted from the station to the esplanade outside where the review began at once. French troops were drawn up around this square open space, and a band played the Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner as Marshall Foch and his party appeared. We then marched

around the square "inspecting" the troops standing at attention, and, arriving once more at the exit from the station, stood there to review the troops and the Legion as they marched by, your President General stationed at the right of Marshall Foch, and afterwards proceeding with him and his guests to the Hotel de Ville, where there were speeches of welcome. The city was everywhere decorated with French and American flags all flung out, I noticed from flag staffs, none used as drapery. From the Hotel de Ville we were taken in motors to visit the great fortress of St. Quentin, the strongest fortress in Europe, commanding the city and surrounding country from the summit of a precipitous hill, enclosed with tier after tier of fortifications. Metz and the fortress had been in German hands since 1870 and until they evacuated it as a result of the American advance towards Lorraine. As we climbed the last turn of the road at the summit we saw the American flag flying alone from a staff on the highest point of the fortress except the observatory tower itself. As soon as Marshall Foch and party reached the topmost point of the observatory tower, the Sar Spangled Banner struck up, guns (the famous 75s) fired salutes and the party were given a few minutes to enjoy the wonderful panorama below—the valley of the Moselle and the country which saw the American advance and the rapid retreat of the Germans from Metz, which they had evacuated without firing a shot, but leaving their guns dismantled and lying where we still saw them in the roads around the summit. After this, Marshall Foch and the American Legion were greeted by speeches and more music and each lady of Marshall Foch's party was invited to fire a shot from the guns, and to accept the empty shell as a souvenir all hot and smoking. Your President General took hers proudly home, the visible token of this thrilling and impressive occasion. In the evening she was a guest at a banquet given by General Berthelot, Governor General of the city, in honor of the American Legion and the Marshall of France.

The next day we proceeded to Flirey where a monument was to be presented by Lorraine in grateful memory of Pershing's drive, which began there and resulted in the liberation of Lorraine. The journey was taken in motors along the beautiful valley of the Moselle. As we neared the battle area of Flirey, St. Mihiel and other towns, the terrible devastation once more came into view such as we had seen along the other fronts, but without their ghastly whiteness, as this soil was a different hue. Around Metz, which had been German territory, not even a flower had been hurt; they had hoped to return to their booty of 1870-71. But around Flirey and beyond lay unspeakable devastation, the barbed-wire entanglements still untouched; the trenches that were *American.*

Before reaching Flirey a halt was made at the American Cemetery of Thiaumont, where the Legion delegates placed a wreath on the grave of the first American artilleryman to fall. This cemetery has a vast expanse of white crosses, soft green grass and again the American flag floating above—a peaceful, beautiful, sanctified spot amidst the ruins of war. Arrived at Flirey, we found a great crowd of villagers gathered around the monument, French troops drawn up along the street, cavalry, infantry, artillery, and a detachment of American soldiers among them. There, also, were the ruins of the village all around the hill-top on which the monument stands. On the monument there is a fine bronze base relief, life size of a "doughboy" and a marine. Flags of France and America floated from ruined walls, and were held high aloft in the hand of the troops and the Legion. Speeches by the French Minister of War, by the Maire of the village, by Mr. Jusserand, Marshall Foch, and Colonel Emery, the National Commander of the American Legion, with their translations, took all of the morning. Colonel Emery had led his troops over the top from that place. He was decorated in the name of the French Government. It was a spectacle never to be forgotten as the French troops marched by in their horizon blue uniforms and the flags of France dipped in salute to the American colors held high aloft by the American Legion, followed by the khaki-clad American boys and the Stars and Stripes. From Flirey all proceeded at once to St. Mihiel for luncheon. We passed village after village completely wiped out, but indentified by a sign post with the name. Only feeble attempts at redemption have been made in this blasted region. At St. Mihiel the motors were received by the waiting troops, lining the streets, with flourish of trumpets and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner. Again the tragic ruins of shattered houses and shapeless heaps of stone that had once been homes. Each car was stopped at the town hall, still standing secure though riddled with shot and shell, and the occupants were greeted by the Maire and other town dignitaries and their wives. They were conducted within where champagne was served—France and America were toasted and speeches were delivered. Then all marched on foot through the narrow, war-torn street lined with troops and cheering villagers to the Hotel Carnot, where lunch was served to all of us. Such a good French lunch in he midst of the desolation, and such French cheerfulness and brave hospitality in the midst of ruin! The Maire told us of how not one of the 2000 inhabitants would abandon the town during the fighting, but stuck to their homes through every privation, many

dying from want, his own father-in-law among them. From here the Legion and guests drove to the village of Etain, where a monument was unveiled in memory of nineteen civilians, old men and fore-most citizens of the place, who had been huddled into a group and shot down in cold blood by the Germans. Poincare, the ex-president of France, was the principal speaker, and Colonel Emery again gave voice to American friendship. Relatives of the murdered men were gathered about the monument, which was blessed by the village priest, an old man with a beautiful, spiritual face. The National hymns of France and America were again played by the bands of the attendant troops, after which the Legion proceeded to other towns, and we drove back to Metz, our patriotic pilgrimage with them being ended. The next morning the 22nd, we returned by train to Paris.

On the 23rd came the great event at Tilloloy. All left Paris by motor to drive the 80 miles, as train connections were bad. Your President General took M. and Mme Jusserand and Mrs. Roy G. Harris in her car, the National Officers were in another, and Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Bissel and Mrs. Kent Hamilton, ex Vice President General from Ohio, in a third. The Baroness de La Grange had gone on in advance to complete arrangements. The route lay through Chantilly and Senlis, once occupied by the Germans, and the all too familiar devastation appeared as we drove farther and farther northward toward what was once the blooming region of the Somme. Reaching Tilloloy about 12:30 we were greeted by groups of smiling, cheering villagers lining the streets, which they had decorated with flowers and French and American flags, and arches of grain and vines carrying the motto, "Blessed be the Daughters of the American Revolution" in French. Flags were flown from the top of the big concrete water tank, and from the double wheel of the great windmill. Flowers draped every one of the eleven small fountains or places for drawing water and a beautiful fence of tall green broom simply decorated with two rows of red and yellow paper roses and surmounted by flags formed a most artistic background for the great stone fountain in the village center. Back of it were the ruins of the church and around it the temporary shelters and ruined homes of the inhabitants, who had thought of and planned the decorations entirely on their own initiative. The whole village was out in gala attire, men, women and little children with bright expectant faces, all showing their genuine gratitude and happiness over the gift that had come to their town. All gathered around the fountain as we reached it, and the ceremonies began. A full account of the exercises with illustrations will appear in our MAGAZINE. It is sufficient to report here that the ceremonies took place immediately in front of the fountain, beginning with the presentation of bouquets of flowers to your President General and attendant officers of the Society by a group of pretty young girls in a graceful speech by their spokeswoman. Many members temporarily residing in Paris were present, and representatives of the American and French governments. After greetings from the Maire, M. le Comte d'Hinnisdael, and speeches from Mr. Daniel Vincent, French Minister of Labor, and Mr. Jusserand, your President General made the formal presentation of the fountain, after which a French translation of her speech was read. The fountain was then accepted by the Maire. Then followed a speech from M. Jusserand which ended with something that struck your President General quite dumb with surprise—her decoration with the silver medal known a the "Reconnaisance Francaise." Mrs. Guernsey, your Honorary President General, Mrs Hunter, Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert Johnston, former Treasurer General, and Mrs. Roy Harris, were also decorated, the three latter with the bronze medal. After this M. Jusserand asked your President General to "raise her hand and bid the waters flow," at which signal the water was turned on and flowed through the mouths of the three bronze lions into the trough, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

On the fountain is the following inscription in French, with the insignia of our Society cut at each end of it: "As a token of sympathy for the cruel sufferings endured by the people of France during the Great War, and with the desire to make ourselves of use, this fountain and this water system for the village are given to Tilloloy by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the United States of America."

The ceremonies were followed by a delightful luncheon served in the community house, an inspection of the schoolhouse where we were received by the school children with another little speech addressed to your President General, and a walk through the ruins of the town to the chateau of le Comte d'Hinnisdael, who is living with his family in some wooden barracks just opposite its empty, skeleton-like walls. Too much cannot be said in praise of Baroness de La Grange for her successful handling of this big work and carrying it to its triumphant completion. To her clearheaded efficiency and business ability our Society owes a debt of gratitude and appreciation. Her labors have been untiring and unceasing, and devotion to the interests of our Society have governed all her transactions. Great credit is also due to her able assistant, Mrs. Roy G. Harris, whose interest and activity in our behalf have been

unceasing and to whose kindness and many courtesies we all of us owed a most comfortable and delightful stay in Paris.

It is just cause for pride and pleasure that our ceremonies at Tilloloy were honored by the presence of M. and Mme. Jusserand, of M. Daniel Vincent, the French Minister of Labor, who rarely graces such occasions, of the Prefect of the Somme District, of the Councillor of Montdidier of Maire d'Hinnisdael, of Captain Brooks Upham, and another attache representing the American Embassy, and of Major Charles D. Westcott, American Economist Consul.

Your President General is glad to report her entire satisfaction with the work of the architect and builder of the water-system which she thoroughly inspected before leaving the village.

We left after a day that had been infinitely thrilling, touching and inspiring, because of the brave, high spirit of Tilloloy and its people. Tilloloy is one of the villages that has been decorated by the French Government for its progress in self-reconstruction.

Twice after this your President General and attendant officers were honored by official invitations from the French Government to attend ceremonies in honor of the visiting delegation of the American Legion. The first was an invitation to attend the reception tendered the Legion at the Hotel des Invalides, where the War Museum was inspected and the tomb of Napoleon was visited, on which occasion we were all admitted to the lowest corridor or crypt surrounding the massive sarcophagus, where the public are never admitted. They are only allowed to look down from above on the tomb.

It was thrilling to see the American flag carried for the first time into this tomb and to hear the speeches in the presence of the old battle flags and the sword and hat of Napoleon.

The second invitation was from the President of the Republic and Madame Millerand, to attend a reception given in honor of the Legion at their summer home, the Chateau de Rambouillet, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th of August. This was preceded by a farewell banquet in honor of the Legion, given by the French Government at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay to which your President General was also invited as your representative. At the conclusion of the banquet, she was called for by the others of her party and all drove to Rambouillet where we were most cordially received by President and Madame Millerand, whose simple and unaffected hospitality was the greatest charm of a very impressive and lovely occasion.

In the morning of the same day your President General, attended by the National State officers who were in Paris, and several members of he Paris group of Daughters, placed a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier of France, who lies under the Arc de Triomphe. No ceremony was connected with this event as in England. We simply assembled there and quietly laid the wreath on the head of the slab which lies flat in the pavement under the center of the arch. Again your President General cut off a piece of her ribbon and placed it with the American flag on the wreath of laurel, with the same inscription as that used to honor the British soldier. With these two memorable events our last day in France ended.

On the 28th we left for another brief stay in England, and among other places visited Sulgrave Manor the ancient home of the Washingtons, then sailed for home on September 3rd.

Before concluding her report the President General has several other items to present, which are of interest. Just before leaving for Europe notes were signed by your Recording Secretary General and your President General, to be used as payments became due on the new administration building; these amounted to $84,000, a detailed report of which will be given by the Treasurer General.

Word came to your President General that a visit had been paid to Memorial Continental Hall during her absence by representatives of the State Department, with a view to ascertaining what the prospects might be for using the building for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and, immediately upon landing she officially placed at the disposal of the Government the auditorium and such rooms of the Hall as are available. This offer was accepted by the State Department.

On September 6th your President General had a suitable wreath placed upon the statue of General Lafayette, in this city, as has been customary on his birthday, bearing the colors of the Society and an inscription card.

The Lafayette-Marne Society of New York and the District branch of that organization extended to this Society through your President General an invitation to participate with other patriotic organizations in exercises to be held at Mount Vernon upon the afternoon of September 6th, to celebrate the 146th anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the 7th anniversary of the Battle of the Marne. Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Vice President General from the District was asked to represent the President General, which she very kindly and acceptably did, attending the committee meetings called previously to arrange details. At the conclusion of this report the President General will ask Mrs. Hodgkins to tell the Board something about the exercises at Mount Vernon.

The Manual for Immigrants has been printed and is ready for distribution; the Remembrance Book, Committee Lists, and Proceedings of

Congress also have been printed and are in circulation.

Your President General has visited, since her return from Europe the Connecticut State meeting, at Milford, Connecticut, the New Jersey State meeting at Elizabeth, October 6th, a group of chapters in Trenton, New Jersey, October 7th, the State Conference of Wisconsin, at Oshkosh, October 10th, and the Indiana State Conference, in Indianapolis, October 11th and 12th, all of which were interesting and inspiring meetings. She returned to Washington on the 14th to prepare for the meeting of the Board, the laying of the corner-stone of the new building and to attend to such other business as needed attention.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

Mrs. Yawger moved *that a full history of the project for Tilloloy, commencing with its inception by Mrs. Scott, its successful prosecution by Mrs. Guernsey, and the completion of the plan by Mrs. Minor, be written and placed in the library of the National Society.* This was seconded by Mrs. Fitts and Miss Temple and carried. Moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Cook and carried, *that a vote of thanks be sent to Madame de La Grange and Mrs. Roy Harris for their untiring work and happy consummation of the work done for Tilloloy and for France for the N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. Yawger read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The routine work of the office has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards, signed by your Recording Secretary General, were mailed before the first of July to the 2588 members admitted at the June 8th Board meeting. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence, in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

Notices of appointments on National Committees were mailed, and the acceptances and regrets noted and filed; the copy for the Committee list was prepared for the printer and the proof read. A list of her Committee was sent to each National Chairman.

The notices to members of the Board of the October Board meeting were sent out in July in order that members might make their arrangements to be present.

The material for the Proceedings of Congress was put in shape for the printer, the proof read, the index made, and the book sent by the printer to the members of the National Board, Chapter Regents, and Chairmen of National Committees.

Certificates of membership amounting to 4000 have been issued.

Five hundred and seventy-four orders for the Block certificates have been filled, bringing that work up to date.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Miss Strider then read her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows: 2298 applications presented to the Board and 1200 supplemental papers verified; 3498 total number of papers verified. Permits issued for 750 insignias, 400 ancestral bars and 800 recognition pins. Papers examined and not yet approved: 789 originals and 549 supplementals. Papers returned unverified: 25 originals, 63 supplementals. New records verified: 814.

Your Registrar General, to whom was referred the matter of admitting descendants of the Galvez soldiers of Louisiana, has examined carefully the historical data submitted by the Louisiana Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and has had the benefit of the opinion of several historians of national reputation. The historical facts cited in the documents presented are undoubtedly correct, but I find that the descendants of the Galvez soldiers, who fought in Louisiana and Florida, are not eligible for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, under Article III of the Constitution, which provides that only a woman descended from an ancestor whose Revolutionary service was rendered "in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, is eligible for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER.
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, *that 2298 applicants be admitted to membership.* Mrs. Guernsey moved *that the Recording Secretary General cast the vote for the admission of these members.* Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 2298 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1, to September 30, 1921:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1921 ..... $ 43,697.68

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $4,514; initiation fees, $11,778; supplemental papers, $831; Apostrophe to the Flag, $.63; certificates, $3; copying lineage, $5; creed cards, $32.75; D.A.R. Reports, $20.21; die of insignia, $4.80; directory, $3.76; duplicate papers and lists, $209.60 exchange, $1.95; hand books, $12.50; Immigrants Manual, sale of single copies, $21.64; index to Library books, $3.64; interest, $515; Lineage, $772.23; Magazine—subscriptions, $6,175.60; single copies, $76.48; remembrance books, $.80; rent from slides, $17.11; ribbon, $15.36; sale of waste paper, $2.95; slot machine, $3.10; stationery, $9.85; telephone, $56.68; books for Library, $5; index to Lineage books, $8.

Total receipts 25,100.64

$ 68,798.32

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, $551; initiation fees, $73; supplemental papers, $6	$ 630.00
President General: clerical service, $581; hotel and traveling expenses, $975.76; postage, $36.78; telegrams, $31.81; cards, $7.50	1,632.85
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1,092.02; engrossing, $50.60; postage and telegrams, $19.42; notification cards and ribbon, $45.75; repairs to typewriter, $16	1,223.79
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $930; committee lists, cards, die and paper, $325.82; postage, expressage and telegrams, $16.24	1,272.06
Certificates: clerical service, $382.48; certificates, $226; engrossing, $393.60; postage, $240; seals and paper, $32; expressage $.70	1,247.78
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $438.72; application blanks, paper and circulars, $697; postage, telegrams and expressage, $43.82; book and binding books, $14.50	1,194.04
Registrar General: clerical service, $4,960.07; binding records, $108; postage, $15; altering plate, $15; binders, book, cards, pad and paper, $51; repairs to typewriter, $39.40	5,188.47
Treasurer General: clerical service, $4,633.61; binders, cards, receipts, ledger sheets and paper, $194.85; reprint of reports, $32; repairs to typewriter, $9.45; telegram, $.90	4,870.81
Historian General: clerical service, $904.68; history programs, $75; expressage, $4.47	984.15
Librarian General: clerical service, $819.67; accessions, $13; binding books, $100.10; cards, book and book plate, $30; postage and expressage, $6.96	969.73
Curator General: clerical service, $348.72; repairing manuscripts, $40; postage and expressage, $2.63	391.35
General Office: clerical service, $1,139.71; messenger service, $160; postage and stamped envelopes, $248.01; Constitutions and By-Laws, $290; President General's speech, $146.22; resolutions, $70; supplies, $264.16; binding magazines, sharpening erasers, $2.90; car fare and drayage, $10.40; adjusting typewriters, $6.05	2,337.45

Committees: Auditing—postage, $1.15; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $20; Finance—clerical service, $40; Fountain and Painting—circulars, $6.25; postage, $2.80; expressage, $7.45 Historical and Literary Reciprocity—programs, $87; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $62.80; postage, $25; paper, $7.88; National Old Trails Road—circulars, $4; Patriotic Education—cup, U. S. Naval Academy, $115; blanks, circulars, paper, $17.40; postage, $13.99; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—slides, $1.40; postage, expressage and telegrams, $10.86; refund, rent on slides, $3.50; Preservation of Historic Spots—photo, $2; Promote Americanization Legislation—printing, $2.50		430.98
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, $3,054; electric current and gas, $278.09; ice and towel service and water rent, $116.30, coal, 6 tons, $80.40; expressage and drayage, $47; laundering, $.30; supplies, $31.50; premium, insurance on furniture, $497		4,104.59
Printing Machine Expense: printer		160.00
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $469.52; postage, $115; telegrams and expressage, $1.83; cards and envelopes, $14.05; old magazines, $3.90; Editor—salary, $800; postage, $20.71; binding books, $6; telegram and expressage, $2.10; articles and photos, $357; Genealogical Editor—expense, "Notes and Queries," $120; Printing and mailing June-August issues, $9,175.32; cuts, $414.34; index, vol. 54, $56		11,555.77
Auditing accounts		300.00
Auditorium events; labor, light and refunds		215.00
D.A.R. Reports: 300 copies vol. 23, $27.67; postage, $10		37.67
Furniture and Fixtures: typewriter		67.25
Lineage: refund, $8.30; postage, $80; expressage, $10.22; old volumes, $24.50		123.02
Proceedings: postage		10.00
Remembrance books: 1,900 copies, $202.73; clerical service, $50; postage, $40		292.73
Ribbon		119.26
State Regents' postage		108.55
Stationery		640.61
Support of Real Daughters		704.00
Telephone		183.68
Thirtieth Continental Congress: House Committee—postage, $1.50; poles, $1.25; water, $8.40; Invitation Committee—envelopes, $1.75; Program Committee—programs, $676.25		689.15
Thirty-first Continental Congress: Credential Committee—paper		9.02
Total disbursements		41,720.76
Balance		$ 27,077.56

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1921		$ 12,219.70
RECEIPTS		
Charter fees	$ 100.00	
Continental Hall contributions	74.50	
Office Building contributions	30.00	
Liberty Loan contributions and interest	2,420.75	
Liquidation and Endowment fund	140.90	
Commissions: Insignia $421.00		
Recognition pins 125.60	546.60	
Interest	22.60	
Rent from land	375.00	
Total receipts		3,710.35
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank		57,000.00
		$ 72,930.05

DISBURSEMENTS

Office Building—contractors	$ 57,000.00	
Office Building—architects	8,000.00	
Notes Payable—Liberty Loan	800.00	
Interest—Notes Payable—Liberty Loan	17.70	
Interest—Notes Payable—Office Building	420.50	
Premium—Insurance, Memorial Continental Hall	1,064.00	
Furnishings—Banquet Hall	22.00	
Furnishings—Museum	8.50	
Furnishings—Maine and Maryland rooms	63.50	
Total disbursements		67,396.20
Balance		$ 5,533.85
Petty Cash Fund		$ 500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, May 31, 1921	$ 100.00	
Receipts	100.00	
	200.00	
Disbursements—Liberty Bonds	183.76	
Balance		16.24

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, May 31, 1921	$ 16,234.54	
Receipts	2,472.43	
	18,706.97	
Disbursement (Refund, Md.)	7.25	
Balance		18,699.72

PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS

Balance, May 31, 1921	$ 5,042.20	
Receipts	959.04	
	6,001.24	
Disbursements	77.90	
Balance		5,923.34

PILGRIM MOTHERS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, May 31, 1921	$ 13,093.12	
Receipts	2,423.58	
	15,516.70	
Disbursements (Refund)	7.25	
Balance		15,509.45

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	$ 11,568.69	
Disbursements	11,568.69	

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, May 31, 1921	$ 166.58	
Receipts	99.58	
	266.16	
Disbursements—Liberty Bonds	250.00	
Balance		16.16

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, May 31, 1921	$ 121.00	
Receipts	100.00	
	221.00	
Disbursements	100.00	
Balance		121.00

RELIEF SERVICE

Receipts	$ 284.43	
Disbursements	221.00	
Balance		63.43
Total Special Funds		$ 40,349.34

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 5-31-21	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 9-30-21
Current	$ 43,697.68	$ 25,100.64	$ 41,720.76	$ 27,077.56
Permanent	12,219.70	60,710.35	67,396.20	5,533.85
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	100.00	100.00	183.76	16.24
Immigrants Manual	16,234.54	2,472.43	7.25	18,699.72
Painting	5,042.20	959.04	77.90	5,923.34
Pilgrim Mothers Memorial Fountain	13,093.12	2,423.58	7.25	15,509.45
Patriotic Education		11,568.69	11,568.69	
Philippine Scholarship	166.58	99.58	250.00	16.16
Preservation of Historical Spots	121.00	100.00	100.00	121.00
Relief Service		284.43	221.00	63.43
Totals	91,174.82	103,818.74	121,532.81	73,460.75

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$ 72,960.75	
Petty Cash (In Treasurer General's office)	500.00	
Total		$ 73,460.75

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund—Chicago & Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	8,200.00	
Life Membership Fund—Liberty Bonds	200.00	
		$111,714.84

INDEBTEDNESS

National Metropolitan Bank—by order of the 29th Continental Congress	$ 57,000,00

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. White, as Chairman of Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the past four months vouchers have been approved to the amount of $120,790.15, of which $11,568.69 represents contributions received for Patriotic Education.

Three payments have been made to the contractors of the new office building amounting to $57,000; and $8,000 was paid to the architects for professional services in connection with the building.

Others large amounts expended were for:

Clerical service	$16,615.82
Magazine	11,555.77
Employees of the Hall	3,356.00
Insurance on building and furniture	1,561.00
Postage	1,061.76
Balance of Notes Payable, Liberty Loan with interest	817.70
Support of Real Daughters	704.00
Miscellaneous as intemized in the Treasurer General's report	8,549.41

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the Treasurer General be authorized to exchange the U. S. Victory Bonds held by the Society which fall due May 15, 1923 for longer term Liberty Loan Bonds.

2. That when the current fund is of sufficient amount, that $20,000 be transferred from that fund to the permanent fund.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Chairman.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Miss Coltrane, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee has met monthly since the last Board Meeting, the reports of the Treasurer General up to and including September 30, 1921, and the audit thereof, by the American Audit Company, have been compared, found to agree and placed on file.

Respectfully submitted,
Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted.*

Mrs. White read the first recommendation of the Finance Committee, *that the Treasurer General be authorized to exchange the U. S. Victory Bonds held by the Society which fall due May 15, 1923, for longer term Liberty Loan Bonds.* Moved by Miss Temple, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey, and carried, *that recommendation number one made by the Chairman of Finance Committee be accepted.* The second recommendation, *that when the current fund is of sufficient amount, that $20,000 be transferred from that fund to the permanent fund,* was then read and it was moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that recommendation number two made by Chairman of Finance Committee be accepted.*

Miss Coltrane read her report as Historian General as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General, Officers and National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is my pleasure to report that our historical work, although not carried on in great activity during the summer months has been in no wise dormant.

Your committee hoped that our evening of Historical Women would prove an inspiration to study our program on American Woman in History, as we reported at the June Board Meeting and I am most pleased to report results are being obtained. Many inquiries followed and we are very gratified to find many are studying our program and trying also to collect and preserve the history of their women who have been prominent in the state. We have found a remarkable revival of interest in our historical work and feel sure much inspiration will be gained by the end of the year from our study.

With the combined efforts of my three Vice Chairmen, Miss Florence S. Marcy Crofut, Hartford, Conn., Miss Catherine Campbell of Ottawa, Kansas and Miss Amelia D. Campbell of New York City and our splendid State Historians, we hope by Congress to accomplish a great deal. Through an error, Miss Catherine Campbell's name was omitted from the committee list and I wish to call attention to the fact of her appointment.

Our letter of suggestions for work was sent out in May and we have endeavored to have the state officers plan their work from these suggestions, and to date, about half have given us their outline for the year's work.

Work on the Lineage Books has progressed more rapidly than usual. Volume 57 is ready for distribution, 58 is on the press, 59 and 60 are ready for the printer and volume 61 is well along. These volumes contain the records of members who entered the Society in 1906 and 1907. Since April 1st to date, 1,638 volumes of the Lineage Book have been sold. Due to the fact that an increased charge has been made for these books, letters have been written to 24 libraries asking them if they wish to con-

tinue taking volumes at the present rate $3.00 per volume and 21 have replied in the affirmative.

We have also made progress with our War Service Records. Up to the June Board Meeting only 19 states had sent in their bound records, making 47 volumes, which contained 6,476 records. Since then the following volumes have been bound and are ready to present to the Society—Michigan, 3 volumes, North Carolina, 2; South Carolina 1, Utah 1, Rhode Island 1, New York 12, Oklahoma 1, Kentucky 1, Arizona 1, New Mexico 1, and Wyoming 1. This gives us the War Records of 29 of our states and I have reports from 7 more that are nearing completion and which we hope will be finished before our February meeting, with a 100 per cent. record, for Congress.

One of my greatest inspirations has been a visit to a few of our chapter and state conferences. It is with keen interest I find our historical work is being pushed much more vigorously than it was last year. Michigan is laying great stress on the work and it was my pleasure, at the conference, to give an address on Woman's Inspiration derived from the Study of History. Missouri followed our examp'e at Congress by having a historical evening at their conference, from which, I am sure, we will see even greater results in their splendid work. Indiana is quite as vigorously carrying on the work.

In seeking for greater coöperation between the historical work of our states and the Daughters of the American Revolution I was especially pleased to learn through the State Regent of Illinois that she had secured a $3,000 appropriation from the state to be spent in promoting historical study and work among the school children.

We feel our work has advanced decidedly this year and we hope through history's inspiration to give greater service as well as even greater joy in serving.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Ellison gave the total number of accessions to the library and requested that her report in detail be published as usual.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library since the meeting of June 18th. The list includes 220 books, 78 pamphlets, 48 periodicals, 2 genealogical charts, and 6 bookplates.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

Through the State Librarian Miss Mary Carter Thurber, the following 4 volumes were received:

History of Conecuh County, Ala. B. F. Riley. 1881. *Political and Military History of the Campaign of Waterloo.* S. V. Benet. 1853. Both presented by Miss Emily C. Adams.

Life of Zebulon B. Vance. C. Dowd. 1897. Presented by Mrs. R. G. Cobb.

Genealogy of the Burgamy and Purefoy Families. (Typewritten) Presented by Miss Alma Burgamy.

ARKANSAS

Publications of The Arkansas Historical Association. Vol. 4. 1917.

Arkansas History Commission Bulletin of Information. 1912-16. 3 vols. All presented by the Mary Fuller Percival Chapter.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Barbara and Montecito, Past and Present. J. R. Southworth. 1920. Presented by Santa Barbara Chapter.

History of Napa and Lake Counties, Calif. L. L. Palmer. 1881. Presented by Oakland Chapter through Miss Alice Flint.

COLORADO

Genealogy of the Parsons-Hoar Family. Lewis B. Parsons. 1900. Presented by Miss Julia Parsons, Arapahoe Chapter.

Black Hawk's Autobiography. 1912. Presented by Mrs. Jesse H. Hayden, State Regent.

The Indians of the Pike's Peak Region. Irving Howbert. 1914. Presented by Zebulon Pike Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

The Women of the Mayflower and Women of Plymouth Colony. Ethel J. R. C. Noyes. 1921. Presented by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.

The following five volumes presented by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln. *The Story of the City of New York.* C. B. Todd. 1895. *History of Western Massachusetts.* J. G. Holland. 1855. *History of Gardner, Massachusetts.* Lewis Glazier. 1860. *History of the Town of Gardner.* Rev. W. D. Herrick. 1878. *Life and Letters of Joel Barlow, LL.D.* 1886. C. B. Todd.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

History of Steele Creek Church, Mecklenberg Co. N. C. John Doulgas. 1901.

House in which Thomas Jefferson Wrote the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Donaldson. 1898.

Family Reminscences. L. M. Jones. 1894. The last 3 presented by Eleanor Wilson Chapter.

Spirit of '76. 10 vols. (unbound) 1894-1904. Presented by Miss Ethelwyn Hall.

United States Official Postal Guide, July, 1921. Presented by Miss Lillian Norton.

Barnes Popular History of the United States. 1878. Presented by Mrs. C. W. Allen.

GEORGIA

Proceedings of the 23rd State Conference of the Georgia Chapters, N.S.D.A.R. in Georgia. 1921. Presented by Georgia Daughters through Mrs. S. J. Jones.

Wiregrass Stories. W. I. MacIntyre. 1913. Presented by Ochlocknee Chapter of Georgia.

ILLINOIS

Proceedings of the 25th State Conference Illinois N. S.D.A.R., 1921. Presented by the Illinois Daughters.

INDIANA

Family History of Joseph Converse of Bedford, Mass., 1739-1828. J. J. Putnam. 1897. Presented by Miss C. E. Ford of John Paul Jones Chapter.

Indiana Historical Society Publications. 1895. 6 vols. Presented by Mrs. M. C. Wilson, State Librarian.

Iowa

Proceedings of the 22nd State Conference, Iowa D. A. R. 1921. Presented by Mrs. H. A. White.

From Ashley Chapter the three following volumes were received:

History of the People of Iowa. Cyrenus Cole. 1921.

History of Linn County, Iowa. Brewer & Wick. 2 vols. 1911.

History of Clay County, Iowa. S. Gillespie & J. E. Steele. 1909. Presented by Lydia Alden Chapter.

Kansas

Five Years a Dragoon. P. G. Lowe. 1906. Presented in the name of Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter by Mrs. May Lysle Chase.

Kentucky

Register of Kentucky State Historical Society. 3 vols. Presented by Mrs. J. M. Arnold, State Regent.

Louisiana

The Battle of New Orleans. S. C. Arthur. 1915. Presented by Mrs. T. D. Stewart.

Maine

Memoir of Col. Jonathon Eddy of Eddington, Maine. J. W. Porter. 1877. Presented by Miss Luetta King, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

Map of the Hudson River and Post Roads betweeen New York and Albany. 1829. Presented by Mrs. Wilfred G. Chapman.

Massachusetts

Life and Adventure of Israel R. Potter, A Soldier of the American Revolution. 1824. Presented by Deborah Sampson Chapter.

The following two volumes presented by Old State House Chapter:

Ancient Melrose. Gould and Shumway. 1915.

Towns of New England and Old England, Ireland and Scotland. 1920.

Memorials of Mary Wilder White, Elizabeth A. Dwight, edited by Mary Wilder Tileston. 1903. Presented by Wayside Inn Chapter through Mrs. George A. Milton.

Michigan

History and Biographical Record of Branch County, Mich. H. P. Collin. 1906. Presented by Mrs. Beniti Allen Wing, Goldwater Chapter.

The following 3 volumes were presented through Mrs. P. R. Cleary, State Librarian.

New Market Campaign, May, 1864. E. R. Turner. Presented by author through Miss Whedon, of Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter.

An Old Wine in a New Bottle. N. O. Ruggles. 1917. Presented by the author through Ypsilanti Chapter.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Huron County, Mich. 1884. Presented by Mrs. J. M. Jenks.

The following five volumes presented by Professor N. A. Harvey through Ypsilanti Chapter.

Imaginary Playmates and Other Mental Phenomena of Children. N. A. Harvey. 1918.

Mental Ontogeny. N. A. Harvey. 1910.

The Feelings of Man. N. A. Harvey. 1914.

The Thinking Process. N. A. Harvey. 1910.

Elementary Psychology. N. A. Harvey. 1914.

Minnesota

The following books presented by Mrs. C. W. Howard Wells of Colonial Chapter.

Year Book of Plymouth Congregational Church. 1908.

Fifty Years of Plymouth Church. L. H. Hallock. 1907.

Missouri

Missouri Southwestern Division of American Red Cross, Vernon County Chapter. 1919. Presented by Elizabeth Carey Chapter.

History of Callaway County, Missouri. 1884. Presented by Mrs. O. S. Wilfey.

Following two volumes presented by Governor George Wyllis Chapter:

Camp Fires of the Revolution. H. C. Watson. 1865.

Important Events of the Century. 1877.

History of Saline County, Md. 1881. Presented by Mrs. P. R. Miller, Marshall Chapter.

The Wright Family in England and America. Curtis Wright. 1915. Presented by Mrs. Marian Wright Powers, of Rhoda Fairchild Chapter.

History of Howard and Cooper Counties, Mo. 1883. Presented by Armstrong Missouri Chapter through Mrs. Clark Brown.

History of Greene County, Mo. 1883. Presented by Mrs. Henrietta Geiger, Rachel Donelson Chapter.

Personal Reminiscences and Early History of Springfield. 1914. Presented by Miss Sarah Hubble, Rachel Donelson Chapter.

Portrait and Biographical Record of St. Charles. Lincoln, and Warren Counties, Mo. 1895. Presented by St. Charles Chapter.

St. Charles County in the World War. 1920. Presented by St. Charles Chapter.

History of Harrison and Mercer Counties, Mo. 1888. Presented by Elizabeth Harrison Chapter.

Beacon Lights of History. John Lord. 5 vols. 1884. Gift from Elizabeth Benton Chapter by Mrs. Julia G. Hurt.

History and Biography of Linn County, Mo. 1912. Presented by Hannah Hull Chapter.

New York

The two following volumes were presented by Maj. Benjamin Bosworth Chapter:

Sketches of Chautauqua County. E. F. Warren. 1846. Presented through Mrs. Denny

History of the State of New York. 1831. F. S. Eastman.

First Settlement of the County of Schoharie by the Germans. J. M. Brown. 1823.

Early Years in Smyrna and Our First Old Home Week. George A. Munson. 1905. Presented by Miss Alice Per Lee Taylor.

The Life and Times of Major Moses VanCampen. J. Niles Hubbard. 1893. Presented by H. Duncan.

William A. Hart and Family. 1903. Presented by Mrs. Gertrude H. Hughes, Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter.

Old Home Week, Cambridge, N. Y. 1916. Presented by Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter.

The three following volumes presented by Miss Grace M. Pierce.

Records of the Town of Plymouth, Mass. 1613-1783. 3 vols.

Index to Little Nine Partners. Compiled by Miss Grace M. Pierce.

Central Church Semi-Centennial. Rev. W. J. Beecher. 1912. Presented by Owasco Chapter.

North Carolina

The following 15 volumes presented by John Foster Chapter.

History of the West Indies. 4 vols. D. M'Kinne . 1810.

Life and Speeches of Henry Clay. 2 vols. 1843.

Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland. 2 vols. 1843.

History of the Church of England to the Revolution. Thomas V. Short. 1843.

History of Silk, Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Other Fibrous Substances.

Debates and Other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia. 1805.

Annual Register of the History, Politics, and Literature for the Year 1769. 1770.

Reports of State Conference, North Carolina, D.A.R. 3 vols. 1918-1920.

Our Kin. 1915. L. B. Hoffman. Presented by Col. Frederick Hambright Chapter.

Descent of the Scottish Alexanders. F. A. Sondley. 1912. Presented by Mrs. Charles E. Platt.

Ohio

Ohio Archiological and Historical Publications. 6 vols. 1898. J. L. Trauger. Presented by Fort McArthur Chapter.

History of Hancock County, Ohio. 1881. D. B. Beardsley. Presented by Ft. Findlay Chapter.

Proceedings of 22nd Annual Ohio Conference, D. A. R. March, 1921. Presented by Ohio Daughters.

Oregon

Fables for the Ladies. E. Moore. 1794. Presented by Gertrude Adams Sunberg.

Pennsylvania

The Huguenots Society of Pennsylvania, Proceedings for 1918-1920. Presented by Berks County Chapter.

History of Clearfield County, Pa. L. C. Aldrich. 1887. Presented by Susquehanna Chapter.

Early Philadelphia, Its People, Life, and Progress. H. M. Lippincott. 1917. Presented by Merion Chapter.

The Story of Kennett. Bayard Taylor. 1904. Presented by Chester County Chapter.

Father Penn and John Barleycorn. H. M. Chalfant. 1920.

"Pennsylvania Dutch". P. E. Gibbons. 1882. The last two presented by Mrs. George H. Stewart.

Quaker City Chapter sent the following five volumes:

The West Brook Drives. H. Payne-Westbrook. 1902.

Life and Times of Henry Antes. Edwin McMinn.

The Jews in America. M. C. Peters. 1905.

Building of a Monument. History of the Mary Washington Association. S. R. Hetzel. 1903.

Early days of Washington. S. S. Mackall. 1899.

Bird Day and Arbor Day Manual. March & Dennis. 1917. Presented by Chester County Chapter.

Following three volumes presented by Mrs. E. B. Wiestling, Franklin County Chapter.

Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, Pa. 1776-1876. A. Nevin 1876.

History of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. H. R. Schenck. 1894.

Historical Sketch of Franklin County, Pa. I. H. M'Cauley. 1878.

Tennessee

The 2 following volumes presented by Judge David Campbell Chapter.

The Southern Highlander and His Homeland. John C. Campbell. 1921.

The Autobiography of Martin Van Buren. John C. Fitzpatrick. 1920.

Vermont

The 3 following volumes presented by Ethan Allen Chapter.

Geography and History of Vermont. S. R. Hall. 1870.

Gazatteer and Business Directory of Addison County, Vt. for 1881-1882. Hamilton Child. 1882.

Comprehensive Geography and History, Ancient and Modern. S. G. Goodrich 1855.

Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley. 1864. A. F. Walker. Presented by Mrs. George E. Lamb, Green Mountain Chapter.

Virginia

Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence. Vol. 4. R. W. Pomeroy. 1823. Presented Dorothea Henry Chapter.

History of the City of Fredericksburg, Va. 1908. S. J. Quinn. Presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State Librarian.

Washington

Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years, in House, Senate and Cabinet. 1895. 2 vols. Presented by Mrs. Stella H. Corbin.

Life and Works of Washington Irving. R. H. Stoddard. 3 vols. Presented by Mrs. Ettie I. Griggs.

West Virginia

Life and Letters of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson. T. J. Arnold. 1916. Presented by author through John Hart Chapter.

Wisconsin

Leaves from the Almond Tree. Mrs. Francis J. Edwards. 1901. Presented by the author.

History of Columbia County, Wis. J. E. Jones. 2 vols. 1914. Presented by Kilbourn Public Library through Mrs. H. H. Bennett.

Received From Other Sources

Historical Sketches of the Town of Moravia, N. Y. 1791-1918. J. A. Wright. Presented by author.

Governor Edward Coles. C. W. Alvord. 1920. Presented by Illinois State Historical Library.

The Story of a Poet: Madison Cawein. Otto A. Rothert. 1921. Presented by Filson Club.

Report of Old Fort Nassau Colonial Monument Commission of New Jersey. 1920. Presented by the Commission.

Early Settlers, Marriages, etc., Midway Church, Liberty County, Ga. 1746-1865. Presented by Mr. Benjamin Grady.

La Rue and Allied Families. Otis M. Mather. 1921. Presented by Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis.

History of the "Bucktails" Kane Rifle Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves. Thomas and Rauch. 1906.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg and 26th Reunion of the "Old Bucktails." 1913.

The last two presented by Dr. Sallie Jones Jagers.

Gold Star Honor Roll of Indiana. 1914-1918. 1921. Presented by Indiana Historical Commission.

Les Bretons et l'Independance Americaine. 1920. *Henry d'Yvignac.* Presented by Mrs. Nyle Colquitt.

Andrew Meade of Ireland and Virginia. P. H. Baskervill. 1921. Presented by author.

Archives of Maryland. B. Christian Steiner. Vols. 38 & 39. 1919. Presented by Maryland Historical Society.

History of the New York Times. 1851-1921. Presented by *The New York Times.*

The two following volumes presented by the Connecticut State Library.

Connecticut State Register and Manual. 1921.

Annual Report of the Connecticut Historical Society. 1921.

Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association. Vol. 17.

Genealogy. Vols. 8 & 9.

Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol. 15.

Mayflower Descendants. Vol. 22.

South Carolina Historical Magazine. Vol. 19.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Vol. 8.

Proceedings of the Continental Congress. N.S.D.A.R. A. R. 1920.

D.A.R. Magazine. Vol. 54.

Lineage Book, N.S.D.A.R. Vols. 11, 15, 20, 26, 56 (2 copies), 57 (2 copies).

Report of the N.S.D.A.R. to the Smithsonian Institution. Vols. 22 & 23.

Chapter Year Books, 1919-1920. 3 vols.

Year Book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 1920

Pennsylvania Archives, 6th Series. 14 vols.

Pennsylvania Archives, 7th Series. 5 vols.

Index to Fifth Series. 2 vols.

The 21 vols. compiled and presented by Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania.

The Family Tree of Daniel Morton, of St. Joseph, Mo. 1920. Daniel Morton. Presented by author.

Proceedings of the 30th Continental Congress, N.S.D. A.R. 1921.

William Swift of Sandwitch and Some of His Descendants. G. H. Swift. 1900. Presented by Mrs. Mark D. Batchelder.

Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls. C. M. Dow. 2 vols. 1921.

Mayflower Descendants in Cape May County, 1620-1920. P. S. Howe. 1921.

PAMPHLETS

Arkansas

Bulletin of Information of the Arkansas History Commission. 2 nos. Presented by Mary Fuller Percival Chapter.

District of Columbia

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia. 1921. Presented by Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.

Indiana

Genealogy of McLure, Harrison, Logan, Leeds, Steelman, Scull, Benson, Mosely, Ballou, and Jones Families. 1921. Harriett Renfro. Presented by the author. (Typewritten)

Kentucky

The following pamphlets presented by Miss Emily G. Morrow.

The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society. 1920.

The Kentucky Society, D.A.R. J. T. Bailey.

Thirteen numbers of the *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society.* Presented by Mrs. J. M. Arnold.

Louisiana

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, January, 1920. Presented by Mrs. T. D. Stewart, State Regent.

Massachusetts

Old Colonial Doorways of New England. 1912. Presented by Old State House Chapter.

Michigan

The First Bank in Michigan, The Detroit Bank. W. L. Jenks. 1921.

Patrick Sinclair. W. L. Jenks. 1914. The above two presented by author through Mrs. P. R. Cleary, State Librarian.

History of Saint Clair River. 1921. Emaline Jenks Crampton. Presented by author.

Souvenir Program of Saint Clair County. 1821-1921. Presented by Mrs. B. F. Crampton.

A Souvenir of Sand Beach, Mich.

The Indian School Journal, May, 1921.

The above two presented by Mrs. P. R. Cleary.

"Tell Me," "Patches," Smiles," "The Story of Old Glory The Flag We Love." Will Callahan. Presented by the composer through Mrs. D. H. Hinkley.

Bay View Magazine. 8 nos. Presented by Prof. Carl Pray through Ypsilanti Chapter.

Minnesota

The Kinawee Independent. 1881. Presented by Mrs. M. C. Howard Wells, Colonial Chapter.

New Jersey

Year Book 1921-1922, *D.A.R.N.J.* Presented by New Jersey "Daughters."

New York

The Churches and Clergy of the Pioneer Period in Chautauqua County. 1902. Chalon Burgess.

History of the Forestville Baptist Church, 1817-1907. Elizabeth Dennison. 1907. Both presented by Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter.

Short History of Morris, N.Y. Compiled and presented by Mrs. L. W. Dietz, Tianderah Chapter.

Genealogical Records of Miss Janie Mikell Sumter, S.C. Presented by compiler, Mrs. Robert A. Molyneux.

Lake Champlain Tercentenary, July, 4-10, 1909. Presented by Owasco Chapter.

North Carolina

Following four pamphlets presented by Col. Frederick Hambright Chapter.

German Settlers in Lincoln County and Western North Carolina. J. R. Nixon. 1915.

History of Lincoln County. 1910. A. Nixon.

Mauney Family Reunion. 1916. J. R. Nixon.

Battle of King's Mountain. B. E. Mauney.

Oregon

The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society. March, 1921. Presented by Miss Lillian G. Applegate.

Pennsylvania

Following pamphlets presented by Susquehanna Chapter.

Clearfield High School Alumni Association. J. Frank Snyder. 1913. 2 copies.

The Schools of Clearfield Town and Borough. J. Frank Snyder.

Clearfield County's Centennial. J. Frank Snyder. 1904.

South Carolina

Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. 2 nos. 1917 and 1918. Presented by Mrs. John Cart through Eutaw Chapter.

Vermont

Record of Births in Town of Wells, Vermont, Previous to 1850. Genevieve Lewis, 1920. Presented by Lake St. Catherine Chapter.

Washington

Reminiscences of Mrs. James Patterson. Mrs. R. O. Dunbar.

History of the Wenatchee Valley. Kate Hotchkiss.

History of Island County, Washington. Mrs. F. A. P. Engle.

The Last three presented by John Kendrick Chapter.

Wisconsin

The seven following pamphlets presented by Miss Constance Beckwith, Elkhorn Chapter.

Beckwith Notes, 1889-1907. 6 nos. A. C. Beckwith.

Genealogical Notes on the Families of Lane and Griswold. Lane and Beckwith.

Early Menomonie. C. E. Freeman. Presented by Mrs. Jessie Moore Weinfeld.

The American Sketch Book. Mrs. Bella French. 5 nos. Presented by Mrs. George W. Williams.

Other Sources

Annual Report of Director of the Division of Economics and History. 1921.

Saint-Memins Engravings of Famous Southerners. 1921. Dolores B. Colquitt. Presented by author.

Supplement to Whitemarsh Genealogy. N. W. Bates. 1921. Presented by author.

A Declaration of Dependence and Independence. Lewis Turner. Presented by author.

Addresses by Albert J. Beveridge, February 22, 1921. Presented by the S. R. in New York.

Manual of the United States for the Information of Immigrants. Published by the N.S.D.A.R. 1921.

Index to Mrs. Cabell's "Sketches & Recollections of Lynchburg". W. F. Holcombe.

PERIODICALS

Louisiana Historical Quarterly. July

Annals of Iowa. April.

D.A.R. Magazine. July-October.

Essex Institute Historical Collections. July, October.

Genealogy. July, August, October.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. July, April.

Maryland Historical Magazine. June, September.

Mayflower Descendant. October, January, April.

Missouri Historical Review. April, July.

National Society U. S. Daughters of 1812 *News Letter.* June.

National Society S.A.R. Bulletin. June.

New England Historical & Genealogical Register. April, July.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. July.

New York Genealogical & Biographical Record. July, October.

New York Public Library Bulletin. June, July, August.

New York Historical Society Bulletin. July.
Palimpsest. June-October.
Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Nos. 2 & 3.
Newport Historical Society Bulletin. July
Tyler's Quarterly Historical & Genealogical Magazine. July.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. April, July.
William and Mary College Quarterly. July.
Kentucky State Historical Society Register. September.
Illinois State Historical Journal. January, April.
Michigan History Magazine. Nos. 1 & 2. 1920.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly. April.
New York Historical Society Bulletin. October.
South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine. April.

CHARTS

Martin Family of Ipswich, Mass.
Wildes Family of Burlington County, N. J.
The two charts compiled and presented by Charles Shepard.

Book plates received as follows:
Mrs. Cyrus D. Lloyd, 1, Mrs. F. D. Anthony, 4, and Nelson F. Adkins, 1.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions since the Board Meeting in June, 1921:

ILLINOIS: Brocade, from wedding gown of Rose, first wife of Miles Standish, presented by Mrs. W. H. Robb, through Mrs. John H. Hanley.

MAINE: Silver watch reversable, belonged in family of donor. Ulster Gazette, printed in 1800, presented by Mrs. Wilfred G. Chapman, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Musket used by Jonathan Clark, of New Hampshire, at Lexington, April 19, 1775, presented by Mrs. Arthur Lee King, Lydia Patridge-Whiting Chapter.

NEBRASKA: Wooden butter bowl, paddle, iron bread toaster. Stone button worn at Valley Forge, wooden darner, pair of silvered glass curtain holders. A combination metal case for powder and bullets. Heirlooms from donor's family, presented by Mrs. Marie Armstrong Harmon, Omaha Chapter.

OHIO: The following articles, brought from Massachusetts to Ohio in 1811 by donor's great-great-grandmother, Sarah Gifford, wife of Jedediah Crocker, who served in the Revolutionary War are presented by Mrs. C. C. Reed. Iron snuffer, foot stove, hand woven linen towel, pewter teapot and cup. Religious book, with catechism published in 1745 by Benjamin Franklin, and used in Revolutionary War by Chaplain Nehemiah Porter ordained in Massachusetts as pastor of church in Ipswich, 1749. Born 1720, died 1820. He was a great-great-grandfather of donor Mrs. C. C. Reed, Nathan Perry Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Oval silver teapot and tray, said to have been made from shoe buckles, sword trappings, and buttons, taken from captured British officers which bear engraved initials "T. M. P." The teapot and tray was presented to Margaret Marshall, daughter of Benjamin Marshall, as a bridal gift on her marriage to Hugh Morrison, by Dolly Payne, one of the bridesmaids, afterwards the wife of President Madison. Silver sugar bowl, a silver tea strainer, silver sugar tongs. Mrs. W. F. Simes great-granddaughter of the bride, who inherited these gifts, directed her daughter, Mrs. Jennie L. Wyndham, to send them to the Dolly Madison Chapter, D. C. This Chapter gave them to the Museum. Bohemia cologne bottle, presented by Mrs. John F. McCoy, Independence Hall Chapter.

VERMONT: Small powder horn. Yellow flax raised in Vermont before 1800 by Ann Story. Gray flax raised before 1800 by the Holden family of Vermont. Gold watch key on a silver fob ring. Iron bullet mould, hand made. Gun cleaner. Iron spike, taken from boat Revenge, which was raised at Ticonderoga. Large linen handkerchief. One figured silk handkerchief. Wooden paper cutter, from a log from the Float Bridge across the Lake at Ticonderoga. Quill pen used by Samuel Griswold, ancestor of donor, and metal powder flask. Two hand run bullets (conical shape) of Revolutionary time. Snuff box inlaid with silver, in the Griswold family before the Revolutionary time. These 16 articles presented by Miss Flora A. H. Griswold, Ascutney Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott then read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since June 1st.

Thirteen hundred and forty-three letters were received and twelve hundred and forty-two were written. The 1921 Committee Lists and the July issue of the Remembrance Book were sent to the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents, and 2,200 copies of the printed "Lists of Papers" of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee were mailed.

The many requests which came to this office for copies of the President General's address

to the last Congress received prompt attention.

Supplies sent out consisted of:

Application blanks	19,130
Leaflets "How to Become a Member"	1,932
Leaflets of General Information	1,838
Constitutions	967
Transfer cards	894

I very much regret that the members were not able to get their application blanks as promptly as they desired, but all orders were filled from this office as soon as the blanks were furnished the Corresponding Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,

L. Tyson Elliott,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Miss Wilson reported as follows:

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General, and Members of the Board of Management:

The report of the Reporter General must, of necessity, lack the vividness and color which characterize the reports of the other officers. Her bouquet is made up of your flowers and she can only claim the string that binds it as her own. At this time, only a few details of prosaic clerical work can be reported.

The blank forms for the reports of the state regents and state historians were ordered early in the summer, and those to the state regents were mailed in July, and those to the state historians were sent as soon as their names and addresses could be obtained. For the most part, the blanks are being filled out and returned with gratifying promptness, so that the actual work of preparing the manuscript of the report can be begun the first week in November. It is important that the work be not delayed beyond this date, since according to a ruling of the Smithsonian Institution, the manuscript must be in the hands of the Secretary of that institution not later than January first, if it is to be printed without delay.

May I take this opportunity to make a few suggestions, though like most exhortations, this one will be addressed those who do not need it, since the state officers here present have, I am sure, fulfilled their obligations to the Smithsonian report. But perhaps you may be able to assist me in carrying the message to others.

First: Will you not kindly see that the state historians and yourselves turn over to your successors all the data you have for the succeeding Smithsonian report? It often happens that an incoming state regent or state historian complains that she has no data from which to make her first report, as nothing was turned over to her by her predecessor. Last evening in discussing the report of work done by the chapters in patriotic education, Mrs. Harris suggested that each state historian keep a card catalogue of the work under this head done by each chapter in her state. Why not extend this card catalogue, making it include all patriotic and philanthropic as well as educational work done by the chapters? The information would then be at hand for the Smithsonian report, and could be easily passed on to the succeeding state officer.

Second: There seems to be an impression that the chapter officers are to report to the Reporter General instead of to the state regents and state historians. As you have opportunity will you kindly correct this impression?

Third: The lists of Revolutionary soldiers' graves located are often inaccurate and incomplete. The name of the cemetery and its location are often omitted. Sometimes the list includes the soldier's name and report of his his service, with the statement that he is known to be buried in a given county, but exact place not known. Now such a statement can only be tradition, and is not admissible to the report. In order to be acceptable, these lists must be complete and accurate and in each case the name of the person or chapter locating the grave must be given.

Respectfully submitted,

Lillian M. Wilson,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General here presented the following report regarding the Tilloloy project.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In bringing to you a report of the work of Madam de La Grange to whom the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution gave power of Attorney to sign contracts and draw checks on the Tilloloy Fund, necessary in the construction of the Memorial Fountain and Water Plant, I wish to say that your Treasurer General, with Madam de La Grange, carefully compared all the bills, checks and receipts in connection with the construction of the Plant, as well as the statement of the Paris Guaranty Trust Company, where the funds were deposited, and that she found the accounts had been kept in perfect order, so clear and accurate one could easily follow every detail of the construction.

The statement, with all vouchers of the work completed and paid for up to September 9th, are on file in the Treasurer General's office. Certain portions of the contract price were at that time still unpaid, because of the provision in the contract withholding a portion until the Plant was thoroughly tested, also some

odd bills for freight and drayage. As our President General has said, to Madam de La Grange we owe a great debt of gratitude for the splendid way in which she has so ably conscientiously and unselfishly given her time and strength and endured hardships in supervising the building of our Water Works Plant and Fountain at Tilloloy.

To Mrs. Roy Harris who has so ably and and untiringly assisted Madam de La Grange we also owe a debt of gratitude.

Madam President General, in recognition of and as an expression of our sincere gratitude, I move that we give a rising vote of thanks to Madam de La Grange and to Mrs. Roy Harris, and that a letter of appreciation of their great service to our Society be sent to them.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and carried, *that this report be accepted.* The motion of Mrs. Hunter, duly seconded, was carried by a rising vote. Mrs. Guernsey said that *prompted by a suggestion made by the President General, I move that if it is found by the Registrar General that the Baroness de Le Grange is eligible to the N.S.D.A.R., that she be presented with a life membership, insignia, and ancestral bar.* Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. Mrs. Hunter moved *that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay for the wreaths which were placed by our President General upon the graves of the English and French unknown soldiers in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.* This was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

Mrs. Hanger read the report of the building and Grounds Committee as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to submit the following report:

Memorial Continental Hall has been carefully cared for during the summer months by the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips.

Our entire building and grounds have again been put in order—this means that walls and woodwork in all rooms and halls, including the basement have been washed; summer coverings for the auditorium removed, seats and walls dusted and made ready for use; the east portico cleaned; furniture and floors polished; floors in the office of the Treasurer General and Registrar General varnished and waxed and the grounds kept in their usual good order.

Your Committee feels proud of this general condition of the hall and grounds, realizing as it does that this tremendous amount of cleaning has been done by our own force of employes without extra expense to the Society their time and work managed and directed by the Superintendent.

On account of the noise and dust in connection with the work on the new office building, the clerks in the office of the Treasurer General and Registrar General were moved to the museum and library respectively. This move was graciously acceded to by the Curator and Librarian General and added much to the comfort of the clerks during the hot months.

More than 5000 visitors have been shown through our building by the guides during the past four months.

The typewriter authorized for the office of the Organizing Secretary General has been purchased and placed.

As the new office building has large storage space for coal and this was ready for use, we have been able to store 200 tons of coal. In the summer bids were received and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, R. and M. Gracie Washington, D. C. at $12.45 per ton. The Committee feels that this was not only a good business arrangement but a wise measure as well owing to the uncertainty of labor conditions.

The new flags presented at the Congress have been hung in the auditorium and the old flags cared for as directed.

The following gifts to the Hall have been accepted by the Art Committee:

For the Kentucky room: A set of Girondoles from the home of Stephen Foster, presented by the Paducah Chapter. It is interesting to note that Stephen Foster was the composer of "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe," "Old Folks at Home" and many other familiar Southern songs.

Copies of the *Columbia Magazine* (5 volumes) covering a period from 1844 to 1848, published by John S. Taylor of N. Y. and presented by Mrs. George A. Herring of Georgetown, Ky.

A pastel portrait of Mrs. Charles J. Goff first State Regent of West Virginia presented by her daughter Mrs. Sprigg D. Camden to be hung in the West Virginia room.

Mrs. Williard T. Block has presented a filing case for the Block certificate work.

Your Committee has requested the President General to appoint a Committee to decide upon the pattern for the flat silver for the Banquet Hall.

The War Department through Lieutenant Colonel Sherrill has requested that a set of flags of the following nine nations, England, France, Italy, Japan, China, Belgium, Portugal, Holland and the United States be displayed on our building during the Conference on

Limitation of Armament. It is planned that this set of flags be displayed on all buildings along 17th Street from the War Department to B Street, and that they harmonize in size and manner of display. The Government sent us bids as received by them, the lowest bidder being William E. Horstmann Co. Philadelphia. Pa. The order for these flags has been placed by your Committee.

We recommend that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay this bill when presented.

Your Committee after consultation with Miss Nettleton, Chairman of House Committee for Congress, believes that it would be advisable to have three new sound proof doors made for the entrances to the auditorium from the Lobby. These doors to be ready for the coming Congress. The Committee feels that the old doors do not assist materially in keeping out the noises in the lobby, and are unsightly. Estimates have been obtained and the construction carefully planned. We find that the cost of the doors will be $681.

We submit this proposition for the opinion of the Board.

The Committee advocates the purchase of a paper cutting machine in connection with our multigraph machine. We are now dependent upon our neighbors, the Pan American Building and Red Cross to cut all our paper and cardboard which is not stock size.

We recommend that a paper cutter be purchased to cost $205.

That our Building may be recognized as belonging to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, we recommend that two bronze tablets, marked National Headquarters Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall be placed on the front of the low marble wall. This wall adjoins the East Portico. These two (2) tablets not to cost more than $225 for both.

Respectfully submitted:

LUCY GALT HANGER.

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The report was accepted without its recommendations. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Strider, and carried, *that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay bill for eight foreign flags, these flags for display on our Building during Limitation of Armament (Conference) according to Government request.* The motion *that a paper cutter be purchased to cost $205* was made by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried. Mrs. Hanger also moved *that two bronze markers be placed on front of low marble wall at each extreme end—this wall joins the East Portico—not to exceed $225 for the two*, which was seconded by Miss Strider. Mrs. Hanger passed around a photograph which showed the place at the front wall where the tablet would be placed, and showed a blue print of the actual lettering that would be used if the Board approved the idea. Motion adopted. The suggestion with regard to new doors to the auditorium was then taken up and discussed. Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that the old doors be used for the next Congress.*

Miss Lincoln here presented her own report as editor, including with it the report for the Chairman of MAGAZINE Committee, Mrs. Bissell, who had been unable to attend the meeting owing to the illness of her husband.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In the absence of Mrs. Bissell, our MAGAZINE chairman, who is detained at her home by the serious illness of her husband, I will give briefly some facts pertaining to the business side of the MAGAZINE before telling you the editorial out-look.

Since the opening of the new year, that is from January 1, 1921, to September 30th, we have had 8,962 subscriptions expire, and received 13,523 subscriptions—a gain of 4,561 subscriptions in nine months over what we lost.

To date our subscriptions total 16,161.

The Business Office reports that from April 1st, to this date 529 single copies of the MAGAZINE have been sold. This beats all previous records and shows that the MAGAZINE is advancing in public interest. The Business Office has been unable to fill many orders for copies of the April, July, and October, 1921 MAGAZINES, as these editions are sold out.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, who handle our advertising as well as printing the MAGAZINE, have sent in their check for $1747.50 in payment for advertising space during the past six months—April 1, 1921, to September 30th inclusive. This is more than we received for the same period last year, our receipts then having been only $1177.50.

The Lippincotts have again generously supplied us, without cost, MAGAZINE circulars, subscription blanks, and return addressed envelopes to send to newly admitted members. We are glad at all times to supply these circulars and sample copies of the MAGAZINE to state and chapter chairmen of MAGAZINE committees to aid them in their campaigns to secure subscriptions.

At the end of June and just before the new subscription rate of $2 went into effect subscriptions poured into the Treasurer General's office at the rate of 400 and 600 a day, and Miss Bright, who so capably handles our MAGAZINE subscription lists, deserves much praise for her efficient and untiring work.

In spite of the notices of the increased rate going into effect on July 1st many subscriptions are still being received at the old rate of one dollar a year, which necessitates the return of the money with a letter from the Treasurer General calling attention to the advance in price, and in nearly every instance an answer has come enclosing $2.00. A case in point is the following message from Mrs. W. S. Stratton of Bismarck, North Dakota, who sent in one dollar and on being notified that the present price is two dollars, immediately sent the additional dollar, saying: "The MAGAZINE is worth two dollars to me."

Among the hundreds of commendatory letters to the Treasurer General from subscribers, I have taken the following extracts:

June 16, 1921.

"Dear Madam:

Find enclosed my MAGAZINE renewal. The MAGAZINE has grown to be a splendid periodical and I do not wish to miss a single copy. I have subscribed since 1895—*as a duty*— but in the last few years it has also been a pleasure.

Cordially yours,
Dora Harvey Develin,
Bala, Pa.

Another reads:

North Stonington, Conn.
June 27, 1921.

"Dear Madam:

Your letter received and in reply enclose my check for $5 to pay for five years' subscription for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Since I wrote you last Tuesday our immense barn, garage, small tenant house, and one end of my house were burned and we had only a small insurance. This big fire and loss has about prostrated me and we hardly know what to do. I like the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and my husband likes to read it so much that fire or no fire we must have the MAGAZINE.

Yours truly,
Abbie L. Phillips."

Mrs. A. P. Ameker, of Columbia, S. C., wrote on June 21st, when enclosing her subscription: "Personally I have taken the MAGAZINE for one year only, but in that year I have gained information of several ancestors, and find the MAGAZINE very interesting and educational. I intend to preserve each issue for my children."

Here is a message from Tulsa, Oklahoma:

June 28, 1921.

"My dear Madam:

I am enclosing herewith check for $2.00 to cover the renewal of my wife's subscription. We read with avidity each number of the MAGAZINE and only wish that they came oftener and contained twice or three times as much matter. The articles in the MAGAZINE are well worth reading, and especially to those who are interested in the history of the greatest country God ever let the sun shine on.

"If you would increase the amount of genealogical data it would be of great benefit to the horde of people who are looking for data on their families, and I would be willing to pay $5 a year for the MAGAZINE.

Yours truly,
J. M. C. Usher."

Mr. Usher, who is treasurer of the Transportation Club of Tulsa, voices the opinion expressed by many of our subscribers. The Genealogical Department is growing in popularity and in value. It is the desire of Mrs. Ramsburgh, our Genealogical Editor, and myself to meet the demand for greater space in the MAGAZINE. It has been lack of space only which has kept down the number of pages devoted to the Genealogical Department and whenever opportunity permits I increase the number. Mrs. Ramsburgh has always not only had her material ready far ahead of publication but prepares far more each month than is demanded of her.

The genealogical work for the MAGAZINE is exacting and requires a thorough knowledge of the subject. The salary of $30 a month which is paid to the Genealogical Editor is an inadequate compensation for the work accomplished and I earnestly hope that the members of this Board will seriously consider the justice of increasing the amount which was set at the present figure *fifteen years ago* by the National Board at its meeting on June 5, 1906, during Mrs. McLean's administration.

Among our new contributors to the MAGAZINE are Frank J. Brunner, for many years editor of the *Army and Navy Journal;* Mrs. Dolores Colquitt, who writes of the St. Memin Miniatures and Revolutionary Heroes of the South, and Lieutenant Commander Edward Breck, U. S. Navy.

Of the sum of $500 generously appropriated by this Board at the June meeting to pay for MAGAZINE articles and photographs there is left in the treasury $151.75. Articles already paid for are yet to appear in the November, December, and January MAGAZINES, thus the money spent covers a period of six months. We pay for articles upon acceptance and not upon publication, in this way we are able to secure excellent articles at reasonable rates. As articles have to be purchased sometimes far in advance of publication, may I recommend to the Board that $300 be set aside for the future purchase of articles. Last year the Board at its meetings in April and October appropriated a total of $1000 for articles; this

year I am asking for two hundred less than that sum.

Before closing, I desire to express by sincere thanks for the splendid coöperation and support which you have given to every plan for the betterment of the MAGAZINE.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried, *that $300 be set aside for the purchase of articles for the Magazine.* Moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Chenault and Mrs. Yawger, and carried, *that the salary of the Genealogical Editor be increased to $50.00.* Mrs. Yawger moved *that a telegram be sent to Mrs. Bissell expressing our sympathy on account of the illness of husband and deep regret she cannot be with us.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Erection of the Administration Building reported informally that a meeting of the Committee had just been held to consider the estimates furnished by the architect as to the prices which the various states would have to pay for the finishing of the different rooms which they might elect to take, and for the few special features in the building available as memorials. Departing from the custom which obtained with regard to Memorial Continental Hall, the Committee decided to permit both chapters and individuals to select such features as they might wish as memorials. Mrs. Guernsey stated that North Carolina had already made a request to finish and furnish the Historian General's office, Nebraska the office of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Connecticut wished to furnish some part of the President General's suite, New Hampshire had requested a room. and the request had come from a member of the Mercy Warren Chapter for some special feature costing about $1,000; the announcement had already been made that the National Officers Club would assume the construction and furnishing of the Assembly Hall, Washington and Oregon were considering taking a room together, and the C. A. R. wanted a room. While no one was to be solicited to contribute toward the finishing and furnishing of this building, all contributions would be welcomed, and those states especially who had not been able to get rooms in the Hall would be given an opportunity to select some room, with the understanding that all obligations must be met to the National Society by January 1, 1923. Among the special features were four marble columns supporting the roof of the record room at $250 each. In connection with the effort being made by states and chapters to secure contributions for the rooms which they are planning to take, Mrs. Guernsey spoke of the use being made of the Block certificates and moved *that the Board approve States and chapters offering the Block certificates to every member who makes a contribution of $1.00 or more to the Administration Building.* This was seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. Following this report Mrs. Hunter moved *that the proper officers be authorized to borrow as the need requires the remaining $70,000 of the $200,000 voted by Congress toward the construction of the Administration Building.* Seconed by Mrs. White and carried.

Mrs. Yawger read a telegram from Mrs. Sherrerd regretting that illness in her family prevented her attendance at the meeting.

The Recording Secretary General read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

Recommendations of Executive Committee, June 16, 1921.

That when found necessary the Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee be empowered to purchase an Underwood typewriter for the Treasurer General's office.

That the record of the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee of April 7, 1909, at which the gift was announced and accepted, showed that the furniture was a gift to the National Society by Miss Vining, it is not within the power of the Executive Committee to authorize its disposal.

That Mrs. Ramsburgh will do the work in connection with compiling of the Remembrance Books for the Chaplain General at the same price paid Mrs. Ezekiel, who had resigned from connection with that work.

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded, and carried, *that the recommendations made by the Executive Committee be approved.*

The Recording Secretary General also read the report of the Printing Committee as follows:

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board:

I have to report that the new application blanks have been printed, and the proceedings of the 30th Congress and the National Committee List published. Since the first of July the printing has beeen handled in the Business Office, for which your Chairman makes no report.

I wish her to express my appreciation for the services of Mrs. Ezekiel, who has for the past five years served the Printing Committee as clerk, but who has now resigned from this connection.

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman, Printing Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Nash announced that the State Historian of New York, had offered to the Regents of every State, to be the property of the State Society, a copy of the Archives of New York, which is the New York roster of men in the Revolution. These books could be obtained by writing to Dr. James Sullivan, State Historian, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y., and they would be sent, expressage collect. The President General voiced the thanks of the Society for this gift by the New York State Historian.

Mrs. Nash moved *that General Winfield Scott Chapter, West Winfield, N. Y., be given permission to incorporate in order to hold property, a chapter house having been presented to it.* Seconded by Mrs. W. O. Spencer and carried. The Recording Secretary General moved *that permission be granted the Sachem Sequoyah Chapter of Oklahoma to incorporate in order to buy and restore an old courthouse used by the Choctaw Indians as a tribal courthouse, the chapter wishing to restore this historic spot.* Seconded and carried.

The President General on behalf of herself and the other active National Officers extended an invitation to the members of the Board for luncheon in the banquet hall, and recess was taken at one o'clock.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.30. At the request of the President General, Mrs. Hodgkins gave an account of the meeting held at Mt. Vernon, September 6th, Lafayette's birthday and the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, at which she represented the National Society by appointment of the President General.

Mrs. Fitts moved *that we express our keen appreciation of the pleasures afforded us by the President General and the active officers, for the beautifully appointed luncheon and its attendant pleasures.* Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

The President General announced to the Board that the U. S. Government would make use of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall for all the public meetings of the Limitation of Armament Conference, and requested that this information be held in confidence until word was given out by the Secretary of State.

Mrs. Morris reported informally on the Yorktown project, urging that all members of the Society write their own representatives in Congress to use their influence for the bill, and not to communicate with the senator and representative who had introduced the bills in the two houses of Congress, as they were already pledged to do all in their power for the project. Mrs. Morris brought out the point that there was only one-third of an acre taken over by the Government to commemorate Revolutionary events and the Civil War had 14,000 acres that the Government took care of, aside from two battlefields making a very large area commemorating Civil War events which the Government was caring for.

Mrs. Harris, as Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee, made a plea for memberships for the National Security League, and urged every State Regent especially to become a member. She called attention to the slides just gotten out by the League which she felt should be shown very generally all over the country in the interest of the work on Americanization and patriotic education?

Miss McDuffee, as Vice Chairman on Americanization, spoke of the interest manifested by the chapters in responding to literature sent out by the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Committee, and read a letter from the secretary of the National Security League expressing her commendation of the additional evidence of the true patriotic spirit animating the Daughters in their work.

Mrs. Buel repeated the announcement made by the President General in her message in the MAGAZINE that the Manuals were ready for distribution, a copy of which she had for each State Regent and National Officer for use in presenting it to their states and to educational agencies which they thought might find it of use. Mrs. Buel gave the prices at which the book could be obtained from the Business Office and stated that the Spanish edition would soon be off the press, the Italian edition was ready for the press, and the end of the month would see both of these editions delivered at Memorial Continental Hall ready for distribution, and the other languages would be gotten out as fast as the translations were completed. Mrs. Buel said that the printer had just told her that the National Society would be given the benefit of the drop in the price of paper, notwithstanding the contract had been made for a stated sum. The point was brought out through questions asked that the receipts from the sale of the books could not pay entirely for future editions, but money would have to be forthcoming for these after the first edition in any of the languages was exhausted. There being no objection, the various reports as given were accepted.

The President General reported the amounts then in hand for the three national projects the chapters had been called on to contribute to, and urged that all states make themselves 100 per cent. as quickly as possible. The painting ordered by the Society to present to France had been placed on exhibition in the Board Room. *A vote of thanks to Mr. Frederick J.*

Waugh and that a letter be sent him which shall express the appreciation of this Society for the masterly and beauiful way he has executed the order for the painting "United States Troops Bound for France" was moved by Mrs. Harris, numerously seconded and carried.

Referring to a ruling of the Organizing Secretary General regarding the appointment of officers by Organizing Regents, which the Board sustained, Mrs. Buel moved, *that all officers appointed by the Organizing Regent must be from among the organizing members.* This was seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried. Mrs. Hanger then moved, *that in future that Chapters be confirmed by National Board before being entitled to function legally.* Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting of the Board the Society had lost 353 members by death, resignations 94, dropped 1199, and that there had been received from members who had been dropped and those who had previously resigned applications from 330 who have complied with the rulings of the constitution, paid their dues, and wished to be reinstated, and she therefore moved *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 330 applicants.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 330 former members reinstated in the National Society.

Mrs. Wiles, Chairman of Legislation in United States Congress, was invited in to give her report.

Committee on Legislation in U. S. Congress

Sixteen resolutions were adopted by the Continental Congress of 1921 which require action by the U. S. Congress.

The principles underlying bills were adopted, not the bills themselves in detail.

A resolution was adopted as follows, and is the reason for my appearing before you at this time: "The endorsement of a federal bill, or of the principles underlying it, shall mean only that the Daughters of the American Revolution approve the measure, and are willing to be so quoted, but that all measures thus approved by the Continental Congress shall be referred to this committee (legislative) with instructions to select a small number of these measures as those which this Society shall urge, and upon which it shall concentrate its efforts for legislative passage, with preference given to measures for physical training of the youth of this country, for Americanization, and for the stamping out of illiteracy. The committee shall report to the executive board, which shall have the final decision as to which measures shall stand as the expressed and special desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution, during any one session of the U. S. Congress."

Under this resolution it becomes the duty of this committee to recommend "a small number" of these measures as those upon which we shall concentrate our legislative efforts. In making this recommendation it is understood that it is advisory to the chapters, simply pointing out to them which measures are at this time most important, and most likely to secure favorable action by the U. S. Congress, if supported by public opinion. The chapters remain free to choose any one of the endorsed measures for special effort on their part, but it is evident that concerted effort for a few bills is more likely to be effective.

The Continental Congress itself placed three measures in the following order:

1. Consolidation of the three bureaus dealing with men disabled in war . . . and generous appropriations for the comfort, and the restoration to health and usefulness of all such men. The committee is most happy to report that this has been done by Congress in generous measure.

2. An appropriation for a fireproof Archives Building in the City of Washington.

3. Exemption from taxation of our lately purchased office lots. The President General has kindly assumed charge of this bill.

4. Of the remaining thirteen bills, your committee considers the most important to be the Towner-Sterling Bill for a Department of Education, with its head a member of the cabinet. This is the most fundamental principle underlying the bill, but in addition the bill provides for federal aid to the states, for physical education, for Americanization of immigrants, for the stamping out of illiteracy, and for the better training of teachers, all strictly under the supervision of the states, or of the local authorities.

5. The Sheppard-Towner Bill for the public protection of maternity and infancy your committee places next on its list, not only because of its importance, but because a little more effort will secure its enactment. It has already passed the senate and awaits favorable action in the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the House.

6. The bill for the acquisition of Yorktown as a military park is the bill of one of our own D. A. R. committees, and it might well be urged at this time as a form of public work which would provide for some of the unemployed.

7. The same may be said of the Old Trails Road bill. Let each state through which the Old Trails Road passes make sure that the

improvement of this road and its proper marking be included in the state appropriations for good roads.

The committee recommends the above six bills (No. 1 having been already secured) as those upon which the National Society shall lay greatest stress at the present time.

The additional nine bills whose underlying principles were endorsed by the last Continental Congress are named in the order of their endorsement. They are all desirable, and we wish their enactment, but we urge that no Chapter shall diminish its influence by urging more than "a small number" at one time.

8. Measures to protect the national parks from the invasion of commercialism.

9. The adoption of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem.

10. A national law to protect the U. S. Flag from improper use.

11. To better conditions at Ellis Island. (Much has been done.)

12. To secure the release of Captain Kilpatrick from imprisonment in Russia. (He has been released.)

13. To stay the destruction of all public records and documents which may have historical value.

14. To construct a national road from the birthplace of George Washington in Virginia to the nearest state highway.

15. An embargo on German dyes. A temporary embargo has been laid.

16. Indian welfare and protection.

Respectfully submitted,
IDA H. MONDELL,
HARRIET C. TOWNER,
HELEN WADSWORTH YATES,
ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE,
ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
Chairman,
Committee on Legislation in U. S. Congress.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. Moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the National Board of Management, D. A. R., endorse Senate Bill No. 2351 introduced by Senator Calder and the House bill of Representative James R. Parker in U. S. Congress for the survey of Saratoga battlefield at a cost of $10,000 with a view to its acquisition by the U. S. Government for its preservation for historical and other purposes.*

Mrs. Talbott, Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee, was also granted permission to report to the Board.

Report of Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee

Madam President General:

I appreciate this opportunity of presenting to the National Board two matters which are of importance to the completion of the National Old Trails Road work.

First, I would ask the approval of the Board for the issuance of a new road map. Those maps which I inherited from the last chairman have been exhausted. Further, I would ask that we display only the National Old Trails Road. While the real historic value of the other roads is fully appreciated, it is a fact that the road selected for our memorial to the pioneers was the only road authorized and financed by the United States Government.

In the title we preserve its national character, and the other fact that the idea originated in the Daughters of the American Revolution justifies the placing of our insignia and name upon our road signs.

I recommend further that we retain upon our new maps the "key," but that all other printed matter be eliminated, except the title National Old Trails Road Ocean to Ocean Highway, as endorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The reason being that they can be printed in larger quantities, and used during succeeding administrations.

The second matter is of vital importance to our work if we are to advance.

We must concentrate all of our energy upon our memorial, and some method for raising funds must be adopted by which all of the forty-eight states will unite—all share the honors and all should share the responsibility.

I have tried to find how our committee was authorized to "take over all of the old traces, trails and roads" in the country, and to learn what was embraced in the next statement to plat their routes and record their history. I have found no authority for this committee to expend any funds marking local trails.

I am sorry to add that I do not find that all of the states have caught the vision! The twelve states which are crossed by the National Old Trails Road, having a membership of about 40,000, are working for our road, but what I want to know is, what have the other thirty-six states, with a membership of about 82,000, done for this road?

Many of these states are searching out their pioneer trails and marking historic points, but, if all of the other states continue signing their pioneer trails our work will be so long drawn out that the great value of this memorial diminishes—we must maintain the integrity of our road or we lose our identity. The National Old Trails Road Committee, as its name indicates, was organized for the specific purpose of signing the National Old Trails Road, which road is a separate and distinct unit, and does not include many of the intersecting trails which, of great historic interest; are

not proper to be signed by this committee as parts of this, our road.

At a meeting of the Old Trails Road Committee in April, a motion was adopted authorizing me to ask the approval of the National Board to call for a per capita tax of 25 cents. This would give us sufficient to begin, and in two years enough to complete our work.

This is the only fair method of adjustment. Our road is 3050 miles long, divided thus:

Maryland, 172 miles; members, 1025.
Pennsylvania, 82 miles; members, 8340.
West Virginia, 16 miles; members, 1331.
Ohio, 232 miles; members, 6209.
Indiana, 152 miles; members, 3835.
Illinois, 172 miles; members, 7085.
Missouri, 302 miles; members, 4999.
Kansas, 504 miles; members, 1982.
Colorado, 195 miles; members, 1829.
New Mexico, 450 miles; members, 202.
Arizona, 421 miles; members, 113.
California, 302 miles; members, 2952.

Give me the right to lay this matter before our State Regents, and State Chairmen of my committee, and I will show you results—and remember that no funds must be sent to the National Chairman but through your State Treasurer to the Treasurer General, and by her disbursed.

BERTHA HALL TALBOTT,
National Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, *that the Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee investigate the cost of a new map and take the matter up with the Chairman of the Printing Committee, who, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, will decide whether it is wise and feasible to have the new map made.* Moved by Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Mrs. Smith and carried, *that State Regents refer the question of expense of placing the D. A. R. markers upon the Old Trails Road in the twelve states through which that road passes, to their respective State Legislatures.*

The Chaplain General moved *that we recommend to the 31st Congress that the action of the 25th Congress be rescinded, and that hereafter the Remembrance Book shall be prepared under the direction of the Chaplain General, and shall be kept among the archives of the Society to be accessible to all the members, and shall not hereafter be published unless by order of the National Board of Management.* Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried. Mrs. Spencer also moved that the Board propose *that Article III, Section 3, last clause, be amended by striking out the words "direction of the publication" and substituting the word "charge" in lieu thereof.* This also was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried, the President General stating that this would be submitted to all the chapters at the proper time to be voted on at the next Congress.

The Treasurer General moved *that $100 be appropriated for the use of the Lantern and Slides Committee for the current year.* Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. Mrs. Hunter moved also *that $100.00 be appropriated for the use of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee for the current year, in addition to the amount of the bill for the publishing of the Lists of Historical papers.* This was seconded by Miss Strider and carried.

Miss Strider read her supplemental report as follows:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 747 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 3047.

Respectfully submitted,
(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried *that the Recording Secretary cast the ballot for 747 applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared the 747 applicants members of the Society.

Mrs. Hanger now read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Mrs. Nettie Lou Scott was duly elected State Regent of Hawaii, June 17, 1921. I now ask for her confirmation by the National Board.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Ezra Robins Bonner, Camden, Ala.; Mrs. Sarah C. Sanders Moss, Guntersville, Ala.; Mrs. Nellie D. Osborne, Fresno, Calif.; Mrs. Jessie Brainard Abbe, Enfield, Conn.; Mrs. Cornelia Brown McCall, Lebanon, Conn.; Mrs. Edmonia Heald McCluer, Felsmere, Fla.; Mrs. Mary Louise Patton Napier, Vidalia, Ga.; Mrs. Ida Phillips, Monticello, Ga.; Mrs. Henry Whitehurst, Jeffersonville, Ga.; Mrs. Virginia Hill Wilhoit, Warrenton, Ga.; Miss Jessie Kate Morrison, Centralia, Ill.; Mrs. Mary A. Bayliss Lauderbach, Augusta, Ky.; Mrs. Anne Musgrave, Laurel, Md.; Mrs. Anna Belle Jenks Scranton, Harbor Beach, Mich.; Mrs. Maude Levering Lawrence, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Evaline Gilmore, Marceline, Mo.; Mrs. Etta Brown Dudley, Niagara, N. Y.; Mrs. Jessie Edith Bardwell, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Mrs. Kate Candee

Knickerbocker, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Blanche Paddison, Burgaw, N. C.; Mrs. Jeannette Cory Chamberlin Ash, Fostoria, Ohio; Mrs. Blanche Mooney Campbell, Toronto, Ohio; Mrs. Lena Sappington Janes, Walters, Okla.; Mrs. Malissa Burley Evans, Hollidaysburg, Penna.; Miss Aleen M. Fell, State College, Penna. (to form a chapter of college girls); Mrs. Marie Chatham Phillips, McElhattan, Pa.; Mrs. Mamie Fuller Cook, Erwin, Tenn.; Miss Margaret Ellen Williamson, South Pittsburgh, Tenn.; Mrs. Ethelia Rush Harrell, Cisco, Texas; Mrs. Mary Field Taliaferro, Calvert, Texas; Mrs. Lucinda H. Bailey Heron, Cathlamet, Wash.; Mrs. Rose M. McCroskey, Colfax, Wash.; Mrs. Abbie Harley Dixon, Piedmont, W. Va.; Mrs. Anna Jacquelin Morgan Getzendanner, Charles Town, W. Va.; Mrs. Anna Marie Gleaves Rich, Princeton, W. Va.

Authorization is requested of the following Chapters:

De Queen, Arkansas; Aledo, Mount Sterling, Rockport and Sherrard, Illinois; Easley, Garnett, Johnsonville, Mt. Carmel, Mullins and Troy, S. C.; Bristol, Columbia, Dandridge, Gallatin, Jellico, Jonesboro, Kingsport, Lafollette, Lenoir City, Newport and Pulaski, Tenn.

The State Regent of Florida reports the resignation of Mrs. Clementine Coryell Sheldon Hess as Organizing Regent of West Palm Beach, Florida.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Annie Lund Meriam, Chico, Calif.; Mrs. Catherine Agnes Price Auld, Shelbyville, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie Cornelia Kinney, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude Lee McKelvey, Sparta, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hindman, Humboldt, Kan.; Mrs. Emily Barnes Kelly, Olathe, Kan.; Miss Willie G. Abbay, Tunica, Miss.; Mrs. Lucy Allen Smart, Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Herring Hudson, Forman, N. D.; Miss Margaret Snell, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Ada Clark Merrell, Ripon, Wis.; Miss Anna M. Riddick, Suffolk, Va.

Through their respective State Regents the reappointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested:

Mrs. Annie Lund Meriam, Chico, Calif.; Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Catherine Agnes Price Auld, Shelbyville, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie Cornelia Kinney, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude Lee McKelvey, Sparta, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hindman, Humboldt, Kan.; Mrs. Emily Barnes Kelly, Olathe, Kan.; Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, N. Y.; Mrs. Sueneita Meriwether Turner, Laredo, Texas; Mrs. Winnie Huntington Quick, Castle Rock, Wash.; Miss Margaret Snell, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Ada Clark Merrell, Ripon, Wis.

Through the State Regent of North Carolina, the Thomas Polk Chapter of Charlotte has requested official disbandment. This request was made on account of the Chapter members moving away from Charlotte, N. C.

The following chapters were automatically disbanded by the Treasurer General July 1, 1921, being below the legal membership for over a year. See Constitution and By-laws, Article 9, Section 17:

Road to Paradise at Grant City, Mo.; David Conklin at Callaway, Nebr.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

Bakersfield at Bakersfield, Calif.; Chapter at Abbeville and the Col. John McIntosh at Conyers, Ga.; chapters at Charleston and Roseville and the Du Quoin Chapter at Du Quoin, Illinois; Joseph Hart at Columbus and Maj. Hugh Dinwiddie at Knightstown, Ind.; "Parson Roby," Saugus, Mass.; Amos Wheeler at North Branch and Capt. Samuel Felt at Dowagiac, Mich.; Chapter at Austin, Minn.; Arrow Rock at Arrow Rock and Elizabeth Cleveland Gillespie at Perry, Mo.; Cotton Gin Port at Amory, Miss.; Carantouan at Waverly, Jacobus Roosevelt at Rye, Koo Koose at Deposit and Saghteekoos at Bayshore, N. Y.; Aaron Olmstead at Kent, the Chapter at Cuyahoga Falls and the Steubensville Chapter at Steubensville, Ohio; Mandan at Mandan, North Dakota; Chapter at Brookings, South Dakota; Ralph Ripley at Mineral Wells, Texas; Chapter at Hillyard and Samuel Elgin at Hanford, Washington; Elizabeth Cummins Jackson at Grafton and Potomac Valley at Keyser, W. Va.

Charters issued, 15; Organizing Regents notified, 15; permits issued for National Officers' bars, 5; permits issued for Regents and ex-Regents' bars, 174.

The Correspondence since the last Board meeting has been unusual in its necessity for detailed attention and I feel in justice to my office that I would like to state that it has been answered as promptly as consistent with careful work. I have spared neither my clerks nor myself in the endeavor to be of assistance.

I recommend that no Chapter be allowed recognition at the Continental Congress unless the report of organization is received by the Organizing Secretary General ten days prior to the opening of the Continental Congress.

I recommend that in future all reports of Chapter organization be sent to the Organizing Secretary General so that the report of organization for State Regents will agree with the report of organization filed with Chapter records in the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

I recommend that when chapters are named for persons and events, those names and events must have been of Revolutionary significance, also that chapters may take the name of the city or town in which they are located. These names to be officially granted by the Organizing Secretary General.

I further recommend that the price of the list of Chapter Regents—the official D. A. R. mailing list—be increased from $5 to $10.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of my report without its recommendations was moved by Mrs. Hanger seconded by Mrs. Yawger and carried. Mrs. Hanger moved *that all future reports of Chapter organization be sent to the Organizing Secretary General so that the report of organization for State Regents will agree with the report of organization filed with Chapter records in the office of the Organizing Secretary General.* Seconded by Miss Strider and carried. Mrs. Hanger referred to the splendid working out of the ten days' time limit in force in the office of the Registrar General with regard to the examination of papers of prospective members, and the ten days' rule in force in her own office with regard to the presentation to the Board of names of organizing Regents for appointment and therefore moved *that no Chapter be allowed recognition at the Continental Congress unless the report of organization is received by the Organizing Secretary General ten days prior to the opening of the Continental Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Strider and carried, *that when chapters are named for persons and events those names and events must have been of Revolutionary significance, also that chapters may take the names of the city or town in which they are located; these names to be officially granted by Organizing Secretary General.*

The adoption of the recommendation *that the price of the list of Chapter Regents—the official D. A. R. mailing list—be increased from $5 to $10,* was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Wilson, and carried.

Mrs. Hanger referred to the discussion that had been pending in her office over the granting of Chapter names, in which she had taken the stand that names for chapters should have Revolutionary significance, that Daughters of the American Devolution, as a Chapter, should wish to have a name that was Revolutionary in its significance, but this attitude had been questioned by these chapters and persons, and she therefore brought the matter to the Board and asked that her rulings be sustained. Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried, *that the rulings of the Organizing Secretary General regarding Chapter names which were not of Revolutionary significance be sustained.*

Another matter which the Organizing Secretary General brought to the Board was the question raised by some members of the Society who insisted they were organized into a Chapter when, according to the constitution, they had no right to be, and the ruling was so made by the Organizing Secretary General. The second chapter in the town, thinking to bring their membership up to the required fifty, in order that the third chapter might be organized, voted in enough applicants to bring this about, but the papers of these prospective members were still in the office of the Registrar General and the Chapter actually numbered only 41 members when the organizing Regent organized the new Chapter and maintains that it has a right to be recognized. Mrs. Moss moved *that the action of the Organizing Secretary General be sustained.* This was seconded by Mrs. Davis and carried.

Miss McDuffee reported that the Vice President General from Michigan, Mrs. Wait, had been ill all day at the hotel, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General send her a note of sympathy and regret that she was not able to be at the meeting.* This was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Shumway moved that *as the State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Council, passed away in July, that a letter of sympathy be sent from this National Board to the family.* Seconded by Mrs. Yawger and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mrs. Wilson, and carried, *that the Independence Pioneers Chapter of Independence, Missouri, be allowed to incorporate to own property.*

The following resolution was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Morris, and Miss Temple, and carried:

Resolved, That the N.S.D.A.R., through its National Board assembled in session October 18, 1921, offer its stanch support to President Harding in his efforts to bring about a limitation of armament; and

Resolved, That we are in cordial sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the President's warning to the nation to the effect that universal disarmament is not the object of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and must not be so understood; and

Resolved, That we go on record as being of the opinion that universal disarmament is not safe, practicable or desirable at the present time; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President.

The President General brought before the Board a poster that was sent to her for Memorial Continental Hall by Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, one of the three preserved of all the thousands that were made to be used to protect Americans and their homes when the German army should take possession of Paris, in the dark days when this seemed as if it might happen. Miss Temple moved *that a vote of thanks be sent to Mrs. Griffin for her gift of the poster.* Seconded by Mrs. Heath and Mrs. Yawger and carried.

Mrs. Guernsey brought up a request from a member of the Society now living in South Carolina, who, when she lived in Georgia, designed a pin or medal that met with much favor for use by the chapters as prizes in historical contests in the public schools, for permission to sell this pin to members in other states. Moved by Mrs. St. Clair, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried, that *the request of Mrs. Sweeney be granted to sell the pin to those in other states.*

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read, and on motion duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 6.30 P.M.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

CLARA BARTON

Charter Member and First Surgeon General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

By Grace M. Pierce

Former Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The town of Oxford, Massachusetts, is this month commemorating the centenary of the birth of its most distinguished citizen—Clara Barton. As the first president of the American Red Cross, with which her name is indissolubly linked, and a philanthropist of world-wide fame, it is not fitting that this issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE should pass without mention of her association with the Daughters of the American Revolution. A charter member of this Society (national number, 160) she was elected its first surgeon general (an office which was abolished in 1897) and served as such during the years of 1890, 1891, 1892. In 1896 she was elected one of the thirteen honorary vice presidents general, a recognition of special service rendered to the Society, which position she held until her death.

Miss Barton's ancestors had been connected with the development of the State of Massachusetts from the early days, and from them she inherited her courage, her indomitable energy, her loyalty, and the patriotism which made her one of the great and unique figures of American history.

Born on Christmas Day, 1821, one wonders if the hallowed memories that cluster around that date caused her to possess a more than ordinary impulse to devote her life to the relief of human suffering and thus carry forward the spirit of the Christ.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1921–1922

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of office expires 1922)

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902 Westover Ave, Norfolk, Va.

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6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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6017 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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MRS. LYMAN E. HOLDEN,
8 Park Place, Brattleboro, Vt.

MRS. C. D. CHENAULT,
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MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL,
316 Willow St., Ottawa, Kan.

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226 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T St., Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General

MRS. SELDEN P. SPENCER,
2123 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

MISS EMMA T. STRIDER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

MRS. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MISS LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General

MRS. FRANK D. ELLISON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

MRS. GEORGE W. WHITE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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639 Walnut St., Gadsden.
MRS. STANLEY FINCH,
110 N. Conception St., Mobile.

ARIZONA
MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH,
Bisbee.
MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS,
394 N. 3rd St., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS
MRS. CLARENCE S. WOODWARD,
2005 Scott St., Little Rock.
MRS. ALEXANDER M. BARROW,
817 W. 5th Ave., Pine Bluff.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. OSWALD H. HARSHBARGER,
269 Mather St., Oakland.
MRS. LYMAN B. STOOKEY,
1240 W. 29th St., Los Angeles.

COLORADO
MRS. HERBERT B. HAYDEN,
803 Spruce St., Boulder.
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY KISTLER,
1145 Logan St., Denver.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL,
Litchfield.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL,
Southington.

DELAWARE
.....
.....
MRS. JOHN W. CLIFTON,
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MRS. WILLIAM B. HARDY,
119 5th St., N. E., Washington.

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MRS. EVEREST G. SEWELL,
143 S. E. 2nd St., Miami.
MRS. J. A. CRAIG,
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MRS. MAX E. LAND,
305 14th Ave., Cordele.
MRS. WILLIAM C. VEREEN,
Moultrie.

HAWAII
MRS. N. L. SCOTT,
The Courtland Hotel, Honolulu.

IDAHO
MRS. ROBERT C. HUDELSON,
Box 324, Gooding.
MRS. KENNEDY PACKARD,
421 2nd Ave., E., Twin Falls.

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MRS. H. EUGENE CHUBBUCK,
Grand View Ave., Peoria.
MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN,
Springfield.

INDIANA
MRS. SAMUEL ELLIOTT PERKINS,
1011 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
MRS. JAMES B. CRANKSHAW,
3128 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne.

IOWA
MRS. FREDERICK ERNEST FRISBEE,
"Fairhill," Sheldon.
MISS AMY E. GILBERT,
State Centre.

KANSAS
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Independence.
MRS. ROBERT BRUCE CAMPBELL,
"Riverside," Wichita.

KENTUCKY
MRS. J. M. ARNOLD,
539 Garrard St., Covington.
MRS. GEORGE BAKER,
Frankfort.

LOUISIANA
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MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL
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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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BAPTISM OF POCAHONTAS

THIS PAINTING BY CHAPMAN WAS PURCHASED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AT A COST OF $12,000 AND NOW HANGS IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FROM FROST'S "PICTORIAL LIFE OF WASHINGTON," 1847

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MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED AT THE POINTE DE GRAVE NEAR BORDEAUX, FRANCE, FROM WHICH LAFAYETTE SAILED TO OFFER HIS SERVICES IN THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, TO COMMEMORATE AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN THE WORLD WAR. THE CORNERSTONE OF THE MONUMENT WAS LAID BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1919, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF LAFAYETTE.

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL
Chairman, Magazine Committee, Southington, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

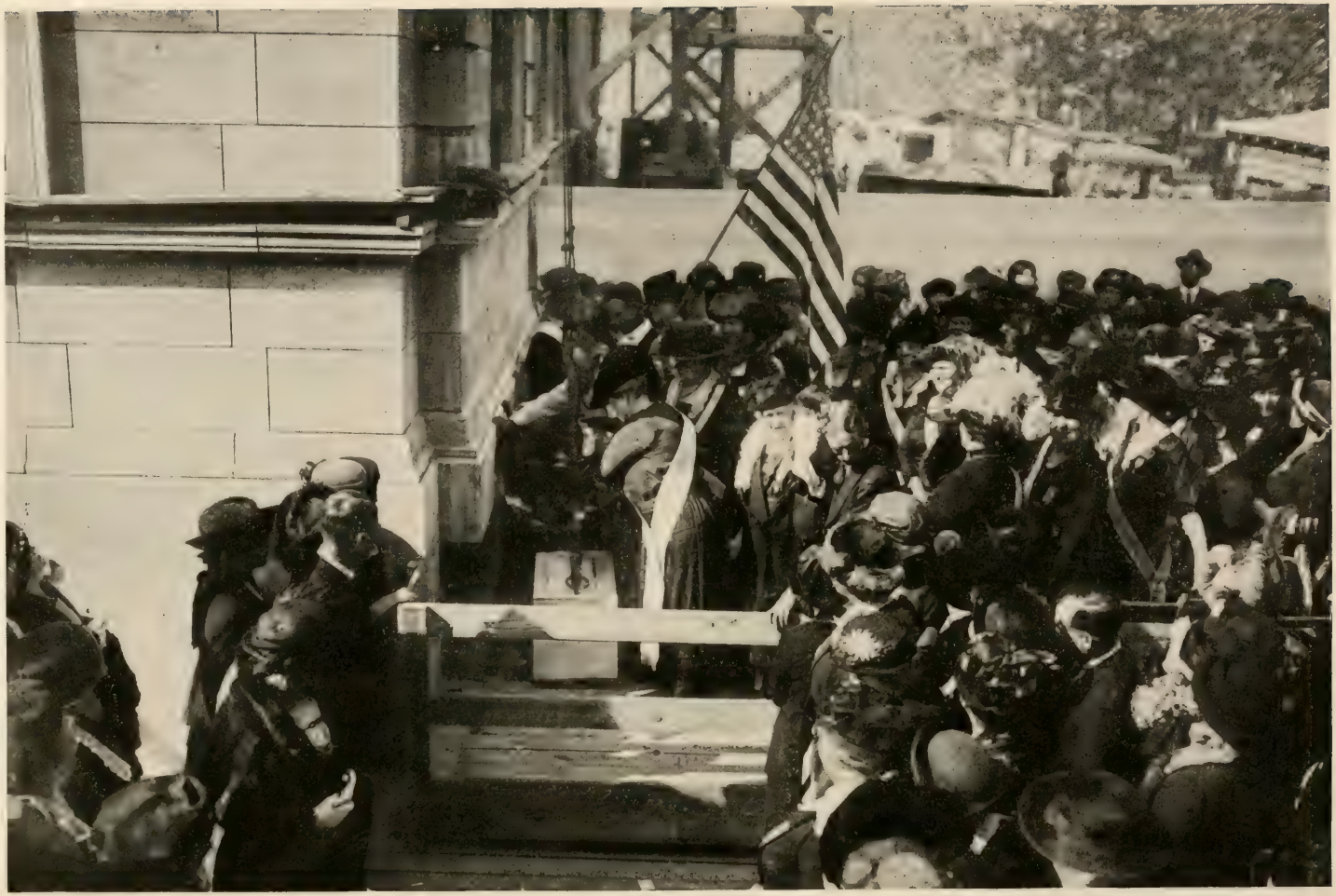
MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 25 Cents Yearly Subscription, $2.00 Foreign Postage, 50 Cents Additional

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LV

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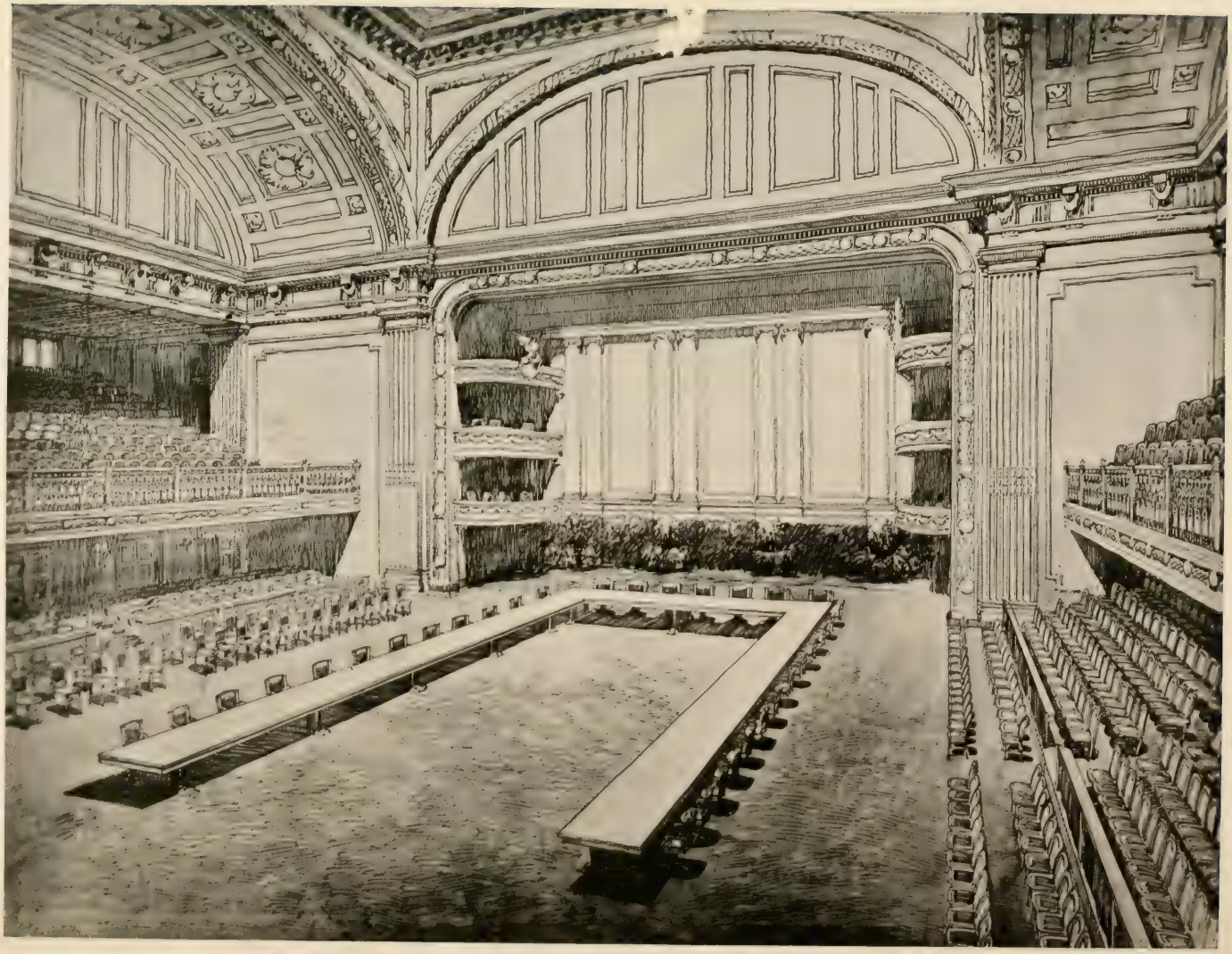
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